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☑ Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: **Various pagings. In Appendix I page 57 is incorrectly numbered page 75.**

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JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FROM THE

TWENTY SEVENTH APRIL TO THE EIGHTH OF JUNE, 1865:

Being the First Session of the Twentieth General Assembly.

FREDERICTON.
G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1865.

{L.S.} By His Honor Colonel John Arder Cole, Administrator of the Government and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. COLE.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday the fourteenth day of June instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty first day of July next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in the twenty seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Honor's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{L.S.} By His Honor Colonel John Arder Cole, Administrator of the Government and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. COLE.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Honor's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ L.S. } By His Excellency the Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ L.S. } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the thirteenth 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 fourth day of November next.

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ L.S. } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty fourth 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 fifth day of January next.

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ L.S. } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ *L.S.* } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ *L.S.* } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the ninth day of February instant, I have thought fit to dissolve the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby accordingly dissolved; whereof all persons whom it may concern will take due notice.

And I have further thought fit to order and direct that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be forthwith issued in due form, returnable on Wednesday the twenty ninth day of March next.

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ *L.S.* } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province has been summoned to meet at Fredericton on Wednesday the twenty ninth day of March instant, I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the sixth day of April next.

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.

{ *L.S.* } By His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

ARTHUR H. GORDON.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the sixth day of April instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the twenty seventh day of April instant, then to meet for the despatch of business.

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

By His Excellency's Command.

A. H. GILLMOR, JR.

ARTHUR E. [illegible].

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to meet for dispatch of business on Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of April instant, and I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly accordingly:

Given under my Hand and Seal at [illegible] this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the [illegible] year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

[illegible]

God save the Queen!

ARTHUR E. KENNEDY.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to meet for dispatch of business on Thursday the sixth day of April instant, and I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly and the Legislative Council thereof accordingly:

Given under my Hand and Seal at [illegible] this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the [illegible] year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

[illegible]

God save the Queen!

ARTHUR E. KENNEDY.

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to meet for dispatch of business on Thursday the sixth day of April instant, and I have thought fit to prorogue the said General Assembly and the Legislative Council thereof accordingly to Thursday the twenty-seventh day of April instant, for the dispatch of business.

Given under my Hand and Seal at [illegible] this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the [illegible] year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

[illegible]

God save the Queen!

JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

Province of New Brunswick.

FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO VICESIMO OCTAVO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C.M.G.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, &c. &c. &c.

At Fredericton, in the Province of New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Thursday, 27th April, 1865.

WRITS having issued for a new Election of Representatives to meet in General Assembly on the twenty ninth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and the said General Assembly having been, by two several Proclamations, prorogued to this day, the Council met—

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Chandler,
" *Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*
" *Odell,*
" *Hamilton,*
" *Earle,*
" *Perley.*

Mr. Kinnear,
" *Hazen,*
" *Davidson,*
" *Steeves,*
" *Seely,*
" *Mitchell,*

PRAYERS.

At two o'clock His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province, came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable the President, to let the Assembly know—" It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come,

The Honorable Mr. Saunders said—

" *Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and*
" *Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I am commanded by His Excellency The Lieutenant Governor to inform you that he doth not think fit to declare the causes for which he has sum-

moned this General Assembly, until there be a Speaker of the House of Assembly: It is therefore His Excellency's pleasure that you, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, do repair to the place where the Sittings of the House of Assembly are usually held, and there choose a fit person to be your Speaker; and that you present the person who shall be so chosen to His Excellency in this House at four o'clock this afternoon, for his approbation."

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

At four o'clock His Excellency The Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province, came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable the President, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

Who being come,

Mr. Vail said—

"*May it please Your Excellency,*

"Your Excellency having communicated your pleasure to the Assembly, they returned to the place where they usually deliberate, and immediately proceeded to choose a Speaker; they have elected me to that important and honorable position, and I am now presented for Your Excellency's approval."

The Honorable Mr. Saunders said—

"*Mr. Vail,*

"I am commanded by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to assure you, that he is fully sensible of your zeal for the public service, and of your sufficiency to execute the duties of the office to which you have been elected by the House of Assembly, and that he doth most readily approve of their choice, and allow and confirm you to be their Speaker."

Then the Speaker of the Assembly said—

"*May it please Your Excellency,*

"Your Excellency having been pleased to approve the choice of the House of Assembly in electing me to be their Speaker, it now becomes my duty, in the name and on behalf of the Assembly, to claim and demand that they have all their ancient and accustomed rights and privileges; especially freedom from arrest—freedom of speech in debate—access to Your Excellency when they may think the public service requires it; and that the most favorable construction be put upon all their proceedings: And on my own behalf I have to request that any error of mine may not be imputed to the House of Assembly."

Then the Honorable Mr. Saunders said—

"*Mr. Speaker,*

"His Excellency hath the utmost confidence in the loyalty and attachment of this House of Assembly to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and in the wisdom, temper and prudence which will accompany all their proceedings; and he doth most readily and willingly grant and allow them all their privileges in as full and ample a manner as they have at any time heretofore been granted and allowed.

"With respect to yourself, Sir, though His Excellency is sensible that you do not stand in need of such assurance, His Excellency will ever put the most favourable construction on your words and actions."

Then His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech to both Houses:—

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

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

"I am directed by the Queen to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously the Joint Address of the Legislature of this Province on the occasion of the Birth of the Son of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"The Civil War which has so long raged in the neighbouring Republic appears to be drawing towards a close. The restoration of Peace will, no doubt, be hailed by you with a lively satisfaction, both as putting an end to the further effusion of blood, and as reopening to commerce channels which have, since the commencement of the War, been closed.

"The joy which pervaded the United States at the prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities has, however, been clouded by the commission of a foul crime. I know I speak your sentiments when I say that we share the feelings of indignant reprobation which the murder of the President has evoked in every honest and generous heart, and that we join in the mourning of a great and kindred people.

"In compliance with the desire expressed by Addresses from both branches of the Legislature at the last Session, I appointed Delegates to meet others appointed by the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering the practicability of effecting a Legislative and Administrative Union of the Maritime Provinces of British North America. The Report of these Delegates will immediately be laid before you.

"At the request of the Governor General of Canada, and with the approbation of the Queen, I also appointed Delegates to a Conference of Representatives of the British North American Colonies, held in Quebec in the month of October last, with a view of arranging the terms of a Federal Union of British North America. The Resolutions agreed to by this Conference appeared to me to be so important in their character, and their adoption fraught with consequences so materially affecting the future condition and well-being of British America, that, in order to enable the people of New Brunswick to give expression to their wishes on the subject, I determined to dissolve the then existing House of Assembly. I now submit these Resolutions to your judgment.

"You will do well to enquire whether it is possible to afford further facilities for the development and improvement of the Railway system already existing in this Province. Works for the completion and extension of the European and North American Railway, from the frontier of Nova Scotia to that of the United States, will be undertaken as soon as practicable; but any immediate steps in this direction appear to be precluded by existing legislation.

"I recommend you to consider whether it is necessary for the efficient discharge of the postal service of the Province, that the Head of that Department should be, as hitherto, one of the confidential advisers of the Crown.

"Your attention will be called, with a view to their renewal, to several enactments which, owing to my inability to call you together at an earlier period, have either expired or are on the point of expiring. Among their number is the Act establishing the Provincial Militia. A Bill for the revival of that Force, and to provide for its increased efficiency, will immediately be laid before you; and I am confident that you will desire, at as early a period as is compatible with the due consideration of the provisions of that measure, to put the Province again into possession of a Force, of which, for the last eighty years, it has never until now been altogether destitute. Active steps have been taken, and large sums expended to improve the organization of the Militia in the neighbouring Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia. I cannot doubt that the loyal spirit of the people of New Brunswick will prompt them to efforts of a similar character. Some correspondence on this subject has passed between the Imperial Government and myself. I have directed this correspondence to be laid before you.

"The income of the past Fiscal Year was not only largely in excess of the estimated amount, but is greater than that ever previously received in any one year; and a considerable surplus remained after all charges on the Treasury had been defrayed. I cannot, however, hold out to you any hope that the receipts of the present year will be of nearly equal amount. Trade has been depressed, and the Revenue has suffered from that depression, although I entertain hopes that some improvement may be experienced before the year closes.

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

"I have directed the Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the past year to be laid before you.

"Estimates for the current year will also be submitted to you. They have been framed with as close a regard to economy as is consistent with a due provision for the requirements of the public service.

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

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

"Notwithstanding the temporary depression of trade, the condition of the Province is on the whole satisfactory; and a feeling of contentment and of confidence in the Institutions under which we live generally prevails. It affords me satisfaction to observe that, whatever difference of opinion may on other subjects be manifested, there is but one unanimous feeling of loyalty towards the Crown, and an universal desire to perpetuate the connection of this Province with Great Britain. I rejoice to perceive that you are fully sensible of the advantages you derive from that connection, and I cannot doubt that you will cheerfully meet the corresponding obligations which it entails."

Which being ended, the House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders reported His Excellency's Speech.

An Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech is moved and seconded; which being read—

ORDERED, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

ORDERED, That the Journals of this House be printed daily, and that four hundred copies thereof be furnished for the use of this House.

ORDERED, That a Committee be appointed to examine and report upon the Contingencies of this House.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Robertson, Steeves, and Seely, be the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, from the Committee appointed last Session to make the necessary arrangements for a suitable Coach to be in attendance on the Legislative Council during the present Session, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that they had made a temporary arrangement with Robert Orr for that purpose, on the terms heretofore acted upon by the Council, subject to the confirmation of the Council.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the said Report be received and approved of.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Justices of the Sessions of the City and County of Saint John, for Bill to alter mode of assessment for Water and Sewerage in Saint John.

From same, for Bill to alter the Alms House Act for Saint John.

From the President, Directors and Company of the Commercial Bank, for amendment of their Charter.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, for Act to regulate the election of Town and Parish Officers.

From the same, for a Bill relating to Grand Jurors in the City and County of Saint John.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, by leave, presented a Petition from the Justices of the City and County of Saint John, for an Act to authorize the enlarging and improving the Public Landings at Indian Town.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

FRIDAY, 28th April, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Chandler,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Steeves,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Seely,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Perley.*	

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders communicated to the House that he had appointed Thomas Gill a Messenger of this House, in the place of James Brannen, absent from the Province.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House went into consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the further consideration of His Excellency's Speech be postponed until to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, from the Committee appointed at the last Session of the Legislature to arrange for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House, reported that they had attended to that duty, and had arranged with Samuel Watts to report the Debates and publish the same as far as practicable in his Paper, the Carleton Sentinel, and furnish the House with one hundred copies of that Paper, and also mail a daily letter with a synopsis of the same to two of the daily Papers published in the City of Saint John, for the sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars, for this Session.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

ORDERED, That the consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Bishop of Fredericton, with prayer for alteration of Law respecting Fees for Certificates of Marriage.

From the Justices of the Sessions in the City and County of Saint John, for Bill to provide for assessing, levying and collecting Taxes in Saint John.

From the same, for an Act to assess for relief of sufferers by fire at Indian Town.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

SATURDAY, 29th April, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Chandler,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Perley.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House went into consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the following arrangement be substituted and adopted by this House in lieu of that reported by the said Committee, viz:—

That Samuel Watts is fully to report the Debates and Proceedings of this House, and furnish a copy of the same to the publisher for two hundred and seventy five dollars; and that Charles S. Lugrin is to publish the same tri-weekly in his Newspaper, the Herald, and to furnish twelve hundred and

fifty copies thereof, for the use of this House, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House went into consideration of the Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

The Address was then gone through and adopted, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

The Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council in General Assembly.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the Session.

We learn with pleasure that our Address of congratulation to Her Majesty on the Birth of the Son of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, was graciously received.

The prospect of a speedy restoration of peace in the neighbouring Republic, is hailed with satisfaction by the people of this Province. We assure Your Excellency that the assassination of the President has excited feelings of profound indignation throughout this Province, and our sympathies are enlisted on behalf of that great and kindred people.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the Report of the Delegates appointed to consider the practicability of a Union of the Maritime Provinces of British North America will be laid before us.

We also thank Your Excellency that the Resolutions adopted at the Conference held at Quebec in October last, relative to a Union of the British North American Colonies, will likewise be submitted.

The question of affording further facilities for the construction of Railways in the Province, will receive our consideration. It is satisfactory to learn that, though existing laws preclude immediate action in proceeding with the extension of the European and North American Railway, from the frontier of Nova Scotia to the United States, that work will be proceeded with as soon as practicable.

Any measure that may be submitted to us relating to the management of the Post Office Department will receive our careful consideration.

Our attention will be given to such Acts of Assembly as have recently expired, or are about to expire; and any measure relating to the Provincial Militia, and tending to increase its efficiency, will receive prompt and careful consideration. We thank Your Excellency for having directed the Correspondence between the Imperial Government and Your Excellency on this subject to be laid before us.

We learn with satisfaction that the Revenue of the past year largely exceeded the estimated amount, and that a surplus remained after defraying all charges on the Treasury. We regret that the depression in trade has so seriously diminished the receipts of the present year, and we join in the hope expressed by Your Excellency that some improvement may be experienced before the end of the year.

We are satisfied that notwithstanding the temporary depression of Trade, the condition of the Province is generally satisfactory, and that a feeling of contentment and of confidence in the Institutions under which we live, prevails. Though differences of opinion on other subjects must neces-

sarily exist, we are confident that the feeling of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the British Empire which has always characterized the people of this Province, is in no degree diminished, and that they fully appreciate the advantages derived from their connection with the Mother Country, and are prepared to meet the obligations which that connection entails.

ORDERED, That the Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Hazen and Seely be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when this House will be received with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 *o'clock.*

MONDAY, 1st May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Chandler,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley.*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell, by leave, presented a Petition from Benjamin Goodspeed and others, for an Act to erect Boom across the River Nashwaak.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

TUESDAY, 2nd May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Chandler,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley.*

PRAYERS.

Mr. Hazen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when this House would be received with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say that he would receive the House to-day at one o'clock.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Kerr, with the following Resolution:—

"*House of Assembly, Thursday, 27th April*, 1865.

"*Ordered*, That Mr. Kerr, Mr. Needham, and Mr. Hill, be a Committee on the part of this House, to unite with the Committee of the Honorable the Legislative Council in the management of the Legislative Library.

CHAS. P. WETMORE, *Clerk*."

At one o'clock the House proceeded to the Government House with their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session.

And being returned,

The Honorable Mr. Saunders reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the same, and to return an answer thereto, of which he had received a copy, which he read; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

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

"I thank you for your Address, and have full confidence in the loyalty and zeal with which you will proceed to the discussion of the questions submitted to your consideration."

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Chandler,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Perley.*	

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Gilbert, with a Bill to provide for Fencing certain Intervale Lands, and maintaining Roads through the same, in the County of Westmorland; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill to revive and continue an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be again dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—2nd May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council copy of Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the Militia. A. H. G.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 1st October, 1864.

SIR,—In a Despatch of this day's date I have apprized you of the intended visit of Colonel Jervois to Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. But I prefer observing to you in a separate Despatch that the progress of the Militia in New Brunswick does not at present in any degree correspond with the spirit of patriotism and spirit of loyalty by which the inhabitants are known to be animated.

Although the population (of both sexes) consists of 250,000 persons, and the Revenue amounts to nearly £150,000 a year, the Militia exists chiefly on paper, being "undrilled, and meeting for muster" (only) "one day in the year;" whilst the Volunteers, who form an integral part of the Militia, though they drill more frequently, number only 1738.

The Act, too, which raises and organizes this force appropriates only £2,000 per annum to this Service, and has been passed for the limited period of three years.

I should sincerely rejoice to learn from you that, on the re-assembling of the Legislature, your advisers will be prepared to take effective measures for remedying a state of things so little suited to the importance of the subject, and corresponding so little with the well known spirit of the Province.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieutenant Governor Hon. Arthur Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 21st November, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch (marked "Separate") of the 1st ult., relating to the Militia Force of this Province.

2. I regret to perceive from that Despatch that Her Majesty's Government are dissatisfied with the progress which has been made towards the reorganization of the Provincial Militia.

3. I am quite aware that increased exertion will be necessary to give efficiency to this force, and that its present condition is not one in which it could long be suffered to continue with credit to the Province; but at the same time I must confess that the progress which has been made during the last three years appears to me very considerable.

4. I have been myself so largely engaged in carrying out the details of the partial reorganization which has been effected, that I have perhaps shrunk too much from writing Despatches liable to the construction of having been framed for the purpose of self laudation; but you will, I am sure, now permit me to trouble you with a brief recapitulation of the steps already taken, and in progress, with a view to increase the efficiency of the Militia and Volunteer Force of New Brunswick.

5. On my arrival just three years ago, I found the whole of the Militia system of the Province in a state of almost complete disorganization. For more than ten years the Militia Law had been wholly suspended; and for all practical purposes the Militia consisted only of the remains of various very imperfectly organized Volunteer Companies. Of these a certain number had been hastily formed on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to North America; but in accordance with no system—subject to no uniform rules, even if they had rules at all—they seldom met for drill—they were uniformed in every variety of clothing—and too often used their arms for their own private purposes.

Other Companies had subsequently been accepted in rural districts. These Companies were neither uniformed nor drilled, nor inspected; and their Captains were often men totally unfit from education and position to exercise command. Several of them refused to turn out for inspection when directed to do so by my predecessor. There were, in short, no returns, no regular inspections, no regulations, no uniform, no system of any kind.

6. The Head Quarters Staff was in a by no means efficient state; the Officers upon it having long held their posts, and being but imperfectly acquainted with modern systems of Drill and organization.

7. It was evident to me that, before taking any further steps, it would be necessary to effect a reorganization of these Departments. I endeavoured to do this in such a manner as should not wound the feelings of those whom I displaced, and I thought the best means of accomplishing this object was by introducing the rule limiting the duration of Staff appointments to five years, which has been established in Her Majesty's Service. I also secured the services of a highly competent officer to fill the post of Adjutant General, although it was at that time doubtful whether the Province would consent to pay him any adequate salary.

8. I next turned my attention towards the possibility of effecting an improvement in the condition of the Volunteers. It was manifestly requisite to diminish the confusion, irregularity and insubordination which prevailed among them; and yet it was necessary to do this without creating such dissatisfaction as would defeat my own ends. I saw at once that time, and a considerable time, would be required to effect any permanent improvement; as the result of changes too suddenly introduced would inevitably be the dissolution of existing Companies, and an unwillingness among the people to form others in their place.

9. I had commenced this reorganization before the Session of 1862, by cautiously introducing a few uniform rules, applicable to all Companies, with reference to the custody of their arms, the regulation of their meetings, and the number of their Drills. In the course of the Spring, however, my hands were greatly strengthened by the passage of an Act by the Legislature for the partial revival of the Militia. This Act passed both Houses of the Provincial Parliament easily enough, but its introduction in the first instance had been attended with considerable difficulty. The measure, though very imperfect, was, however, far from useless, as it called into being once more a skeleton at least of the Militia force,—authorized me to employ the Drill Instructors furnished by Her Majesty's Government,—to appoint Inspecting Field Officers in different districts of the Province, and generally gave me authority to reduce the Volunteer Corps to a condition of system and uniformity.

10. Since the passage of that Act, I can truly say that my attention to the condition of the Militia, and my endeavours to carry out its reorganization to the furthest extent which the means at my disposal permitted, have been unremitting. I will briefly recapitulate what has been done since the Summer of 1862; and will commence with the Volunteers.

11. The first effect of even a slightly increased stringency of regulations was, as I had anticipated, to break up the rural Companies. The number of Volunteers has not, how-

ever, undergone any diminution, as there has been an increase in the towns. I do not regret this result, for the rural Companies generally cost more than they were worth. You are aware of the great difficulty that is experienced even in England in keeping alive Volunteer Companies in purely rural districts, and of course this difficulty is much more strongly felt in a Country where population is so widely scattered, and where attendance at Drill would frequently necessitate miles of toilsome journeying over tracks of deep soft mud or through storm and snow drifts. Practically, the rural Companies did not meet. I was forced to admit that it was unreasonable to expect them to meet; and consequently the time of the Drill Instructors and the money of the Provincial grant appeared to me to be better employed in quarters where there was a promise of more satisfactory results.

12. My first anxiety was to introduce some system of uniformity and subordination among the different Companies, which had been accustomed to do wholly what is right in their own eyes. I introduced gradually regulations which when once introduced were not relaxed; but took care not to press novelties upon them too hastily. With the new Companies I had of course less difficulty, and I may say that now something of regularity and discipline has been introduced—some method in keeping accounts and making returns has been effected. The Volunteers have been uniformed in one Provincial uniform (scarlet), the cloth for which has been gratuitously furnished by Government, and made up at a cheap rate for Companies applying for it. Each Company receives moreover from the Government gratuitously its Drill Instruction and sixty rounds of Ammunition per man. In money each Company receives $80 for care of arms and drill room; a sum which, as the Companies are rarely above forty strong, amounts on an average to ten shillings currency per head. I own this appears to me, with the addition of iron targets when wanted, to be quite as much assistance as the Government are called upon to render to Companies of *Volunteers*, and it is not on this head I should wish further expenditure to be incurred by the Province. I have inspected every Volunteer Company in the Province—most of them more than once, and can testify to their great improvement in appearance, and efficiency, and I can at all events safely assert that, though the result may appear trifling, it has not been obtained without a most incommensurate amount of labour and care; and here I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to the skill and patience displayed by my late Adjutant General, (Lieutenant Colonel Crowder), in reducing to order the elements with which he was called upon to deal.

13. I cannot quite concur in your remark as to the smallness of the number of Volunteers in New Brunswick, ("only 1,738"). Roughly speaking, that number forms one in 25 of the whole male population between the ages of 18 and 45, and I cannot consider it a very small proportion, especially when the circumstances to which I have alluded, of the impossibility of assembling Volunteers in the rural districts, is taken into account; which, of course, considerably augments the proportion of Volunteers in more settled districts.

14. With respect to the Militia at large, as opposed to the Volunteers, a good deal more has been done than at first sight appears to be the case. No list of officers of Militia had been published since 1851, and that list was not official or correct. Since that time, though occasional appointments and promotions had been made, there was no authentic record of the numerous resignations, removals, or deaths.

In many Battalions it was impossible to say who was the Commanding Officer; in others, the Senior Officer was opposed to any revival of the Militia; in almost all there were few remaining Company Officers, and of these few, a great proportion were from age and infirmity incapable of performing the duties of their posts. Before any thing else could be done, it was necessary to find Commanding Officers and Adjutants. There are 38 Battalions of Militia in the Province: to 18 of these I have appointed new and efficient Lieutenant Colonels since the close of 1862. Of the remaining twenty, fourteen were already commanded by Officers more or less efficient—some very much so. The other six are as yet, with one exception, vacant, owing to my inability to find any persons within the respective districts, both able and willing to undertake the duties of the post.

The revision of the list of Officers, and the verification of the different Battalion and Company districts took a great deal of time and labor, and until it was accomplished it was idle to think of calling out a Battalion even for one day's muster. The task was, however, at last accomplished, and last year the Battalions were generally called out for

muster. The same course has been pursued during the present year. I have attended some of these musters, and have witnessed with surprise the aptitude of those assembled at learning the more elementary formations, and the regularity and ease with which, when under the command of an efficient officer, the different Companies of the Battalion marched, formed square, &c. &c.

15. It is true that all the Law requires of the Militia is this one day's muster, (though it should be borne in mind that, failing the Volunteers, a thousand men are liable to be drawn by ballot for more lengthened drill,) but it must be remembered that the law applies to the whole male population under 60 years of age, and that to call the whole male population together for any long period, the rich merchant from his counting house—the needy settler from his half cleared farm—the lumberer from the woods—the ploughman from the field—the boatman from the river,—would be as oppressive as it is in fact impracticable. As it is, the pecuniary sacrifice entailed by one day's muster is great. But though the law requires no more, a good deal is being done.

The new Colonels whom I have appointed, and those who are efficient among the older ones, require their officers to learn their Drill, and to uniform themselves. For the purpose of instruction I have issued, on application, Rifles to the Officers commanding Battalions, on Bonds similar to those given by the Captains of Volunteer Companies; and the nearest Drill Instructor of Volunteers teaches their use, and drills the Officers on those days when his services are not elsewhere required. To these meetings of Officers I am happy to say the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Militia Battalions in many instances now resort; and if the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Militia become a trained and instructed body, far more good will be attained than by assembling a large and untrained body of men once a year for two or three days. Some of the Lieutenant Colonels encourage their Officers to add Target Practice to their Drill; and I have witnessed the Officers of one Battalion, neatly uniformed in scarlet shell jackets, paraded to fire, and shooting quite as well as the practised shots of an average Volunteer Company. I am convinced that as regards organization, such a beginning has been now made as requires only care and watchfulness to develope itself, without the need of direct action on the part of the Government. Money, however, no doubt is greatly wanting, and I trust this want will next year be in some degree supplied.

16. I perceive from your Despatch that you labor under a mistaken impression in supposing that the sum annually allotted to the Militia is fixed in the Militia Law. It is annually voted by the Legislature, and may be indefinitely diminished or increased. The Grant is always opposed, and opposed with energy; and though the Government have always maintained the vote at the amount first fixed, a considerable minority of the Assembly have always called for its reduction. I was, however, last year informed by the leading Members of my Executive Council, that if I were successful in shewing an improvement in the Militia, and an apparent desire on the part of the people at large to develope the system, that a vote of at least double the amount should be proposed for 1865, and I have no reason to suppose that this pledge will be evaded.

17. It is my intention to propose to my advisers before the next meeting of the Provincial Parliament a scheme, the details of which I hope shortly to lay before you, and which will have for its object the training of a certain portion of the Militia for several consecutive days in each year.

18. When I have the honor of forwarding this scheme for your consideration, I shall accompany it by a few remarks on the question of the defence of the British North American Provinces generally. It is no doubt true that much more than is done with this object might be done by the Provinces themselves,—but on the other hand I feel constrained to admit that the language held by an influential portion of the English Newspaper Press on this subject appears to me unreasonable and over-strained. Self-defence is no doubt a duty, but there must, in the first place, be something to defend; and though I am aware that high authorities consider that Military defence should always form the chief item in the expenditure of a country or a Province, yet it must be remembered that the very maintenance of self-existence imperatively requires the outlay of the greater part of the Provincial Revenue on objects and institutions which, in an older country, have been already established, or are maintained by private enterprize.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, M. P. P., &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 10th December, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, marked Separate, of the 21st of November last, furnishing me with a Report on the past and present condition of the Militia and Volunteers of New Brunswick.

It is with great satisfaction that I perceive that this important subject has occupied, and continues to occupy so much of your care and thought, and that the condition of the Local forces has so much improved since your assumption of the Government of the Province.

Although the difficulties with which you have had to contend in the organization and discipline of the Militia, no doubt, exist as fully as you have represented them, till it must be borne in mind that self defence is the first duty of every free people.

I shall await with interest the new scheme for the training of the Militia, which you inform me it is you immediate intention to propose to your advisers.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.

Fredericton, 12th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information copies of Resolutions which have been agreed to at a Commission assembled by me to consider the changes which it may be desirable to make in the Militia Law, on the expiration of the existing Act in the Spring of the present year.

2. The discussions of this Commission were conducted with a temper and in a spirit in the highest degree creditable to the Officers of whom it was composed, and the decisions at which they arrived were adopted with almost unqualified unanimity.

3. The main feature of the scheme is the proposal to establish an annual Camp of Instruction; and if this proposal be adopted, I have no fear but that the result will be most satisfactory.

4. It is my intention to press this scheme earnestly on the consideration of my advisers at the next meeting of Council, and I shall soon be able to inform you whether it is or is not approved by them.

5. There are some details contained in these Resolutions which I could wish to see altered; but, as a whole, they meet with my warm and cordial concurrence.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]

At a Meeting summoned by direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and held at Government House, Fredericton, on the 3rd January 1865, and continued upon the 4th and 5th January, at which the following Officers of the New Brunswick Militia were present—

His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieut Colonel Thurgar, Saint John City Rifles.
" Hon. J. H. Gray, Queen's New Brunswick Rangers.
" Hon. John Robertson, Saint John City Light Infantry.
" Hon. L. A. Wilmot, First Battalion York County Militia.
" Foster, New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.
" Baird, D. Q. M. G., First Battalion Carleton County Militia.
" Otty, Third Battalion King's County Militia.
" D. Wetmore, Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia.
" R. W. Crookshank, Saint John Volunteer Battalion.
Captain Simonds, First Battalion York County Militia.
" Saunders, New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

The following Resolutions were, after debate, unanimously agreed to:—

1. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. L. A. Wilmot—

That the establishment of a Camp of Instruction. composed of a Company from each Battalion in the Province, composed of Volunteers or of men drawn by ballot, for a period of 28 days in each year, would be of permanent benefit to the Militia Force of this Province.

2. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. L. A. Wilmot—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the remainder of the Militia Force should be called out for — days drill and one day inspection in each year, and to embrace all the male inhabitants between the ages of — and —.

Moved—That the first blank be filled up with the word *three.*
That the second blank be filled up with the word *sixteen.*
That the third blank be filled up with the word *sixty.*

3. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. J. H. Gray—

That it is desirable that the proposed Camp of Instruction should be composed of a Company from each Battalion in this Province, [36 in number] made up to the following strength:—

1 Captain.
2 Subalterns.
1 Buglar.
60 Rank and file.

Total, 64+36=2204

And that the Staff of such Camp should consist of—

1 Commandant, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Staff Officer, 1 Surgeon.

4. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. John Robertson—

That it is desirable that the Camp (if of the size contemplated) should be divided into three Battalions, to each of which should be appointed—

1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Adjutant.

That it is further desirable that the non-commissioned officers and men should receive —— cents per diem and their rations, and that the officers should receive the pay and allowances of the corresponding ranks in Her Majesty's Service, and that the Camp should be under the same discipline as that applied to the Militia of Great Britain.

5. Moved by Lieut. Colonel J. V. Thurgar—

That, though this meeting considers the scheme thus laid down as the very least that is required by the exigencies of the case, they are of opinion that the Commander in Chief should be empowered to diminish the number of men to be assembled annually at the Camp of Instruction, and the number of days for which they are encamped, proportionately to the sum appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature; provided always, that such diminution in the number of men does not exceed one half nor reduce the time below 20 days.

6. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Foster—

That it is desirable that all persons exempt by law from Militia Service, should pay annually the sum of two dollars.

7. Moved by Captain Simonds—

That it is desirable that all Aliens, after a residence of two months in the Province, should pay annually the sum of four dollars for Militia purposes.

8. Moved by Captain Saunders—

That it is desirable that persons drawn for service in the Camp of Instruction should be permitted to furnish substitutes, (under regulations to be hereafter defined,) provided that such substitutes are enrolled members of the Militia in the same Battalion District.

9. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. J. H. Gray—

That it is desirable that non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia omitting to attend the muster and inspection of their respective Battalions, as provided by law, should be liable to a fine of $— per day; and that Officers of the Militia omitting to attend in proper uniform be liable to a fine of four times the amount imposed upon non-commissioned officers and privates;—

And that it is further desirable that the above fines be paid in to the Battalion Fund.

Moved by Lieut. Col. Thurgar—That the blank be filled with the word *two*.

10. Moved by Lieut. Colonel R. W. Crookshank—

That it is desirable that all exemptions and fines not specially applied to particular purposes, and all fees for Commissions, be paid to the Adjutant General, to constitute a Militia Fund, to be applied to the support of the Militia.

11. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. John Robertson—

That it is desirable that the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and other Corps of Volunteers authorized by the Commander in Chief, shall receive a capitation grant of —— dollars a head for every man attending 30 drills during the year, (of which 24 shall be Company and 6 Battalion drills,) in lieu of the allowance now granted.

12. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Wetmore—

That the Oath of Allegiance should, in the opinion of this meeting, be taken by every officer and man belonging to the Militia Force of this Province into whose possession arms shall be entrusted for Militia purposes.

13. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Otty—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the annual muster of the Militia Force of the Province should not take place until after the Camp of Instruction be dismissed; that a Drill Instructor for each Company, to be selected by the Adjutant General from the most efficient men in Camp, should be appointed to drill the Companies of the respective Battalions from which they may have been taken; and that each Instructor producing a certificate from his Commanding Officer that he has discharged his duty satisfactorily, should be entitled to receive the sum of ——.

14. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Baird—

That Sections 36 to 43 inclusive of the Militia Law of Nova Scotia, which have reference to the preservation of subordination at Militia musters, be recommended for embodiment in the Law to be proposed for this Province.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 4th February, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 12th January, enclosing copies of Resolutions adopted by a Commission appointed by you to consider the changes which it may be desirable to make in the Militia Law of this Province.

I am glad to observe the warm interest you are taking in this subject, and I trust that your advisers will adopt effectual measures for the improvement of the Force.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—2nd May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 8th April, 1864. A. H. G.

Downing Street, 8th April, 1864.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 14th of March, transmitting a Joint Address of Congratulation from the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, to Her Majesty on the Birth of a Son to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

You will have the goodness to inform the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, that I have laid their Address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty received with much satisfaction the expression of the loyalty and attachment of the Legislature of New Brunswick, and of their good wishes to the Royal Family.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieutenant Governor Hon. Arthur Gordon, C. M. G., &c. &c. &c.

On motion—

ORDERED, That seven hundred and fifty more copies of the Debates of this House be supplied by the Publisher for the use of this House, at his offer of $100 additional charge, making in all the sum of $280 for the whole two thousand copies.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From Angus M'Eachren, and others, for Act to incorporate Pilots in the Port of Miramichi.

From the Reverend William Henderson, and others, for an Act in reference to Banns of Marriage, Fees, &c.

From James Millar, and others, for Act to authorize Trustees of Schools to sell land, &c.

From George E. Letson, and others, for an Act to authorize the inhabitants to support their own paupers, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Perley, by leave, presented a Petition from George S. Milligan, and others, for alteration of Section 6, Chapter 106, Revised Statutes, respecting Fees for Certificates of Marriage.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Patrick Holahan, and others, for Bill to fence certain Intervale Lands in Westmorland.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend James H. Tupper, and others, praying for Act to alter Banns of Marriage, and Fees on Licences.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

THURSDAY, 4th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Chandler,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Rice,*	" *Earle,*
" *Robinson,*	" *Mitchell.*
" *Perley.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to revive and continue an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Queensbury and Southampton in the County of York:

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of the several Courts and of the Peace in this Province to act in certain cases relating to Parishes, Cities, and Counties, to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable."

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

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

The Ninth Annual Report of the Post Office Department.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

FRIDAY, 5th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Chandler,*
" *Robertson,*	" *Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Rice,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of the several Courts and of the Peace in this Province to act in certain cases relating to Parishes, Cities, and Counties, to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable:" and

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the first entered Bill into consideration.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the last entered Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards this Bill, and that the said Bill be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders acquaints the House, that by a Mandamus under the Royal Sign Manual, dated the third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, the Honorable John Ferguson was appointed a Member of this House, and desires to be admitted.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Davidson and Odell be a Committee to attend the Honorable Mr. Ferguson, and see him qualified.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Caie, with a Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, from the Committee appointed to attend the Honorable Mr. Ferguson, to see him qualified to take his Seat in this House,

reported that they had attended to that duty, and that the Honorable Gentleman had taken the usual oaths in the presence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Honorable Mr. Ferguson was then introduced between the Honorable Messieurs Davidson and Odell, and took his Seat.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Wetmore, with a Bill relating to the Grand Juries of the General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with a Bill for the preservation of Deer on the Island of Grand Manan; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Troop, with a Bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Ship Building and Trading Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Hatheway, with a Bill relating to Great Roads and Bridges; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Minister, &c. of the Church of Scotland in Saint Andrews, for a Bill to authorize sale of lands.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Odell communicated to the House that he had notice from His Honor the Speaker of the House of Assembly that that House would adjourn over until Monday next, in order to attend the funeral of the late Honorable J. A. Street to-morrow.

RESOLVED, That as a testimony of respect to his memory, this House, when it adjourns, do adjourn till Monday next.

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

Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools for the year 1864: and

Report of the Auditor General on Public Accounts for the year 1864.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—4th May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council copy of Correspondence concerning proposals for Inter-Colonial Union, Legislative and Federal. A. H. G.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 *o'clock.*

MONDAY, 8th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Chandler,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Ferguson.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill relating to Great Roads and Bridges:

A Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Ship Building and Trading Company:

A Bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland:

A Bill for the preservation of Deer on the Island of Grand Manan:

A Bill relating to the Grand Juries of the General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of Saint John: and

A Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for the expenses of the Legislature.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Williston, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland: and

A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Chatham to sell and convey a certain piece of Land in the said Parish, and dispose of the proceeds thereof.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From the Reverend D. Crandall, and others, for a Bill relating to publi cation of Banns of Marriage, and Fee, &c.

From the Reverend James C. Steadman and others, with a similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hill, with a Bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

TUESDAY, 9th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Chandler,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Robinson,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Ferguson.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company:

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland: and

A Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Chatham, to sell and convey a certain piece of Land in the said Parish, and dispose of the proceeds thereof.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Great Roads and Bridges.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Botsford,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Chandler,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Kinnear,	Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Hamilton,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Robinson.	Mr. Ryan,
	Mr. Earle,
	Mr. Mitchell,
	Mr. Ferguson.

So it passed in the negative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the preservation of Deer on the Island of Grand Manan.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

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

Of Professor Hind, on the Geology of New Brunswick: and

Of Professor Bailey, on the Geology of Southern New Brunswick.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

The Honorable Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend A. B. Watters and others, for Act to regulate publication of Banns of Marriage, and Fees, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

WEDNESDAY, 10*th May*, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,
" *Robertson,*
" *Minchin,*
" *Davidson,*
" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*
" *Rice,*
" *Earle,*
" *Ferguson.*
Mr. Chandler,
" *Kinnear,*
" *Harrison,*
" *Odell,*
" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*
" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill for the preservation of Deer on the Island of Grand Manan, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

It was moved and seconded—

That the third reading of the Bill to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province, pursuant to the Order of the Day, be postponed until to-morrow.

On the question, the House divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Botsford,	The Hon. Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Chandler,	Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Kinnear,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Odell,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Hamilton,	Mr. Rice,
Mr. Todd,	Mr. Earle,
Mr. Robinson.	Mr. Mitchell,
	Mr. Ferguson.

So it passed in the negative; whereupon it was

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Queensbury and Southampton, in the County of York : and

A Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the lower Bridge over the River Nashwaak.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill for the alteration and amendment of the Local Government of the Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, and Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John : and

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the collection of Taxes and small Debts in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and for other purposes in the said Parish ; and also to limit the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate for the European and North American Railway, and of non-resident Justices in Civil Actions.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Chatham to sell and convey a certain piece of Land in the said Parish, and dispose of the proceeds thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Mr. Murray and others, for an Act regulating the publication of the Banns of Marriage, and Fees, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend H. Pickard, and Trustees of Mount Allison Academy, for usual grant of money.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from Peter Etter and others, for restoration of powers to Commissioners of Sewers, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Standing Order, the House was called over.

The Honorable	Mr. Black,	Absent.
"	Mr. Saunders,	Present.
"	Mr. Botsford,	do.
"	Mr. Chandler,	do.
"	Mr. Robertson,	do.
"	Mr. Kinnear,	do.
"	Mr. Minchin,	do.
"	Mr. Hazen,	Absent.
"	Mr. Harrison,	Present.
"	Mr. Davidson,	do.
"	Mr. Odell,	do.
"	Mr. Wark,	do.
"	Mr. Steeves,	Absent.
"	Mr. Ryan,	Present.
"	Mr. Hamilton,	do.
"	Mr. Todd,	do.
"	Mr. Seely,	Absent.
"	Mr. Rice,	Present.
"	Mr. Robinson,	do.
"	Mr. Earle,	do.
"	Mr. Mitchell,	do.
"	Mr. Perley,	Absent.
"	Mr. Ferguson,	Present.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

THURSDAY, 11*th May,* 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Chandler,*
" *Robertson,*	" *Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Steeves,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Seely,*
" *Rice,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Chatham to sell and convey a certain piece of Land in the said Parish, and dispose of the proceeds thereof, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, and Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John: and

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the collection of Taxes and small Debts in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and for other purposes in the said Parish; and also to limit the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate for the European and North American Railway, and of non-resident Justices in Civil Actions.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

ORDERED, That a Select Committee be appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations which may be referred to them.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford, Robertson, Todd, Seely, and Mitchell, be the said Committee.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the thirty fourth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company, and that the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak.

The Honorable Mr. Rice took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Queensbury and Southampton, in the County of York.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Great Roads and Bridges.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the House go into consideration of the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the fifth instant, relating to Inter-Colonial Union, Legislative and Federal, on Monday next, the eighteenth instant.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes."

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Ship-building and Trading Company, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

The Honorable Mr. Earle, by leave, presented a Petition from John M'Lean and others, for repeal of Incorporation of Chipman and Salmon River Boom Company.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from Henry Gilbert and others, for division of the Parish of Portland.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Samuel Oulton and others, for Act relating to Special Commissioners of Sewers.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend William Wilson, and others, for Act relating to Banns of Marriage, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, by leave, presented the following Petitions, viz:—

From the Reverend John Ross, for Act relating to Banns of Marriage, and Fees, &c.:

From Robert Jardine and others, for an Act in reference to Water Commissioners.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from John H. Robertson and others, for an Act relating to King Street in Carleton.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from John Anderson and others, for Bill to authorize drainage of Marsh Lands in Westmorland.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

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

Report of the Adjutant General of Militia for the year 1864.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

The Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

Abstract of Expenditure of the Fiscal Year ended 31st Oct. 1864, for the services named, as compared with the Estimate.

Heads of Appropriation.		Estimate.	Expenditure.	Drawn.	Undrawn.
Civil List, ...	A	$58,000 00	$58,000 00	$58,000 00	...
Legislative, ...	B	39,668 00	42,796 79	42,068 79	$728 00
Judicial, ...	C	13,240 00	12,396 94	12,209 28	187 66
Collection & Pro. of Revenue,	D	41,430 00	40,821 07	40,821 07	...
Post Office Department, ...	E	24,400 00	24,400 00	24,400 00	...
Public Works, ...	F	140,900 00	137,325 45	128,825 45	8,500 00
Agriculture, ...	G	13,000 00	12,584 00	12,584 00	...
Education, ...	H	112,890 00	115,167 52	113,947 33	1,220 19
Education of Deaf and Dumb,	J	300 00	300 00	300 00	...
Fisheries, ...	K	200 00	346 00	346 00	...
Provincial Penitentiary, ...	L	6,200 00	8,888 00	8,888 00	...
Lunatic Asylum, ...	M	16,000 00	21,584 87	16,000 00	5,584 87
Public Health, ...	N	4,540 00	4,540 00	4,540 00	...
Pensions, ...	O	850 00	660 00	660 00	...
Indians, ...	P	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	...
Military and Militia,... ...	Q	10,000 00	9,799 14	9,799 14	...
Steam Boat Inspectors, ...	R	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	...
Geological Survey, ...	S	500 00	1,553 19	700 00	853 19
Emigration and Emigrants, ...	T	1,200 00	1,186 55	1,000 80	185 75
Unforeseen Expenses, ...	U	7,000 00	7,012 72	6,551 95	460 77
Railway Surveys by Resolution of House of Assembly,	V	...	6,000 00	6,000 00	...
Interest on Savings Bank Debentures and Credit,	W	52,000 00	45,811 56	45,811 56	...
Interest on Railway Debentures, exclusive of Impost and earnings,		117,000 00	96,094 94	96,094 94	...
		$661,518 00	$649,468 74	$631,748 31	$17,720 43

Estimate, ...	$661,518 00
Expenditure, ...	649,468 74
Expenditure less than Estimate, ...	$12,049 26

A. H. GILLMOR, JR.

DETAILED CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE

A.—CIVIL LIST.

No.	Date.						
69	Jan 31	Receiver General, ...					$14,500 00
209	Apr 30	Do.					14,500 00
333	July 31	Do.					14,500 00
397	Oct 31	Do.					14,500 00
							$58,000 00
		APPROPRIATION, ...					$58,000 00

B.—LEGISLATURE.

13	Nov 16	James S. Beek, ...					$100 00
14	Nov 20	George E. Fenety, ...					1,174 07
71	Jan 31	James S. Beek, ...					125 00
104	Feb 16	George E. Fenety, ...					12 75
116	24	Charles P. Wetmore, ...					400 00
154	Apr 9	D. A. Lugrin, ...					24 00
163	19	George Botsford, ...					1,969 19
165	"	Sundry persons, ...					1,168 00
166	"	Do.					404 50
167	"	George J. Dibblee, ...					160 00
168	"	T. R. Robertson, ...					511 97
171	21	A. T. Coburn, ...					174 00
172	28	George Botsford, ...	$940	00			
	"	E. W. Miller, ...	500	00			
	"	G. F. Gregory, ...	200	00—			1,640 00
173	"	John Biggs, ...					210 00
174	"	Rev. J. M. Brooke and Rev. C. Coster, ...					160 00
175	"	Jas. Hogg, C. Armstrong, & W. A. Moore,					300 00
176	"	John Richards, ...					300 00
177	"	Do.					65 00
202	"	Chief Commissioner Board of Works, ...					359 00
205	"	Andrew S. Phair, ...					1,768 60
208	29	Francis Beverley, ...					165 59
211	30	James S. Beek, ...					125 00
212	"	Frances M'Lean, ...					20 00
213	"	Thomas Temple, ...					20 00
220	"	Charles P. Wetmore, ...					776 00
223	"	Hon. S. L. Tilley, ...					8,044 40
224	May 2	Do.					2,251 00
227	"	J. W. Smith, ...					400 00
231	5	Beverly Robinson, ...					9,598 80
233	9	S. R. Miller, ...					302 41
234	"	Thomas Paisley, ...					27 00
235	"	Thomas Williams, ...					25 50
256	27	George E. Fenety, ...					5,037 10
257	"	Chief Commissioner of Works, ...					105 87
261	"	William Segee, ...					49 00
276	June 13	Beverly Robinson, ...					180 00
					Carried forward,		$38,153 75

FISCAL YEAR 1864, COMPARED WITH THE APPROPRIATIONS.

To pay Salaries on the Civil List.

Salary as Librarian, Quarter to date.
Printing for Quarter ended 31st October, 1863.
Salary as Librarian, Quarter to date.
Printing.
Advance of Salary, Clerk of House of Assembly.
Stitching and binding Reports.
Contingencies Legislative Council.
Servants House of Assembly.
Do. Legislative Council.
Message Bearer, do.
Advances for Contingencies, House of Assembly.
Salary, Sergeant at Arms, do.
Clerk Legislative Council.
Assistant Clerk do.
Engrossing Clerk do.
Stage hire Legislative Council.
Chaplains House of Assembly and Legislative Council.
Reporters, $100 each.
Engrossing Clerk, House of Assembly.
Extra services do.
To pay for Stationery furnished House of Assembly.
Postages, Legislature.
Binding, &c. for Legislature.
Salary as Librarian, Quarter to date.
Due her late husband, services at opening of Legislature.
Services at closing of Legislature.
On account Salary Clerk House of Assembly.
Advances on account of pay of Members of Legislature.
Advances on account Legislative Expenses.
Advanced to Wm. End, Law Clerk, House of Assembly.
Pay of Members of Legislature.
Contingencies House of Assembly.
Folding Journals do.
Directing do. do.
Legislative Printing.
Stationery for House of Assembly.
Extra Coach hire.
Premium of Insurance on Library.

CLASSIFICATION OF

No.	Date.			
		Brought forward, ...		$38,153 75
277	Jan 13	Beverly Robinson, ...		600 00
295	July 1	Charles P. Wetmore, ...		400 00
326	28	Deborah A. Lugrin, ...		60 00
329	30	Robert Gowan, ...		800 00
334	"	James S. Beek, ...		125 00
353	Aug 26	George Botsford, ...		160 00
355	"	George E. Fenety, ...		1,112 72
372	28	Chief Commissioner of Works, ...		532 32
398	Oct 31	James S. Beek, ...		125 00
				$42,068 79
		Undrawn Appropriation, ...		728 00
				$42,796 79

C.—JUDICIAL.

7	Nov 11	Wm. Morton and Robert M'Alang, ...	$7 50
8	"	William Mackay, ...	393 10
9	"	John Flewelling, ...	32 60
17	20	William Wallace, ...	31 90
36	Dec 21	Sundry persons, ...	96 66
37	22	H. B. Rainsford, ...	45 10
40	26	William Mackay, ...	518 00
41	"	John Robb, ...	57 00
53	Jan 9	James Hamilton, ...	16 80
56	13	Hugh M'Lean, ...	68 70
57	"	F. R. J. Dibblee, ...	30 28
60	21	H. B. Rainsford, ...	105 00
61	"	B. W. Weldon, ...	58 00
62	"	Robert Wark, ...	90 10
63	"	Moses Sargeant, ...	44 80
64	22	Henry W. Baldwin, ...	88 00
66	"	G. W. Currier, ...	82 00
71		Hon. N. Parker, ...	3,200 00
211		William Carman, ...	1,200 00
		George J. Bliss, ...	400 00
334		Hon. John S. Saunders, ...	1,000 00
		A. R. Wetmore, ...	400 00
398		Edward O'Brien, ...	100 00
79	Feb 5	James Hamilton, ...	116 10
80	"	Edward Simpson, ...	34 60
82	"	H. B. Rainsford, ...	160 10
111	23	Do.	52 20
117	27	James Mitchell, ...	69 10
120	"	William Mackay, ...	277 20
130	Mar 17	John Flewelling, ...	55 20
131	"	William Mackay, ...	8 00
139	30	Edward Simpson, ...	80 00
143	Apr 2	Charles Brannen, ...	41 50
		Carried forward,	$8,959 54

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

To pay President of Legislative Council.
For making Index to Journals.
Stitching Laws, &c.
To buy Books for Legislative Library.
Salary as Librarian, Quarter to date.
Preparing Index to Journals.
Publishing Laws.
Fuel for Legislature.
Salary for Quarter to date.

Taking Jones Dobson to Penitentiary.
Jury Fees, Saint John.
Do. King's.
Do. Albert.
Services on investigation of disaster to Steamer Sunbury.
Jury Fees, Sunbury.
Do. Saint John.
Do. Westmorland.
Do. Sunbury.
Do. Carleton.
Taking Prisoners to Penitentiary.
Jury Fees, York.
Taking Prisoners to Penitentiary.
Jury Fees, Kent.
Do. Northumberland.
Do. Gloucester.
Do. Victoria.
Salary as Judge of Supreme Court.
Do. Clerk do.
Do. Assistant Clerk do.
Do. Clerk of the Crown on the Circuit.
Do. do. do. Supreme Court.
Do. Attendant on Law Courts.
Jury Fees, Sunbury.
Do. Queen's.
Do. York.
Do. do.
Taking Prisoners to Penitentiary.
Jury Fees, Saint John.
Do. King's.
Do. Saint John.
Do. Queen's.
Taking Prisoners to Penitentiary.

CLASSIFICATION OF

No.	Date.			
		Brought forward,		$8,959 54
161	Apr 16	William Mackay, ...		66 20
164	18	Charles Fisher, ...		156 92
215	30	William Watts, ...		40 00
225	May 2	J. H. Whitlock, ...		76 70
228	3	Do.		52 27
284	June 25	James Hamilton, ...		27 10
288	27	H. B. Rainsford, ...		63 80
293	30	John Robb, ...		46 60
296	July 4	William Mackay, ...		308 10
298	6	William Wallace, ...		44 70
305	15	Robert Wark, ...		76 20
310	18	H. B. Rainsford, ...		220 60
311	"	H. W. Baldwin, ...		25 00
314	19	William Wallace, ...		66 40
315	"	Edward Simpson, ...		49 10
316	"	George Currier, ...		43 10
335	30	Moses M. Sargeant, ...		76 50
337	Aug 1	Hugh M'Lean, ...		54 50
338	2	John Flewelling, ...		122 00
341	"	John Robb, ...		273 10
347	15	Thomas Temple, ...		14 75
360	Sept 6	J. H. Whitlock, ...		162 10
367	15	H. W. Baldwin, ...		93 40
368	17	Donald Stewart, ...		75 80
376	29	Moses M. Sargeant, ...		177 00
377	"	George Currier, ...		219 50
386	Oct 7	William Mackay, ...		308 30
388	12	Robert Wark, ...		229 70
392	21	John Flewelling, ...		60 30
402	31	William Watts, ...		20 00
				$12,209 28
		Undrawn Appropriation, ...		187 66
				$12,396 94

D.—COLLECTION AND PROTECTION OF REVENUE.

71		Beverly Robinson, ...	$2,000 00
211	Oct 31	William Smith, ...	1,100 00
334		William Clawson, ...	600 00
398			
322	July 25	Isaac Woodward and James T. Hanford,	200 00
406	Oct 31	Beverly Robinson, ...	24,872 42
407	"	Do.	100 00
			$28,872 42
		Commissions to Deputy Treasurers, ...	11,948 65
			$40,821 07

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Jury Fees, Saint John.
Costs on Suits while Attorney General.
Salary as Crier Supreme Court.
Jury Fees, Charlotte.
Paid Sheriff Jones taking Prisoners to Penitentiary.
Jury Fees, Sunbury.
Do. York.
Do. Westmorland.
Do. Saint John.
Do. Albert.
Do. Kent.
Do. York.
Do. Gloucester.
Do. Albert.
Do. Queen's.
Do. Victoria.
Do. Northumberland.
Do. Carleton.
Do. King's.
Do. Westmorland.
Taking Prisoners to Penitentiary.
Jury Fees, Charlotte.
Do. Gloucester.
Do. Restigouche.
Do. Northumberland.
Do. Victoria.
Do. Saint John.
Do. Kent.
Do. King's.
Usher, Court of Marriage and Divorce.

Salary as Provincial Treasurer.
Do. Controller of Customs, Saint John.
Do. Clerk to do.
Do. Appraisers.
Advanced to Clerks and Officers, Saint John.
Do. Robert Stevens for Protection of Revenue.

CLASSIFICATION OF

E.—POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

No.	Date.			
71, 211 } 334, 398 }	Oct 31	Hon James Steadman, ...		$2,400 00
43, 72, 221, 330, 399,	"	Do.		22,000 00
				$24,400 00

F.—PUBLIC WORKS.

2	Nov 2	Chief Commissioner, ...		$250 00
25	Dec 5	Robert Swim, ...		15 00
51	Jan 9	Chief Commissioner, ...		4,479 95
52	"	Do.		8,000 00
124	Mar 3	Do.		4,000 00
135	19	George Lester, ...		200 00
146	Apr 2	Chief Commissioner, ...		4,000 00
159	14	R. Jardine, ...		211 45
245	May 20	Chief Commissioner, ...		10,000 00
270	June 6	Do.		10,000 00
287	27	Do.		43,579 05
290	"	Do.		10,000 00
301	July 12	Do.		10,000 00
309	16	Thomas Hays, ...		20 00
362	Aug 31	Chief Commissioner, ...		10,000 00
378	Oct 1	Do.		670 00
380	4	Do.		4,000 00
405	31	Do.		2,000 00
410	"	Do.		5,000 00
71, 211, 334, 398	"	Do.		2,400 00
				$128,825 45
		Undrawn Appropriations, ...		8,500 00
				$137,325 45

G.—AGRICULTURE.

107	Feb 16	George E. Fenety, ...		$352 00
129	Mar 14	J. G. Stevens, ...		420 00
150	Apr 5	Sundry persons, ...		7,832 00
151	"	J. G. Stevens, ...		980 00
153	8	Do.		1,000 00
266	June 3	Do.		80 00
354	Aug 26	Do.		1,920 00
				$12,584 00

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Salary as Postmaster General.

In aid of Revenue.

Bridge over Maduxnakik.
Improving navigation Miramichi.
Rebuilding Penitentiary Manufactory.
Current Expenses.
Do.
Balance for Road from Harvey to Railroad.
Current Expenses.
Bye Roads in King's and Westmorland.
Current Expenses.
Great Road Service.
Bye Roads.
Great Road Service.
Current Expenses.
Bye Roads.
Current Expenses.
Bye Roads.
Current Expenses.
Do.
Petitcodiac Bridge.
Salary as Chief Commissioner.

Printing for Board.
On account of Grant to Board.
Treasurers of County Societies.
Balance of Grant to Board.
On account of Grant to Provincial Exhibition.
To pay Lugrin printing Prize Lists do.
Balance of Grant to do.

CLASSIFICATION OF

H.—EDUCATION

No.	Date.		
1, 230, 344	Oct 31	C. B. Pitblado,	$500 00
3, 59, 251, 364	"	William Mills,	276 00
4	Nov 3	John Bennet,	230 00
11, 243	Oct 31	C. M. Hutchinson,	391 67
12, 308	"	John Boyd,	300 00
15	Nov 20	George E. Fenety,	23 55
26, 249	Oct 31	George Kerr,	500 00
27, 272	"	Reverend N. Mackay,	500 00
30, 269	Dec 9	W. S. Neales,	400 00
34, 280	Oct 31	J. Sievewright,	400 00
35	Dec 17	E. H. Duval, T. W. Wood, & D. Morrison,	117 89
39	23	John Bennet,	168 00
46, 236	Oct 31	N. B. Hartt,	333 33
54, 238		J. M'Coy,	333 33
70, 210 332, 396		E. H. Wilmot,	4,400 00
		John Bennet,	1,200 00
		George Thompson,	600 00
		E. H. Duval,	1,000 00
71		Thomas W. Wood,	1,000 00
211		E. C. Freeze,	1,000 00
334		D. Morrison,	1,000 00
398		William Mills,	1,000 00
		John Mills,	300 00
		Marianne Duval,	225 00
		Amanda Aitkin,	29 16
78, 237		Ronald E. Smith,	300 00
81, 241		George F. Burpee,	322 22
83	Feb 5	John Bennet,	240 00
105	16	George E. Fenety,	5 00
108	20	D. Morrison,	12 57
109, 359	"	George Walker,	400 00
110, 248	"	T. N. Woodman,	316 66
115	24	John Bennet,	96 00
118, 244	27	J. J. Millidge,	283 33
119, 214	"	President and Directors,	600 00
125	Mar 8	John Bennet,	96 00
126	"	Do.	31 98
128	14	Donald Cook,	80 00
133	17	John Bennet,	192 00
144	Apr 2	Do.	120 00
152, 389	"	John Hardie,	400 00
158	16	John Bennet,	72 00
169	19	Rachel Martin,	80 00
179	28	Governor and Trustees,	1,600 00
		Carried forward, ...	$21,475 69

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Teaching Grammar School, Kent.

To pay rent of Training School, Saint John.

Do. Teachers attending Training School.
Teaching Restigouche Grammar School.
Support of African School, Saint John.
Printing Blanks, &c.
For Presbyterian School, Chatham.
For Woodstock Academy.
Teaching Northumberland Grammar School.
Do. Gloucester do.
Postage, &c. School Inspectors.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Victoria Grammar School.
Carleton do.
Donation to New Brunswick University.

Superintendent of Education, Salary.
Clerk do. do. do.
Inspector of Schools, Salary.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Principal, Training School, Salary.
Assistant do. do.
Do. do. do.
Do. do. do.
Charlotte County Grammar School.
Sunbury do.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Printing.
Law Expenses.
Grammar School, King's.
Do. Westmorland.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Grammar School, Queen's.
Saint John Grammar School.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
School Libraries.
Heron Island School.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Do. do. do.
Newcastle Grammar School.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Allowance as an old and successful Teacher.
Madras School, current year.

CLASSIFICATION OF

No.	Date.		
		Brought forward,	$21,475 69
180	Apr 28	Reverend John Allison, ...	1,200 00
181	"	" H. Pickard, ...	1,200 00
182	"	" Charles Spurden, ...	1,000 00
183	"	" J. M'Devitt, ...	600 00
184	"	Hon. William Todd, ...	600 00
185	"	Robert Clark, ...	150 00
186	"	Rev. Jas. Quinn and J. Gallagher, ...	600 00
187	"	Aaron Eaton, ...	400 00
188	"	S. D. Miller, ...	200 00
189	"	Mary E. Beek, ...	200 00
190	"	Trustees Roman Catholic Schools, ...	400 00
191	"	Reverend Richard Vereker, ...	300 00
192	"	" Charles Lee, ...	200 00
193	"	" James Quinn, ...	240 00
194	"	Right Reverend James Rogers, ...	400 00
195	"	Reverend George Armstrong, ...	200 00
196	"	" William Armstrong, ...	70 00
197	"	" Thomas Connelly, ...	150 00
198	"	" J. Quinn and J. Gallagher, ...	200 00
199	"	" Michael Melloy, ...	300 00
200	"	E. A. Lawrence, ...	70 00
201	"	James W. Hartt, ...	200 00
204	"	Estate of late John Simpson, ...	141 00
207	"	Reverend H. M'Guirk, ...	400 00
239	May 9	Bamford W. Duffy, ...	233 33
246	20	John Bennet, ...	192 00
255	27	George E. Fenety, ...	354 34
262	"	George Thompson, ...	120 00
271	June 7	John Bennet, ...	96 00
273	8	Miss M. M'Carthy, ...	55 00
274	"	A. Chubb & Co.	700 00
278	"	John Bennet, ...	94 87
284	16	Do.	96 00
294	July 1	Do.	80 00
313	19	E. H. Wilmot, ...	40 00
319	20	John Bennet, ...	72 00
336	Aug 1	Do.	96 00
356	26	George E. Fenety, ...	23 70
365	Sept 12	John Bennet, ...	96 00
366	15	Do.	96 00
369	19	Marianne Duval, ...	41 50
374	28	John Bennet, ...	33 57
381	Oct 5	Do.	72 00
385	6	Do.	24 18
393	24	Do.	120 00
			$33,633 18
		Parish and Superior School Warrants, ...	80,314 15
			$113,947 33
		Undrawn Appropriations, ...	1,220 19
			$115,167 52

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Female Branch Sackville Academy.
Male do. do.
Baptist Seminary, Fredericton.
Roman Catholic School, Fredericton.
Milltown Academy.
Presbyterian School, Saint Stephen.
Roman Catholic School, Saint John.
Varley School do.
Commercial School do.
Infant School, Fredericton.
Saint Stephen and Milltown.
Roman Catholic School, Saint Andrews.
Poor School, Fredericton.
Roman Catholic School, Carleton.
Do. do. Chatham.
Two Free Schools, Saint John.
One do. do.
Roman Catholic School, Woodstock.
Do. do. Portland.
Do. do. Bathurst.
Teaching School, Saint John, 1863.
Academy, Saint John.
Stationery, &c. supplied Education Office.
Madawaska Academy.
Grammar School, Albert.
Attendance Training School.
Printing for Education Office.
Extra Clerkship do.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Teaching first class school.
Books, &c. for Department.
Nine School Libraries.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Do. do.
Allowance for Douglas Gold Medal.
Attendance Training School.
Do. do.
Printing.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
Do. do.
Balance Salary, Assistant Teacher do.
200 Maps.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.
School Libraries.
To pay Teachers attending Training School.

CLASSIFICATION OF

J.—DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION, HALIFAX.

No.	Date.		
240	May 10	Reverend C. C. Cochrane,	$300 00

K.—FISHERIES.

18	Nov 20	Hon. J. J. Robinson, ...	$160 00
351	Aug 19	Luke Byron, ...	186 00
			$346 00

L.—PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

100	Feb 16	R. W. Crookshank, Jr.	$1,200 00
136	Mar 21	Do.	2,500 00
242	May 10	Do.	2,000 00
252	27	Do.	2,688 00
400	Oct 31	Do.	500 00
			$8,888 00

M.—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

73	Jan 31	R. W. Crookshank, Jr.	$4,000 00
222	Apr 30	Do.	4,000 00
331	July 30	Do.	4,000 00
401	Oct 31	Do.	4,000 00
			$16,000 00
		Undrawn Appropriations, ...	5,584 87
			$21,584 87

N.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

42	Dec 30	Hon. James Davidson, ...	$800 00
55	Jan 13	Dr. William Bayard, ...	200 00
71	31	John Ansley, ...	150 00
138	Mar 29	Dr. William Bayard, ...	200 00
147	Apr 4	Hon. James Davidson, ...	800 00
170	19	Dr. William Bayard, ...	100 00
211	30	John Ansley, ...	150 00
232	May 5	Dr. William Bayard, ...	200 00
281	June 16	Dr. James Nicholson, ...	640 00
334	July 30	John Ansley, ...	150 00
343	Aug 8	George V. Nowlin, ...	200 00
358	31	Hon. James Davidson, ...	800 00
398	Oct 31	John Ansley, ...	150 00
			$4,540 00

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

For Campo Bello Fishery Society.
Do do

Current expenses.
Do
Do
Losses occasioned by fire.
Current expenses.

Current expenses.
Do
Do
Do

Support of Tracadie Lazaretto.
Current expenses Board of Health, Saint John.
Salary as Clerk do. do.
Current expenses do. do.
Support of Tracadie Lazaretto.
Current expenses Board of Health, Saint John.
Salary as Clerk do. do.
Current expenses do. do.
Salary as Resident Physician, Tracadie Lazaretto.
Salary as Clerk Board of Health, Saint John.
Current expenses do. do.
Support of Tracadie Lazaretto.
Salary as Clerk Board of Health, Saint John.

CLASSIFICATION OF

O.—PENSIONS.

No.	Date.		
140	Mar 30	George J. Dibblee, ...	$40 00
217	Apr 30	Deborah A. Lugrin, ...	60 00
218	"	Margaret Weaver, ...	40 00
219	"	Jane M'Rae, ...	40 00
265	June 1	Hannah M'Donald, ...	40 00
279	16	Janet Carmichael, ...	40 00
283	20	Sarah Greenlaw, Jane Hawkins, Mary Pratt, Jane Hamilton, Margt. Grierson, and Mary M'Michael, ...	240 00
285	25	George J. Dibblee, ...	120 00
328	July 30	Euphrosyne Ross, ...	40 00
			$660 00

P.—INDIANS.

178	Apr 28	Commissioners, ...	$1,000 00
216	30	Rev. J. M'Devitt, ...	200 00
			$1,200 00

Q.—MILITARY AND MILITIA.

5	Nov 9	Henry Brocklehurst, ...	$10 00
6	"	Sgts. F. Kenigan, F. M'Cormac, J. Kelly,	30 00
16	20	George E. Fenety, ...	44 25
19	24	Colonel Cole, ...	120 00
20	"	Lieut. Colonel Crowder, A. G.	400 00
21	"	Do.	1,000 00
28	Dec 9	George M'Leod, ...	240 00
44	31	Lieut. Colonel Crowder, ...	1,000 00
45	"	Do.	300 00
65	Jan 22	Robert White, ...	5 00
67	"	Colonel Cole, ...	20 00
77	Feb 4	Lieut. Colonel Crowder, ...	400 00
106	15	George E. Fenety, ...	29 60
121	Mar 1	Lieut. Colonel Crowder, A. G.	800 00
122	"	Do.	400 00
137	22	Do.	128 17
145	April 2	Major Pye, A. G.	200 00
160	16	Do.	300 00
226	May 2	Lieut. Colonel Grierson, ...	20 00
247	20	Major Pye, A. G.	600 00
250	25	George M'Leod, ...	120 00
254	27	George E. Fenety, ...	202 10
267	June 3	Lieut. Colonel Grierson, ...	20 00
268	"	Do.	20 00
286	25	Do.	20 00
297	July 6	Major Pye, A. G.	600 00
303	15	Do.	200 00
		Carried forward, ...	$7,229 12

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

To pay Pension of Mary Keoch, Widow of an old Soldier.
Widow of George K. Lugrin, late Queen's Printer.
Widow of an old Soldier.
Do. do.
Do. do.
Do. do.

Widows of old Soldiers.
To pay Pensions of four Widows of old Soldiers.
Widow of an old Soldier.

Relief of sick and indigent Indians, and to purchase seed, &c.
Salary as Missionary to do

For conviction of Abner Fulton, enticing Soldiers to desert.
Do. Francis Cassidy, do.
Printing for Adjutant General's Department.
Rewards to eleven Soldiers for arresting Deserters.
Current expenses.
Do.
Rent of Drill Room, Saint John.
Current expenses.
Do.
Assisting in convicting M'Isaacs, enticing Soldiers to desert.
To pay Privates for convicting Crimps do.
Current expenses.
Printing.
Current expenses.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
To pay Sergeants for conviction of P. M'Devitt, enticing Soldiers to desert.
Current expenses.
Rent of Drill Room.
Printing.
To pay two Soldiers for convicting persons of enticing Soldiers to desert.
Do. do. do.
Do. do. do.
Current expenses.
Do.

CLASSIFICATION OF

No.	Date.		
		Brought forward,	$7,229 12
312	July 18	Sgt. Thos. Collins and Priv. P. Morran,	20 00
320	22	Major Pye, A. G.	100 00
345	Aug 8	Lieut. Colonel Grierson, ...	20 00
348	16	Major Pye, ...	1,000 00
350	19	Colonel J. Cole, ...	180 00
357	26	George E. Fenety, ...	33 11
361	Sept 6	Colonel J. Cole, ...	40 00
363	9	Lieut. Colonel Anderson, A. G. ...	1,363 36
373	28	Do.	500 00
375	29	Lieut Colonel Grierson, ...	30 00
387	Oct 11	Lieut. Colonel Anderson, A. G. ...	500 00
390	14	Major Sewell, ...	20 00
391	15	Lieut. Colonel Anderson, A. G. ...	208 47
			$11,244 06
		Deduct—Amount refunded Treasury by Adj. Gen.	1,444 92
			$9,799 14

R.—STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

71, 211 }		William M. Smith, ...	$800 00
334, 398 }		William Dunlop, ...	200 00
			$1,000 00

S.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

302	July 13	Professor Bailey, ...	$200 00
324	25	Do.	100 00
327	28	Professor Hind, ...	400 00
			$700 00
		Undrawn Appropriation, ...	853 19
			$1,553 19

T.—EMIGRATION AND EMIGRANTS.

22	Nov 24	Robert Shives, ...	$192 90
127	Mar 8	William O. Smith, ...	407 90
71, 211, 334, 398 }	Oct 31	Robert Shives, ...	400 00
			$1,000 80
		Undrawn Appropriation, ...	185 75
			$1,186 55

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

For apprehending a Deserter.
Current expenses.
To pay parties for apprehending Deserter.
Current expenses.
To pay parties for apprehension of nine Deserters.
Printing General Orders, &c.
To pay parties for apprehending two Deserters.
To pay for Ball Cartridge, &c.
Current expenses.
To pay parties for convicting Brown & Malone, enticing Soldiers to desert.
Current expenses.
To pay parties for apprehending Deserter.
Balance of $10,000 Grant.

Inspector, Saint John, Salary.
Do. Miramichi, do.

Services as Surveyor.
Do.
Do.

Contingencies of Office.
Expense of Emigrants in Alms House.

Salary for the year.

U.—UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

No.	Date.			
48	Jan 5	John A. Beckwith, ...		$50 00
75	31	Spafford J. Barker, ...		112 50
85	Feb 12	John L. Marsh, ...		26 00
86	"	Dr. Gregory, ...		20 00
88	"	Dr. Brown, ...		26 00
156	Apr 13	Joseph Nelson, ...		480 00
203	28	A. Munro, ...		100 00
253	May 27	Charles R. Ray, ...		60 00
258	"	John C. Winslow, ...		300 80
260	"	Robert B. Cutler, ...		252 00
275	Jun 13	James Wyld, ...		244 44
300	July 11	Colonel Spencer Westmacott, ...		1,903 85
318	19	Do.		1,386 85
340	Aug 2	Frederick Algar, ...		293 33
379	Oct 3	J. R. Atherton, ...		30 00
409	31	Provincial Treasurer, ...		950 00
408	"	Do.		316 18
				$6,551 95
		Undrawn Appropriations, ...		460 77
				$7,012 72

V.

RAILWAY SURVEYS in accordance with Resolution of House of Assembly. See Journal 1864, page 230.

206	Apr 29	E. R. Burpee, ...		$1,000 00
292	Jun 30	Do.		1,000 00
346	Aug 13	Do.		1,000 00
371	Sept 27	Do.		1,000 00
383	Oct 3	Walter M. Buck, ...		2,000 00
				$6,000 00

EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

Part expenses recovering body of late Mr. Becket.
Rent of Moore's Store while occupied by Sheriff.
Services on inquest on body of late Mr. Becket.
Do. do. do.
Do. do. do.
Payment towards the funds of British American Association.
For 200 copies of the Statistics of New Brunswick.
Bedstead injured at London Exhibition. [Fund.
Amount due on claim of R. R. Ketchum from Canada Disputed Territory
Balance for services as Commissioner of do.
Provincial Maps.
To pay expenses of land at Negro Point for Fortifications.
Do. do. Red Head do.
Subscription to "Canadian News."
Express to Dorchester, Message of Governor respecting Hicks.
Expenses of Delegates to Charlottetown and Quebec.
Advanced R. Stevens for services connected with Fisheries, Grand Manan.

To meet expenses of Survey from Saint John to State of Maine.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. do. do.
Do. do. of Saint Stephen's Branch Railway.

W.

Statement of Interest paid on Provincial Debt for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

On £31,000 Sterling Debentures, January and June, ...		$9,017 28
28,000 " " new Loan, ...		8,144 64
Extra premium over 8 per cent. on Bills, ...		2,200 02
On Debentures under Act 19 Vic. c. 20, ...		4,008 00
On Savings Bank Deposits, ...		34,637 28
Balance of Interest on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co's Account, Stamps, Postage, &c.		1,085 38
		$59,092 60
Deduct—		
Interest received from Com. Bank on Cash Credit,	$2,942 96	
" " " Messrs. Hayward, on Bond,	188 88	
Dividends, 6 months, on Debentures, purchased for Savings Bank Deposits, ...	1,771 20	
		4,903 04
Net Interest paid in 1864, ...		$45,811 56

Statement shewing amount payable from Ordinary Revenue for deficiency of Railway Interest for the year ended 31st October 1864.

Gross amount of Railway Interest paid for the year, per Auditor General's Report, page 225, ...		$298,783 68
Deduct—		
Railway Impost collected at Saint John, ...	$142,970 54	
" " Out-Ports, ...	37,815 50	
	$180,786 04	
Less—Drawbacks, ...	10,481 19	
	$170,304 85	
Railway earnings for the year, ...	41,427 74	
Difference of Exchange on account of Messrs. Baring Brothers for Railway construction,	411 36	
		212,143 95
Net amount required from Ordinary Revenue,		$86,639 73
Add—Costs, &c., on account of Rothesay accident, paid out of Net Revenue, ...		9,455 21
		$96,094 94

Statement of Amounts due on Appropriations.

LEGISLATIVE.

For Index of House of Assembly Journals,	$400 00	
Members' pay and attendance Legislative Council,	328 00	
		$728 00

EDUCATION.

Balance of Grant to African School, Saint John,	$150 00	
Do. Classical School, do.	150 00	
Do. Presbyterian School, Chatham,	250 00	
Do. Presbyterian Academy, Woodstock,	250 00	
Superintendent's travelling expenses,	310 00	
Contingencies of Education Office,	110 19	
		1,220 19

PUBLIC WORKS.

Repairs of Machinery burned in Penitentiary,	$2,000 00	
Subsidies to Steamers,	1,500 00	
For Bridge over Petitcodiac River,	5,000 00	
		8,500 00

JUDICIAL.

To pay expenses of Criminal Trials,	187 66

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Arrearages of former years, and heating apparatus,	5,584 87

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Balance of expenses for the year,	853 19

EMIGRATION.

Contingencies of Emigration Office,	185 75

UNFORESEEN EXPENSES.

Expenses of Suit in reference to Military Land,	$114 45	
Do. Election in Charlotte in July,	346 32	
		460 77
		$17,720 43

Statement of Amounts paid against old Appropriations.

EDUCATION.

Warrant No. 26.	Presbyterian School, Chatham,	$250 00
Do. 27.	Do. Academy, Woodstock,	250 00
Do. 12.	African School, Saint John,	150 00
		$650 00

FISHERIES.

Warrant No. 18.	J. J. Robinson, Campo Bello Fishery Society,	160 00
		$810 00

ORDINARY REVENUE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31ST OCTOBER 1864.

Funded Debt.					
Debentures under Act 19 Vic. cap. 20, sterling,	£59,000	0	0		
Add 13-60ths for Sovereigns at 24s. 4d. currency,	12,783	6	8		
	£71,783	6	8	$287,133	34
Debentures under same Act, currency,	16,800	0	0	67,200	00
				$354,333	34
Floating Debt.					
To Savings Banks, viz :—					
Saint John, ...	$559,500	00			
Restigouche, ...	12,413	73			
Gloucester, ...	4,132	02			
Newcastle, ...	18,189	17			
Chatham, ...	71,009	07			
Kent, ...	17,097	50			
Shediac, ...	1,353	23			
Saint Andrews, ...	58,212	65			
Fredericton, ...	4,082	86			
				745,990	23
For Unpaid Warrants—					
Ordinary Services, 1857 to 1864, ...	$29,187	50			
Parish Schools, ...	41,200	12			
				70,387	62
Balances of Special Funds, viz :—					
Indian Reserve Fund, ...	$3,424	35			
Copy Right Duties, ...	129	71			
Fishery Fund, ...	1,536	67			
Cape Race Light, ...	257	09			
				5,347	82
For Undrawn Appropriations—					
Estimated amount of arrears, ...				17,738	77
				$1,193,797	78

Balances of Special Funds not included in the foregoing, not being properly Provincial debt, viz :—

Light Houses, Bay of Fundy, ...	$31,326	41			
Do. Gulf, ...	19,290	41			
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	1,526	42			
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	5,023	65			
Railway Sinking Fund, ...	15,757	25			
	$72,924	14			

ASSETS.

Cash—					
In Treasury, ...	$209,556	57			
Hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., ...	89,164	35			
	$298,720	92			
Deduct—					
Cost of bronze and silver Coin received from England per Invoice, ...	48,048	05			
				$250,672	87

Carried forward,

Brought forward,		$250,672 87
Balances due, viz :—		
By Deputy Treasurers, ...	$23,587 93	
European and North American Railway balance of earnings, 1864, ...	11,972 53	
Central Bank for Casual and Territorial Revenue and Civil List Fund, ...	6,752 37	
Bonds and Interest Fredericton Fire Loan, ... (Some of the properties held for these Bonds have been sold at a heavy loss. The balance will be ascertained upon final settlement.)	57,850 97	
Crown Land Instalments, ...	126,442 79	
		226,606 59
Debentures issued by the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, and redeemed by the Province, £6,000 sterling, ...		28,800 00
Bond Saint John Bridge Company, ...		24,000 00
" Cunard & Wolhaupter, ...		4,000 00
" Messrs. Hayward for old copper, ...		3,148 12
Debentures purchased in London for investment of Savings Bank Deposits,		60,972 00

The sum of $14,307.32 has been paid since the 31st October, on Account of Railway Savings, by adding which to the expenditure of 1864, would make the amount of undrawn appropriations, $32,046.09.

RAILWAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Funded Debt,			
Debentures on Account of—			
Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, ...	£44,000 0 0		
European and North American Railway, Contractors Debentures, ... £90,000			
Railway Construction under Act 19 V. c. 16, ... 842,100			
	932,100 0 0		
	£976,100 0 0		
Add 13–60ths for Sovereigns @ 24s. 4d. currency,	211,471 13 4		
Currency, ...	£1,187,571 13 4		$4,750,286 68
Floating Debt,			
Advanced from Provincial Treasury in 1854, in redemption of £6000 sterling of Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Debentures accounted at 8 per cent.			28,800 00
Total Debt, ...			$4,779,086 68
Total Debt 1863, per Financial Report, ...			4,747,380 29
		Increase in 1864,	$31,706 39

being the balance of Railway Funds arising out of sales of Debentures paid the Commissioners of European and North American Railway.

Sources and Expenditure of Railway Funds.

Gross proceeds of Debentures unredeemed, per Financial Report 1863,		$4,975.423 49
Treasurer's advances 1854, before stated, ...		28,800 00
Fines from Railway Police Magistrate, ...		640 00
Gain in advance to Livingston, 1862, ...		1 66
		$5,004,865 15
Deduct—		
Postages, Commissions and Interest allowed Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.	$11,155 04	
Less—Balance of Interest allowed by them, 1862, ...	597 62	
	$10,557 42	
Loss in Sale of Bills below 8 per cent.	493 08	
		11,050 50
Gross appropriations 31st October 1864, ...		$4,993,814 65

DETAILS.

Paid Commissioners of European and North American Railway, and expended by them for construction of Road, ...	$4,727,994 90
Invested in Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway Stock, ...	240,000 00
Payments to Stockholders of the European and North American Railway Company, expenses of Survey of Branch from Fredericton upwards, and incidental expenses, ...	25,819 75
	$4,993,814 65

Estimated Income for 1864, exclusive of Special Funds, compared with the Receipts for the Year.

Source of Revenue.	Estimate.	Receipts.
Imports,	$600,000 00	$743,315 01
Exports,	62,000 00	67,640 66
Casual and Ter. Rev. and Surplus Civil List Fund,	23,000 00	30,738 31
Supreme and Equity Court Fees,	4,500 00	3,402 00
Auction Duty,	400 00	227 72
Province share of Seizures,	600 00	1,059 56
	$690,500 00	$846,383 26
Less Drawbacks, estimated and paid,	28,000 00	41,207 91
	$662,500 00	$805,175 35
Receipts in Excess of Estimate,		$142,675 35

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS FOR 1864.

Net Income, exclusive of Special Funds,		$805,175 35
Expenditure, exclusive of Special Funds,		649,468 74
		$155,706 61
Excess of Receipts over Expenditure, Special Funds,		12,978 37
Net gain for the Year,		$168,684 98
Deduct—		
Provincial Debt paid, viz:—		
Balance of Railway Construction Fund paid Commis'rs,	$31,706 39	
Fredericton Fire Loan Debentures,	42,400 00	
		74,106 39
Applicable to Expenditure, 1865,		$94,578 59

Statement of Revenue received during the Fiscal Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Import Duty,	$743,315 01
Export Duty,	67,640 66
Casual and Territorial Revenue,	30,738 31
Post Office,	50,046 50
Supreme Court Fees,	3,402 00
Auction Duty,	227 72
Provincial share of Seizures,	1,059 56
Railway Impost,	181,994 07
Sinking Fund,	689 70
Light House Duties,	21,363 85
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	7,405 68
Buoys and Beacons,	3,668 99
Indian Reserve Fund,	450 22
Copy Right Duties,	149 53
Fishery Fund,	196 00
	$1,112,297 80

Expenditure of 1864 compared with the Estimate for 1865.

Specification.	Expenditure 1864.	Estimate 1865.
Civil List,	$58,000 00	$58,000 00
Legislature,	42,796 79	29,670 00
Judicial,	12,396 94	13,240 00
Collection and Protection of Revenue,	40,821 07	41,430 00
Post Office Department,	24,400 00	21,000 00
Public Works,	137,325 45	134,200 00
Agriculture,	12,584 00	10,000 00
Education,	115,167 52	113,290 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution,	300 00	300 00
Fisheries,	346 00	200 00
Provincial Penitentiary,	8,888 00	6,200 00
Lunatic Asylum,	21,584 87	16,000 00
Public Health,	4,540 00	4,540 00
Pensions,	660 00	850 00
Indians,	1,200 00	1,200 00
Military and Militia,	9,799 14	30,000 00
Steam Boat Inspectors,	1,000 00	1,000 00
Geological Survey,	1,553 19	500 00
Emigration and Emigrants,	1,186 55	1,200 00
Unforeseen Expenses,	7,012 72	6,000 00
Interest on Ordinary Debt,	45,811 56	52,000 00
Do. Railway Debt.	96,094 54	147,000 00
Railway Surveys,	6,000 00	...
Elections,	...	6,000 00
	$649,468 74	$693,820 00

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
CIVIL LIST,		$58,000 00	
LEGISLATIVE,			
Pay &c., Members of Legislative Council and House of Assembly, including travel,		12,154 00	
Legislative Council,			
Chaplain,	$80		
Message Bearer,	160		
Sergeant at Arms,	105		
2 Door Keepers and 3 Messengers,	263		
Clerk, including extra services,	1,360		
Clerk Assistant,	500		
Engrossing Clerk,	200		
Printing,	1,200		
Contingencies, Coach hire, Postage,	1,850		
Carried forward,	$5,718	$70,154 00	

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Heads and Items of Expenditure.			Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
LEGISLATIVE—*Cont'd and brought forward,*		$5,718	$70,154 00	
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,				
Chaplain,		80		
Sergeant at Arms,		105		
Door Keeper,		70		
5 Messengers,		263		
Clerk, including extra services,		1,600		
Clerk Assistant, and extra services,		700		
2 Engrossing Clerks,		400		
Printing Laws, Journals, and Reporting,		5,500		
Librarian,		500		
Contingencies, Stationery, and Coach hire,		2,000		
Books for Library,		400		
			... ...	$17,336 00
Insurance on Library,			180 00	
JUDICIAL,				
Hon. Neville Parker,		$3,200		
Clerk Pleas & Clerk Supreme Court in Equity,		1,900		
Clerk Crown on Circuits,		1,000		
Jurors' Fees,		6,000		
Conveyance of Prisoners to Penitentiary,		400		
Reporting Decisions of Supreme Court,		200		
			12,700 00	
Clerk of Supreme Court,	$400			
Usher do.	40			
Do. Equity Court and Chambers,	100			
			... ...	540 00
REVENUE Collection and Protection,				
Salary Province Treasurer,	$2,000			
Commissions to Deputy Treasurers,	11,000			
			13,000 00	
Saint John Establishment—				
Six Treasury Clerks,	$4,640			
Two Waiters and Searchers,	1,440			
One Tide Surveyor,	720			
Five Warehouse Lockers,	2,400			
Eleven Tide Waiters and Messengers,	4,365			
Postages,	250			
Rent Treasury Department,	1,200			
Rent of Wharf for Saint John Boats,	100			
Contingencies and Incidental Expenses,	800			
Two Appraisers,	200			
Controller of Customs,	1,100			
Controller's Clerk,	600			
Out-Ports—				
Albert County,				
Harvey, Dep. Treas. and Controller,	100			
Hillsborough, Dep. Treas. and Controller,	200			
Tide Waiter,	240			
Carried forward,		$18,355	$96,034 00	$17,876 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Heads and Items of Expenditure.				Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
REVENUE—*Cont'd and brought forward,*			$18,355	$96,034 00	$17,876 00
Carleton County,					
Woodstock,	Deputy Treasurer,	...	400		
	Preventive Officer,	...	100		
Charlotte County,					
Saint Andrews,	Two Tide Waiters,	...	730		
Saint George,	Tide Waiter,	...	240		
Saint Stephen,	Waiter and Searcher,	...	400		
West Isles,	Deputy Treasurer,	...	300		
Preventive Officer, St. Andrews Railway,		...	300		
Gloucester County,					
Bathurst,	Waiter and Searcher,	...	400		
	Preventive Officer,	...	120		
Caraquet,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		240		
	Tide Waiter,	...	140		
Grand Aunce,	Tide Waiter,	...	100		
New Bandon,	Preventive Officer,	...	100		
Shippegan,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		240		
	Tide Waiter,	...	200		
	Do.	...	60		
Kent County,					
Buctouche,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		160		
	Tide Waiter,	...	100		
Richibucto,	Waiter and Searcher,	...	200		
	Tide Waiter,	...	240		
	Do.	...	160		
Northumberland County,					
Miramichi,	Landing Surveyor,	...	600		
Chatham,	Waiter and Searcher,	...	300		
	Three Boatmen,	...	720		
Newcastle,	Waiter and Searcher,	...	300		
	Boatmen,	...	240		
Victoria County,					
Edmundston,	Deputy Treasurer,	...	160		
Grand Falls,	Do.	...	160		
Tobique,	Do.	...	160		
Restigouche County,					
Campbellton,	Waiter and Searcher,	...	260		
Dalhousie,	Do.	...	260		
	Carried forward,		$26,445	$96,034 00	$17,876 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Heads and Items of Expenditure.				Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
REVENUE—*Cont'd and brought forward,*			$26,445	$96,034 00	$17,876 00
Westmorland County,					
Bay Verte,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		100		
Dorchester,	Do.	do.	160		
	Tide Waiter,	...	100		
Moncton,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		100		
	Preventive Officer,	...	200		
Shediac,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		320		
	Preventive Officer,	...	120		
North Joggins,	Dep. Treas. and Controller,		100		
Sackville,	Do.	do.	100		
	Tide Waiter,	...	200		
York County,					
Fredericton,	Preventive Officer,	...	365		
Manners Sutton,	Do.	...	120		
				... ...	28,430 00
DEBT,					
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits, Debentures (not for Railway purposes) and Credit,			$52,000		
Interest in aid of Railway Impost,			147,000		
				199,000 00	
POST OFFICE,					
Salary Postmaster General, ...				1,000 00	
To meet deficiency of Revenue, ...				... ...	20,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS,					
Chief Commissioner's Department, ...				6,000 00	
Great Roads and Bridges, ...			$70,000		
Bye Roads, ...			45,000		
Public Buildings, ...			4,000		
Furniture, &c., Asylum, ...			200		
Steam Navigation, ...			5,000		
Improving Navigation River St. John & Tributaries,			4,000		
				... ...	128,200 00
AGRICULTURE,					
Provincial Society and Bounties, ...				10,000 00	
EDUCATION,					
Amount authorized by Law, ...				100,000 00	
Madras School, ...			$1,600		
Wesleyan Academy, ...			2,400		
Baptist Seminary, ...			1,000		
Roman Catholic School, Fredericton, ...			600		
Milltown Academy, ...			600		
Presbyterian School, Saint Stephen, ...			150		
Roman Catholic School, Saint John, ...			600		
Varley School, ...			400		
	Carried forward,		$7,350	$412,034 00	$194,506 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
EDUCATION—*Cont'd and brought forward,*	$7,350	$412,034 00	$194,506 00
Commercial School, Saint John, ...	200		
Infant School, Fredericton, ...	200		
Roman Catholic Schools, St. Stephen & Milltown,	400		
R. C. Schools, St. Andrews, Male and Female,	300		
Poor School, Fredericton, ...	200		
Roman Catholic School, Carleton, ...	240		
Do. do. Chatham, ...	400		
Madawaska Academy, ...	400		
Two Free Schools, St. John, Rev. G. Armstrong,	200		
One do. do. Rev. W. Armstrong,	70		
Roman Catholic School, Woodstock, ...	150		
Do. do. Portland, ...	200		
Do. do. Bathurst, ...	300		
Grammar School, Newcastle, ...	400		
African School, Saint John, ...	300		
School on Heron Island, ...	80		
Rachel Martin, ...	80		
E. A. Lawrence, ...	70		
Presbyterian School, Chatham, ...	500		
Hartt's Academy, Saint John, ...	200		
Classical Shool, Saint John, ...	150		
Woodstock Academy, ...	500		
Memramcook Academy, ...	400		
		... ...	13,290 00
FISHERIES,			
Societies, ...		200 00	
PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY,			
Maintenance, ...		1,200 00	
Do.		... ...	5,000 00
LUNATIC ASYLUM,			
Maintenance, ...		... ...	16,000 00
PUBLIC HEALTH, ...		4,540 00	
PENSIONS,			
Old Soldiers Revolutionary War, ...		400 00	
Other recipients, ...		... ...	450 00
INDIANS,			
Relief of sick and distressed, ...	$1,000		
Missionary, ...	200		
		... ...	1,200 00
MILITARY AND MILITIA, ...		30,000 00	
STEAM BOAT INSPECTORS,			
Saint John, ...	$800		
Miramichi, ...	200		
		1,000 00	
Carried forward,		$449,374 00	$230,446 00

Classification and Distribution of Estimated Expenditure.—*Continued.*

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
Brought forward,	$449,374 00	$230,446 00
EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB, ...	... ...	300 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ...	... ...	500 00
EMIGRATION AND EMIGRANTS,		
Support of Emigrants, ...	600 00	
Emigration Office and Contingencies, ...	... ...	600 00
ELECTIONS, ...	6,000 00	
UNFORESEEN EXPENSES, ...	... ...	6,000 00
	$455,974 00	$237,846 00

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1865, EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIAL FUNDS.

Imports, ...	$528,000 00
Exports, ...	60,000 00
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List, ...	30,000 00
Supreme Court Fees, ...	3,400 00
Province Share of Seizures, ...	600 00
Auction Duty, ...	300 00
	$622,300 00
Less, Drawbacks, ...	22,000 00
	$600,300 00
Add—Surplus Revenue of 1864, ...	94,578 00
	$694,878 00

Estimate of Railway Impost and Amount required from the Ordinary Revenue to meet deficiency.

Total Interest to be paid on Railway Debentures, ...		$290,000 00
Deduct—		
Railway Impost to be collected, ...	$129,000 00	
Less, Drawbacks, ...	6,000 00	
	$123,000 00	
Estimated Net Revenue of European and North American Railway, ...	20,000 00	
		143,000 00
Required from Ordinary Revenue, ...		$147,000 00

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Revenue and Expenses realized for Fiscal Year ending 31*st October* 1864 *and Estimated for* 1865.

Revenue.	Realized 1864.		Estimated 1865.	
Passengers,	$64,292 52		$59,000 00	
Freight,	71,999 74		62,000 00	
Mails and Sundries,	8,765 60		8,000 00	
		$145,057 86		$129,000 00
Expenses.				
Locomotive Power,	$33,691 99		$34,000 00	
M'dize and Passenger Cars,	22,008 64		25,000 00	
Maint. of Way and Buildings,	26,295 04		30,000 00	
General Charges,	21,634 45		20,000 00	
		103,630 12		109,000 00
Net Revenue,	... ...	$41,427 74		$20,000 00

A. H. GILLMOR, Jr.

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 9th May, 1865.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Bank of New Brunswick on Monday the 2nd January 1865, 10 *o'clock* A. M.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid, ...	$600,000 00
Bills in circulation, ...	322,757 00
Net Profits on hand, ...	168,989 77
Balance due to other Banks, ...	20,706 34
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks, excepted, ...	296,705 47
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ...	412,752 17
Interest on Deposits, and Rebate on Bills discounted, ...	19,111 35
Total Liabilities of the Bank, ...	$1,841,022 10

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals in its Banking House,	$172,027 52
Real Estate, ...	31,023 45
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	24,927 00
Balance due from other Banks, ...	213,391 89
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,)	1,399,652 24
Total Resources of the Bank, ...	$1,841,022 10

Amount of the last Dividend, (declared 30th September 1864,)	$24,000 00
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	$172,424 97
Doubtful Debts, ...	$2,500 00

W. GIRVAN, *Cashier.*

Sworn to before me, Henry Gilbert, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John, this seventh day of January 1865. H. GILBERT, J. P.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, Monday 4th July, 1864, *3 o'clock,* P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	$200,000 00
Bills in circulation, ...	141,167 00
Net Profits on hand, ...	49,264 98
Balance due to other Banks, ...	23,206 04
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, ...	12,342 10
Cash deposited bearing Interest, ...	24,991 65
Total amount due from the Bank, ...	$450,971 77

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House, ...	$16,471 06
Real Estate, ...	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province and Nova Scotia, ...	19 20
Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks, ...	5,270 80
Balances due from other Banks, and Agents, ...	39,646 58
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, ...	385,070 13
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	$450,971 77

Date and time of declaring last Dividend, 18th March 1864.	
Amount of last Dividend, 3 per cent.	$6,000 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,	$1,882 75

CHARLOTTE, ss.—*On this thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, 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.*

Z. CHIPMAN, *J. P.* R. WATSON, *Cashier.*

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of the 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, GEO. A. BOARDMAN,
JAS. G. STEVENS, J. H. HITCHINGS,
Z. CHIPMAN,

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, Saturday, 31st December, 1864, 3 o'clock, P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,	139,682 00
Net Profits on hand,	54,166 75
Balance due to other Banks,	14,496 25
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,	10,195 04
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	37,805 94
Total amount due from the Bank,	$456,345 98

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	$21,923 26
Real Estate,	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province and Nova Scotia,	164 00
Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks,	9,781 30
Balances due from other Banks, and Agents,	35,840 14
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,	384,143 28
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	$456,345 98

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 30th September.	
Amount of last Dividend,	$6,000 00
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	$42,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	$1,882 75

CHARLOTTE, ss.—*On this thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, 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.*

Z. CHIPMAN, *J. P.* R. WATSON, *Cashier.*

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, GEO. A. BOARDMAN,
JAS. G. STEVENS, S. H. HITCHINGS.
Z. CHIPMAN,

WESTMORLAND BANK.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 4th day of July 1864, *at 3 o'clock* P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	$60,000 00
Bills in circulation,	129,778 00
Net Profits on hand,	3,525 64

Balances due to other Banks, ...	3,975 36
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, ...	1,860 61
Cash deposited bearing Interest, ...	16,963 00
Total amount due from the Bank, ...	$216,102 61

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals in its Vaults, ...	$10,017 13
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	1,706 50
Balance due from other Banks, ...	5,822 58
Real Estate, ...	14,174 15
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, ...	184,382 25
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	$216,102 61
Last Dividend declared, ...	$2,100 00
Amount of Reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend, ...	$7,293 06
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	$3,369 74

I, William C. Jones, Cashier of the Westmorland Bank, do certify that the above statement is just and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. C. JONES, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this thirteenth day of July 1864.
PETER M'SWEENEY, J. P.

We do certify that we have full confidence in the above statement made by the Cashier of this Bank, and believe the facts as stated to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *President.*
BLISS BOTSFORD, JR. } *Directors.*
E. B. CHANDLER, JR. }

Sworn before me this thirteenth day of July 1864.
PETER M'SWEENEY, J. P.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 2nd day January, 1865, *at 3 o'clock*, P. M.

DUE FROM THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	$60,000 00
Bills in circulation, ...	90,108 00
Net Profits on hand, ...	3,444 29
Balance due to other Banks, ...	15,729 80
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, ...	16,419 62
Cash deposited, bearing Interest, ...	21,308 65
Total amount due from the Bank, ...	$207,010 36

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals in its Vaults, ...	$9,481 59
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	66 00
Balance due from other Banks, ...	8,062 67
Real Estate, ...	14,471 07
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded debts of every description, except the Balance due from other Banks, ...	174,929 03
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	$207,010 36
List Dividend declared, three and a half per cent., ...	$2,100 00
Amount of Reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend, ...	$7,293 06
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	$3,369 74

I, Wm. C. Jones, Cashier of the Westmorland Bank, do certify that the above statement is just and correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. C. JONES, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1865.
JOHN S. BARNABY, J. P.

We do certify that we have full confidence in the above statement made by the Cashier of this Bank, and believe the facts as stated to be correct, according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

O. JONES, *President.*
BLISS BOTSFORD,
E. B. CHANDLER, JR. } *Directors.*

Sworn before me this 19th day of January, 1865.
JOHN S. BARNABY, J. P.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

State of the People's Bank of New Brunswick at 4 *o'clock* P. M. *on Wednesday the 22nd February* 1865.

Capital Stock paid in, ...	$30,000 00
Bills in circulation, ...	60,980 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, ...	24,255 77
Amount due from the Bank bearing Interest, ...	3,230 00
Profits on hand, ...	752 58
Total amount due from the Bank, ...	$119,218 35
Gold, Silver, and other Coined Metals in its Banking House,	$25,549 72
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	4,206 00
Balance due from other Banks, ...	21,204 73
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, ...	64,490 57
Real Estate, ...	3,767 33
Total amount of the Resources of the Bank,	$119,218 35

Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful, none.

I, A. F. Randolph, Manager of the People's 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. A. F. RANDOLPH, *Manager.*

Sworn before me this 22nd day of February 1865.
JAS. S. BEEK, J. P.

We, Samuel R. Miller, Elijah Clark, and James Tibbits, being a majority of the Directors of the People's 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 Manager of the said Bank.

S. R. MILLER,
E. CLARK,
JAMES TIBBITS, JR.

Sworn before me this 22nd day of February 1865.
JAS. S. BEEK, J. P.

SOUTH BAY BOOM COMPANY.

Statement of Affairs of the South Bay Boom Company, submitted to the Stockholders at the General Annual Meeting, held the 9th day of May, 1864.

1863.	DEBITS.		
Aug. 5.	Paid Dividends 5 per cent. to 1st June, 1862,	$2,000 00	
Nov. 11.	" " " " 1st Dec. "	2,000 00	
1864.			
Jan. 27.	" " " " 1st June, 1863,	2,000 00	
30.	Profit and Loss, old debts,	182 94	
April 30.	Paid repairs of Booms,	491 39	
	" Expenses,	1,328 31	
	" Thomas M'Makin, per Boomage,	1,800 00	
			$9,802 64
1863.	CREDITS.		
April 30.	Balance to credit Company at date,	$2,217 72	
1864.			
April 30.	Boomage year ending at date,	8,764 35	
			10,982 07
			$1,179 43

(Signed) A. M'L. SEELY, JOHN ROBERTSON, GEO. L. LOVETT, F. A. WIGGINS, JOHN COLEMAN, FRANCIS FERGUSON, *Directors.*

Saint John, N. B., 30th April, 1864.

S. H. SHAW, *Secretary S. B. B. C.*

Sworn to before me—JAMES TRAVIS, J. P.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Return and State of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, on Tuesday 7th March 1865.

STOCK ACCOUNT.

1836.	DR.	
To Amount Capital paid in,	... ...	$40,000 00
Amount Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties,	... ...	160,000 00
		$200,000 00

	CR.	
Amount of Capital invested in Real Estate, in Mortgages on Real Estate, and Bank Stock,	... ...	$40,000 00
Amount of Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with two Sureties,	... ...	160,000 00
		$200,000 00

General State of the Company on Tuesday 7th March 1865.

DR.

Paid by the Company since Return last year, for Losses, Dividends, and Contingent Expenses,	... ...	$7,617 20
Due by the Company on Dividends declared, &c.	... ...	1,741 90
		$9,359 10
Balance in favor of the Company carried down,	... ...	46,855 04
		$56,214 14

CR.

Balance in favor of Company last year, per Return,	...	$42,255 09
Due by the Company last year for Dividends, Losses, &c. per Statement,	... ...	1,894 05
Amount received by the Company during past year in Premiums, Interest, Dividends, and from all other Resources,	...	12,065 00
		$56,214 14

1865—March 7. Balance in favor of the Company this date, over and above Capital paid in,	... ...	$46,855 04
Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company and General Offices during past year,	... ...	$488,360 00
Real Estate owned by the Company,	... ...	$4,600 00
Total amount of Losses sustained by the Company during past year,	... ...	$1,160 50
Two Dividends declared by the Company past year, on amount of Capital paid in,	... ...	$4,800 00

YORK, ss.—*William M'Beath, 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'BEATH, *Secretary.*

Sworn to at Fredericton, this 11th day of March, 1865,
before me, SPAFFORD BARKER, J. P.

C. MACPHERSON,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN S. COY,
THOS. STEWART,
R. FULTON,
} *Directors.*

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

FRIDAY, 12th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Chandler,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Todd,*
" *Seely,*	" *Rice,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to Great Roads and Bridges, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled "An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes," was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Queensbury and Southampton, in the County of York.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, and Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxiv, Chapter 126, 'Of Landlord and Tenant, and Replevin;' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, by leave, presented a Petition from the Commissioners for draining German Town Lake, for Act to authorize their taking land, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons, Miramichi, for alteration of Law.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from Ennis and Gardner, and others, against any special Water Tax on stocks of Merchandize.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

SATURDAY, 13th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,
" *Minchin,*
" *Odell,*
" *Todd,*
" *Earle,*
" *Ferguson.*
Mr. Chandler,
" *Hazen,*
" *Ryan,*
" *Rice,*
" *Mitchell,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed :—

A Bill for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, and Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John :

A Bill to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland : and

A Bill to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Queensbury and Southampton, in the County of York.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled " An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes," was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That the Title of the said Bill be—

An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do carry the said Bill down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed the same, and desire the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxiv, Chapter 126, 'Of Landlord and Tenant, and Replevin,' was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to order an Assessment for certain purposes; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, with a Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John, and the Laws relating to the local government of said City; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented the following Report:—

The Committee to whom all Bills were referred relating to Corporations, beg to report that they have examined "A Bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company;" also, "A Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the Lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak;" and recommend the said Bills be adopted by the House. They have also had before them "A Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Shipbuilding and Trading Company." As the provisions of this Bill are unusual in their nature, the Committee refer the same for the consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 13*th May*, 1865. A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman*.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—12*th May*, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 18th March, 1865. A. H. G.

(Copy) *Downing Street*, 18*th March*, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Washington, a copy of a Note from Mr. Seward, expressing the wish of the United States Government that the labours of the Fishery Commission, established under the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, may be terminated as soon as possible; and Lord Russell has consequently instructed Mr. Howe, the British Member of the Commission, to report how soon it will be possible to close the Commission.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Lieut. Governor Hon. Arthur Gordon, &c. &c.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—13th May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 3rd May, 1865. A. H. G.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 3rd May, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to Your Excellency copies of two Resolutions on the subject of a Union of the Maritime Provinces; the first adopted by the Legislative Council, and the second by the House of Assembly of this Province, during the Session which has just closed.

I have, &c. (Signed) RICHARD G. MACDONNELL,
Lieutenant Governor.

His Excellency Hon A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

Whereas, under existing circumstances, an immediate Union of the British North American Provinces has become impracticable; And whereas a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces is desirable, whether the larger Union be accomplished or not;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the negotiations for the Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, should be renewed in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

[Enclosure No. 2.]

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the negotiations for the Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, should be renewed in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the Lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill and the Report of the Select Committee thereon into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, Section 2, expunge the words "to or near," and insert the words "near to."

At B at the end of the Bill, add the following additional Section:—

"8. All the rights, powers and privileges hereinbefore by this Act given to and vested in the said Alexander Gibson, and all the duties and liabilities by this Act imposed upon the said Alexander Gibson, shall vest in and attach to his heirs and assigns, being the owners of the said Nashwaak Mills, as fully and effectually in all respects as the same are given to and vested in and attached to the said Alexander Gibson."

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Coram, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to improve the Ferries in the Harbour of Saint John:

A Bill relating to the City Court of the City of Saint John: and

A Bill in addition to the Police Act of the City of Saint John.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with a Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to grant certain privileges to former Members of the Fire Department of said City; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Saint John, for a Law relating to Water Supply:

From the same, for a Law relating to Sidewalks in the City:

From the Reverend N. Mackay and others, for alteration in Law relating to Banns of Marriage and Fees:

From the Reverend Samuel Robinson and others, with a similar prayer:

From the Common Council of the City of Saint John, against the Bill to extend King Street, in Carleton:

From the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for an Act relating to Public Landing at Carleton.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—13*th May*, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council, copies of Correspondence relating to the restrictions imposed on Trade between the United States and Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

A. H. G.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 14*th March*, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—Grave and repeated complaints have been addressed to me, on behalf of the mercantile community at Saint John, by various wealthy and respectable merchants of that City, with reference to the system now adopted in the United States, under which

the Captain of any vessel exporting goods from that country to the British Colonies is compelled, before receiving a clearance, to give Bonds for double the value of the cargo, and to find two sureties for the same, each of whom is required to swear that he possesses real estate in the United States to that amount. These Bonds are to be forfeited should any portion of the cargo find its way to the Confederate States.

2. Of course the remonstrants are well aware that Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with the Municipal Law of the United States, or with any restrictions on commerce which the Government of that country may deem it proper to impose; but they are desirous of representing to Her Majesty's Government how hardly the regulations in question press upon the legitimate commerce of these Provinces.

3. I enclose copies of some papers on these subjects which have been handed to me by a highly respectable merchant of Saint John, one of the Members of the Provincial Parliament.

4. It is almost unnecessary for me to point out how difficult it is absolutely to ensure that no portion of any given cargo shall find its way to the Confederate States. That it should not be shipped from the United States with the intention so to dispose of it would seem to be as much as could with any degree of justice be reasonably required, and is, I cannot but suppose, what is intended by the United States Government, though I find it held that the object of the Bond is to prevent the reshipment to the Confederate States of any part of the cargo after its delivery at the port to which it is consigned.

5. But what is especially onerous to the trade of this Province generally is the obligation upon the Captain to find sureties in so large an amount. Much of the trade between the United States and New Brunswick is carried on in small vessels, the Captains of which are by no means likely to be able to find at Ports of the United States sureties possessed of real estate in that country of double the value of their cargo, or willing, if able, to give a Bond of such indefinite obligation; for, as I have before observed, it appears to be held by the United States Customs authorities that the bondsmen are not released on the discharge of the cargo at the port to which the vessel is bound, but continue to be liable, in the event of any portion of the cargo being subsequently transmitted to the Confederate States.

6. I have, therefore, to request Your Grace will communicate this Despatch and its Inclosures to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order that he may be informed how injurious the mercantile and shipping interest of this Province hold the effect of these regulations to be, and may consider the propriety of communicating their representations to the Government of the United States.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. A. Smithers & Co. to John W. Cudlip, Esquire.

New York, 25th February, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—We have received your Telegraph, and are delighted to think you are inclined to move on behalf of the Provinces. It is from them the remonstrances should come; and we believe if the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will take the matter in hand, the obstructions will soon be removed.

In order that you may know what has been done, we send you copies of our letters to the Collector of this Port, to his superior the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the British Consul. On receipt of our letter and others, Mr. Archibald at once addressed Lord Lyons on the subject, and he is bringing the matter before Mr. Seward, but he needs to be backed by the Provincial Governments, whose representations will have more weight than Mr. Archibald's.

We also enclose a copy of the Bond, (or rather the conditions of the Bond) exacted in all cases, and until which is done, no vessel can clear for the British Provinces—these bonds are printed and are always taken loose and bound up, and although we are executing so many of them, the officers of the Custom House are forbidden to give us a copy of them. The enclosed, however, is taken verbatim from one of them.

You will observe the conditions of the Bond are not so very serious, and could never amount to any thing if endeavoured to be enforced against the parties, but they are ex-

ceedingly oppressive notwithstanding, for you will observe that, when we are clearing a vessel, we must take up a friend to the Custom House who must be a large holder of real estate, a man willing to come under such large liabilities on our account, and, above all, one to *whom we are willing to put ourselves under such heavy obligation to.* A man may be wealthy, and have no real estate, an instance of which came under our notice in this connection a few days since. A party in entire ignorance of the recent requirements, made a shipment amounting to $2,000 to the British Provinces. His clearance was marked for "Bond," which he not being prepared to give, went to a Broker who makes a business of signing these Bonds for a consideration, and arranged to give him 2½ per cent. commission for his signature, which was completed; but he then found he had a second bondsman to give, and he took up a friend *who was refused*, because, although willing to swear that he was worth $200,000, he had no real estate in this district. The shipper told me these facts himself, and named the bondsmen to me. He is a man I know well, and, in addition to his being wealthy, is a man of high commercial position. Nevins and ourselves are fortunately able, through the assistance of kind and confiding friends, to give these Bonds, and consequently we have never kept any thing back, even for an hour, which our friends order; but small shippers are entirely cut off, and others having the *means* refuse to give the Bonds. Thus, you observe, the restrictions imposed may be said really to help us in one sense, but we are none the less anxious, on this account, to have them removed. We have no objection to take advantage of any thing we can gain by a good connection, or by attention to business; but we desire no advantage over our neighbours at the expense of restrictions on trade.

We have said that some parties refuse to give Bonds. As an illustration:—Hall and Fairweather, who, you are probably aware, import considerable flour direct from the receivers, sent an order for one such party for 1,000 barrels, soon after this trouble commenced. He telegraphed the difficulty, and they replied, "give the Bond and we will indemnify you"; but this was not satisfactory, and, for a day or two, the thing was hung up. Hearing of this, we went to the party and said, "although against our interest, we will give you the Bond for the credit of Saint John." He thanked us warmly, but said that, on principle, he could not do it, and that Hall and Fairweather would have to make other arrangements. The consequence was, that the order was eventually turned over to Nevins, who executed it under full commission. H. & F. know nothing of this.

We are, &c. (Signed) A. SMITHERS & Co.

[Sub-Enclosure 1.]

Messrs. Smithers to the Collector of Customs, New York.

68 *Beaver Street, New York, 19th January*, 1864.

SIR,—We beg to represent that we are, and have been for a period of fifteen years, engaged in the Shipping business to the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

During that period the population of those Provinces has very largely increased, and as they raise no grain, (Oats and Barley excepted,) their importation of our breadstuffs has increased in like proportion. We formerly sent them Canada Flour altogether, as a duty was imposed upon American; but since the introduction of the Reciprocity Act, we ship only the produce of the United States, and their wants have become so considerable that the shipments of our Firm alone, (principally breadstuffs and provisions,) amounted last year to upwards of $800,000 in value.

We submit that during the whole of this period of fifteen years, our large shipments to these Provinces have been *bona fide* and above-board, and intended for their own consumption or the use of their *legitimate* shipping trade. We are satisfied that not a package of goods so shipped by us, has been sold by the Consignees for the purpose of being transported, either directly or indirectly, to the rebel States.

Our Correspondents all know our views, and are well aware that we should instantly close their Accounts if we discovered the slightest attempt in them to aid the wicked and causeless rebellion existing against the Government and authority of the United States.

We protest, then, against the implied suspicion of our loyalty, when we are called upon to give Bonds to double the amount of our shipments, with two responsible bondsmen,

that the goods so shipped shall not, by our aid or connivance, be transported to States in rebellion; and with this protest, we earnestly pray to be relieved from a burden which is not only galling to a loyal American citizen, but in its operation annoying and vexatious.

We respectfully submit that our business will bear the closest and most minute scrutiny by your department; we hereby offer to give notice to any officer you may appoint, of the name of every vessel by which we are about to ship, and his surveillance will readily discriminate between legitimate and illicit trade. We further offer to furnish you with a list of all our Consignees, and invite instructions to the American Consuls at the Foreign Ports, so that they also may watch the cargoes on their arrival. In fact, it is our duty, as well as our inclination, to make common cause with the Government in this day of our country's trial; and in this spirit, we even suggest that our Office, Books, Orders, Correspondence, &c., shall be always open to the inspection of any person you may depute to call upon us.

But the exactions of which we complain are onerous in the extreme; our own responsibility even, as bondsmen, is entirely ignored; and we are required to give two other responsible men for an amount which, in twelve months, would exceed $1,600,000. We most respectfully suggest that personal friends cannot be thus taxed for business in which they are not interested, and which, in busy seasons, would require us to take them from their own pursuits every day, or nearly so; and further, we submit that the exigencies of the case do not require such exactions.

Asking your early and favourable consideration of this plain statement of facts, and that in your wisdom you will see meet to relieve us of the additional and oppressive burden on our trade now for the first time imposed,

We have, &c. (Signed) A. SMITHERS & Co.

Hiram Barney, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.
Collector of the Customs, New York.

[Sub-Enclosure 2.]

Messrs. Smithers to H. B. Majesty's Consul, New York.

68 *Beaver Street, New York, 5th February*, 1864.

SIR,—We beg to call your attention to the very oppressive, and, as it appears to us, unreasonable requirements at the Custom House here, in regard to shipments to the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

It is alleged that because goods can be, and *possibly* have been shipped from said Provinces to the West Indies and thence to States in rebellion, it is necessary to protect the United States against such business by exacting Bonds with every shipment, with two responsible real estate bondsmen, to double the amount of the shipment, to provide against such contingency.

We would respectfully ask your assistance with the United States Government in removing these burdensome and injurious exactions; we have been engaged in the shipping business to the Provinces for a period of fifteen years, during which time the business thereof has greatly increased, of which fact no one is better acquainted than yourself; the shipments of our firm alone amounted last year to upwards of $800,000 in value, and we are satisfied that none of these goods have been sold for the purpose of being transported either directly or indirectly to the Rebel States.

And yet, after goods have passed through two or three hands, and probably their original character changed, it is almost impossible to say what has become of them; and it is an unreasonable thing to block the trade of a place with which we are at peace merely because a contingency may possibly arise, against which we claim it is not our business to protect the United States Government.

Our business at the Custom House has always been *bona fide* and above board, and will bear the closest and most minute inspection; and since these Bonds were exacted we have offered to furnish to any officer who may be appointed for such purpose the name of every vessel by which we are about to ship; we have further offered to furnish the Collector with a list of all our Consignees, and have invited his instructions to the American Consuls at the Foreign Ports, in order that they may watch the cargoes on their arrival.

You are well aware those Provinces raise no breadstuffs; before the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty they imported entirely Canada flour, large quantities of which were forwarded through New York, in Bond. Since this Treaty has been in force we ship exclusively American flour; the operation of the Act has thus been to change the character of the trade, and the Provinces have become dependent upon the United States for their food, and their supplies cannot in mid-winter be suddenly cut off without entailing actual distress upon the community.

We would therefore submit to you, as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Representative at this Port, whether the exactions of which we complain are not altogether at variance at least with the spirit of the Reciprocity Treaty now in operation, and would respectfully ask you to make such representations to the Government of the United States as in your wisdom you may deem meet, in order to relieve the Provinces from the oppressive burden now imposed upon their trade.

We have, &c. (Signed) A. SMITHERS & Co.

E. M. Archibald, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.
H. B. Majesty's Consul, New York.

[Sub-Enclosure 3.]

Messrs. Smithers to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

68 *Beaver Street, New York, 24th February*, 1864.

SIR,—We beg to annex copy of a letter we addressed to the Collector of this Port on the 19th January ultimo.

Since the date of that letter, the nature of the Bond then referred to has been changed, the Master of the export vessel is made the principal, and he has to find (or virtually the shipper of the cargo has still to find) two real-estate bondsmen to twice the amount of the entire cargo.

We do not complain of the *alteration* which makes the Captain the principal, for if the trade is an injurious one to the United States, it is only reasonable to stop it at the fountain head, by commencing with the vessel; but we contend that it is not, and we protest to you, as we have already done to the Collector in the accompanying letter, against so unnecessary and unwise an interference with the legitimate course of trade, which can answer no possible end beyond driving the entire Import trade of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Canada. These Provinces can draw supplies thence during six months in the year, and those six months embrace the period in which they even now, and through this country, receive more than three fourths of their entire annual importations.

We are informed at the Custom House that our shipments are entirely satisfactory, that they are known to be *bona fide*, but that under general instructions it is impossible to discriminate, &c. &c.; now we frankly admit this difficulty, but respectfully suggest that it is one against which the Government should protect us, and not allow us to lay under the imputation of being engaged in a suspicious business, merely because some other parties from some Ports in the United States *may* have made some shipments to the British Provinces with the hope of shipping thence to the rebels.

We therefore humbly pray that you will give instructions to the Collector at this Port, that we may be permitted to continue our shipping business to the British Provinces as we have done during the past fifteen years, and as is still done from Boston and other Ports, free from the embarrassing and almost prohibitory requirements of the Bonds now exacted.

In support of our application we append a Certificate from a few well known and highly respectable citizens and business firms in New York; we could extend signatures indefinitely to this Certificate, but we avoid it as unnecessary, but specially in order that we may call your attention to the character of the names as those that would not be affixed to any document intended to aid us in prosecuting a business which could be supposed to be directly or indirectly detrimental to the best interests of the country to which they are known to be so devotedly and patriotically attached.

We have, &c. (Signed) A. SMITHERS & Co.

The Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, &c. &c.

Copy of Bond.

Whereas, the said George Campbell is the Master of the vessel called the Brig "Stranger," now lying in the Port of New York, laden with a cargo of certain goods, valued at $20,111, which goods are particularly enumerated in the Manifest of said Brig, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and the said Master has applied to the Collector of the Port of New York for a clearance of said vessel from the Port of New York to the Port of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the said Collector, under the circumstances of the case, has deemed it necessary to require a Bond in pursuance of the requirements of the Statute in such cases made and provided. Now if said goods, wares and merchandise shall be delivered at Halifax, aforesaid, and shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or comfort to the insurgents, with or by the consent, permission, or connivance of the owners, shippers, carriers, or consignees thereof, then this Bond, &c.

This Bond was for $40,222, and was signed by the Captain and two sureties, *each* of whom had to make oath before a Notary Public that he possessed real estate (the nature and exact locality of which has to be described) to that amount.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 28th March, 1864.

My Lord Duke,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Grace the copy of a Memorial, addressed to me by the Chamber of Commerce in Saint John, on the subject of the Bonds exacted on the shipment of goods exported from the United States for the British Provinces, referred to in my Despatch of the 14th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed) Arthur H. Gordon.

[Enclosure]

To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, in the Province aforesaid, respectfully represents;—

That this Chamber has learned that by a recent regulation of the Customs authorities in the City of New York, Bonds are required on the shipment of goods to this Province, providing under heavy penalties that such goods shall "be landed in the Province, and shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control of the so called Confederate States of America, and shall not be used in any way to give aid or comfort to such insurgents, with consent, permission, or connivance of the owners, shippers, carriers, or consignees thereof."

Your Memorialists would respectfully represent that they cannot but regard the requirement of Bonds of this nature as an imputation upon the integrity and honor of importers in this Province, inasmuch as it is an implication that said importers seek to possess themselves of goods for a purpose at direct variance with the Proclamation of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and opposed to their principles as being engaged in the prosecution of regular and legitimate business.

Your Memorialists are of opinion that, while it may accord with the practice in certain cases to demand Bonds for the due landing and delivery of goods at their declared destination, to seek to retain control over such goods and merchandize after being so landed and delivered, is, in respect to articles imported from the United States into this Province, both unusual and unnecessary.

The absence of any grounds for such a proceeding can readily be made apparent.

The Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Province conclusively shew that no shipments have been made from its Ports of goods in any appreciable quantity (originally imported from the United States) to any Ports or places that can be suspected of complicity with blockade running operations. This fact, your Memorialists would urge, ought to secure our trade from a regulation, which, if it were really required, could not but be regarded as burdensome, but which, when clearly shewn to be unnecessary as a security against contraband trading, cannot but be deemed vexatious and inconvenient.

Your Memorialists would further beg to draw attention to the fact that the trade of this Province is a growing one, and that the imports from said United States consist mainly of breadstuffs and salted meats, for which there is a rapidly increasing consumption; that these articles are imported into the Province for consumption therein, or in the neighbouring districts of the Province of Nova Scotia, and that, as appears from the Table of Exports, (hereto appended) none are re-shipped from the Province for a destination adverse to the interests of the United States. The requirement of Bonds of the nature hereinbefore designated, upon the shipment of these articles from United States Ports to this Province, must prove a burden to the trade which will materially interfere with its extent, since the costs attendant upon the giving of Bonds for such heavy sums, and so unusual conditions, is more than the trade will bear.

In view of these facts, your Memorialists would respectfully suggest the consideration whether it will be to the advantage of the people of the United States to continue a restriction upon the traffic in these staples, and other goods, that must eventually curtail the commercial intercourse between the two Countries to the disadvantage of both parties.

The Chamber of Commerce beg respectfully to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take an early opportunity of communicating these views, and such other considerations as may appear proper to Your Excellency, to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in order that the case may be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to the end that our commerce may be relieved of a restriction, which, it is believed, is productive of no benefit on the one hand while resulting in a positive injury on the other.

[L. S.] I. WOODWARD, *Secretary.* L. DONALDSON, *President.*

Saint John, 11th March, 1864.

Total Shipments of Breadstuffs and Salted Meats from the Province of New Brunswick for the Years 1862 *and* 1863.

1862.

FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Destination.	Barrels Flour.	Barrels Meal.	lbs. Salt Meats.
The United Kingdom,.....	994	40	30,200
Nova Scotia,.....	8,209	749	2,800
Prince Edward Island,.....	229	76	...
The United States,.....	168	3	900
Nassau,.....	...	...	300
	9,600	868	34,200

1863.

FROM THE PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The United Kingdom,.....	44	...	...
Nova Scotia,.....	8,710	523	4,200
The United States,.....	...	32	13,400
British West Indies,.....	398	...	400
	9,152	555	18,000

Returns from the Out-Ports not received.

I hereby certify that the above Statement relative to the Shipments of Breadstuffs and Salted Meats from the Province of New Brunswick, and the Port of Saint John, New Brunswick, during 1862 *and* 1863, *is correct and true.*

WM. SMITH, *Controller of Customs, &c.*
for the Port of Saint John, N. B.

11*th March*, 1864.

The Lieutenant Governor to Lord Lyons.

Fredericton, 19th March, 1864.

My Lord,—I think it right to transmit to Your Lordship the copy of a Despatch with enclosures, which I have lately addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, although I have not the smallest doubt that the subject to which it relates has already been submitted to Your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c. (Signed) Arthur H. Gordon.

Lord Lyons to the Lieutenant Governor.

Washington, 28th March, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of a Despatch which you addressed to the Duke of Newcastle on the 14th instant, respecting the Bonds exacted by the United States Customs authorities on the shipment of goods to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

These Bonds have been exacted for a considerable time on shipments to some of Her Majesty's Colonies, and I have been for more than a year in correspondence with Her Majesty's Government and with the Government of the United States on the subject. Every effort has been made by Her Majesty's Government, and by me acting under their orders, to induce the United States Authorities to refrain from imposing these and similar restrictions on the trade with British Possessions; but I regret to say that little or no success has hitherto attended these efforts.

Copies of the letter of the 5th February, from Messrs. Smithers & Co. to Her Majesty's Consul at New York, which forms one of the Inclosures in Your Excellency's Despatch to the Duke of Newcastle, were sent to Her Majesty's Government, and to me, by the Consul on the 9th of the same month, and a copy was laid by me before the Government of the United States. The Secretary of State of the United States informed me on the 17th instant, with reference to one of the complaints in it, that in making the penalty of the Bonds double the amount of the shipment, the Collector was believed to have exceeded the requirements of the Act of Congress, and that he had been so informed.

The Secretary of State still however maintains that the Collector must be left to exact Bonds according to his own discretion.

I have, &c. (Signed) Lyons.

The Lieutenant Governor to Lord Lyons.

Fredericton, 30th March, 1864.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship the copy of a Despatch with enclosures, which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the same subject as that which I transmitted to Your Lordship on the 19th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed) Arthur H. Gordon.

Lord Lyons to the Lieutenant Governor.

Washington, 13th April, 1864.

Sir,—With reference to my Despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States a copy of the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John, which was inclosed in the Despatch which you were so good as to address to me on the 30th ultimo. I have also submitted to the Secretary of State a copy of a Despatch which I have received from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward's Island, and I have sent with these papers a note stating that, waiving for the moment all discussion on the principle involved in the exaction of the Bonds which merchants are now, in many instances, compelled to give on shipments from the United States to British Colonies, I cannot but hope that the statements made in the papers, will convince the United States authorities that while the exaction of such Bonds is particularly injurious to ths Provinces of New Brunswick and

Prince Edward's Island, it may certainly in the case of those two Provinces be safely dispensed with.

I am not very confient that my representation will be of any avail, but I have thought it desirable to make at once an effort to obtain, without prejudice to the discussion of the general question, a relaxation of these vexatious restrictions on Trade, so far as they affect New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government.

Downing Street, 11th July, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, the enclosed copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing copies of Despatches from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, on the subject of the restrictions imposed by the United States Government on the Trade between New York and British Colonies.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Mr. Hammond to Sir F. Rogers.

Foreign Office, 22nd June, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence respecting restrictions on Trade between New York and the British North American Colonies, I am directed by Earl Russell to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, copies of further Despatches and their enclosures from Lord Lyons on the subject.

I am, &c. (Signed) E. HAMMOND.

[Enclosure 1.]

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

Washington, 15th February, 1864.

SIR,—It is with great regret that I find myself again called upon to remonstrate against restrictions placed upon the Trade between New York and places within the Queen's Dominions.

I beg you to give your serious attention to the enclosed extracts from Despatches from Her Majesty's Consul at New York; and I trust that some measures will be taken without delay to remedy, or at least to mitigate the grievances which are set forth in them.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

[Enclosure 2.]

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

Washington, 28th March, 1864.

MY LORD,—With reference to my Despatches, No. 139 of the 29th ultimo, No. 111 of the 15th January last, and No. 20 of the 12th of the same month, I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship copies of a further note from Mr. Seward, and its enclosure, relative to the restrictions imposed at New York on the Trade with the British Colonies.

I have also the honor to transmit to Your Lordship a copy of a Despatch which I have written to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, who has been so good as to send me a copy of a Despatch on the subject of these restrictions which he addressed to the Duke of Newcastle on the 14th instant.

I add a copy of a Despatch with which I have sent Mr. Consul Archibald a copy of Mr. Seward's note.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

Department of State, Washington, 17th March, 1864.

My Lord,—I have the honor to recur to your note of the 15th ultimo, enclosing extracts from Despatches addressed to Your Lordship on the 9th and 10th of the same month, by Mr. Archibald, Her Majesty's Consul at New York, in regard to the restrictions imposed on the exportation of Merchandize, more especially of Breadstuffs and Provisions, from that Port to places within the Queen's Dominions, and expressing a hope that some measures will be taken without delay, to remedy, or at least to mitigate, the alleged grievances set forth by Mr. Archibald.

Having submitted the subject to the consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom a copy of your note and of its accompaniments was communicated, I have the honor to inform Your Lordship that, by the Act of May 20th, 1862, (Laws XII. p. 404,) it is provided "that whenever a permit or clearance is granted for either a Foreign or Domestic "Port, it shall be lawful for the Collector granting the same, if he shall deem it necessary, "under the circumstances of the case, to require a Bond to be executed by the Master or "owner of the vessel in a penalty equal to the value of the cargo, and with sureties to the "satisfaction of said Collector, that the said cargo shall be delivered at the destination for "which it is cleared or permitted, and that no part thereof shall be used in affording aid "or comfort to any person or parties in insurrection against the authorities of the United "States." And in accordance with said provisions of Law, Bonds have been required, of which I have the honor to enclose a copy. It appears that the Houses known as Messrs. Hunter and Co., and Smithers and Co., complain that the Collector has made the penalty of his Bonds double the amount of the shipment. In this he is believed to have exceeded the requirements of the Act above cited, and he has been so informed. Bonds are not required by Law of all parties. Firms whose high standing for worth and integrity places them above all suspicion, may, if the Collector so please, make their shipments without a Bond; but of this the Collector is the judge, and while the Law stands as it does, it is not seen how he can be controlled in the discharge of the duties with which he is charged.

I have, &c. (Signed) William H. Seward.

Copy of Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, are held firmly bound unto the United States of America, in the sum of dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, or their Assignees; for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, dated the day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Now the condition of this obligation is as follows:—Whereas about to ship from the Port of New York to in the vessel called the certain goods, wares, and merchandize enumerated in the manifest or invoice of said how, if said goods, wares, and merchandize shall be delivered at aforesaid, and shall not be transported to any place under insurrectionary control, and shall not in any way be used to give aid or comfort to the insurgents, with or by the consent, permission or connivance of the owners, shippers, carriers or consignees thereof, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

State of New York,
City and County of New York, } *L. S.*

On this day of A. D. 1863, before me personally appeared the within named , to me known to be the person described in, and who executed the foregoing Bond, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

Notary Public.

No. To the United States of America. dated 1864. Bond.

[Enclosure 3.]

Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

Foreign Office, 14th April, 1864.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration, in communication with the Law Advisers of the Crown, Your Lordship's Despatches, Nos. 20, 111, and 139, of the present year, on the subject of the restrictions placed by the United States Government on the trade between New York and Her Majesty's North American Possessions, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government adhere to the opinion which they have already expressed with regard to this question.

Her Majesty's Government cannot but consider that this attempt to enforce Bonds, having for their object to govern and regulate not the immediate, but the possible future and contingent disposition of articles of lawful commerce, is a violation of the Treaty obligations of the United States to this country. Looked at from another point of view, their effect is not less objectionable. They inflict a great hardship on neutral commerce, and are in fact and truth an unjustifiable extension of the belligerent right of blockade, which has been and still is strained to its utmost extent in this war. The letters of Mr. Cunard enclosed in your Despatch No. 139 of the 29th of February, appear to be very just and sensible upon the whole matter.

Her Majesty's Government cannot consider that the effect of these measures is veiled by the attempt of Mr. Seward to describe them as the operation of the right to suppress "contraband trade in our own Ports with our own insurgent citizens," and their practical injustice was carried to the highest pitch, when, on a recent occasion, the United States Consul at Nassau refused to grant the Certificate for the cancellation of one of these new Bonds, (which never ought to have been exacted at all) upon the usual and stipulated terms, on the ground that the amount of "coarse heavy stores" exported from New York to Nassau, as to which the exporter desired to make the prescribed Declaration, exceeded (in the Consul's private opinion) the wants of the Bahamas for home consumption or any legitimate trade.

The letter of Mr. Seward to Your Lordship of the 7th January last, in which he states that he learns for the first time the existence of any complaint with respect to the new restrictions on trade between New York and Newfoundland, and declares his intention of enquiring into it, is by way of a reply to a plain demand for satisfaction for palpable injustice, a recriminatory catalogue of complaints against the British Government, on the score of offences committed by British subjects; all of which are again traced to the recognition of the so styled Confederate States as belligerents. Her Majesty's Government do not deem it necessary to enter now into any discussion of these last questions, and they have only to repeat that the opinion which they have before expressed on the whole subject remains unchanged, and that nothing which has been alleged has altered the strong conviction which Her Majesty's Government entertain of the injury which has been and still is being done by those vexatious and unlawful proceedings.

Your Lordship will learn from the enclosed copies of Despatches from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, the injurious effect of these proceedings upon the trade and shipping of that Province.

Your Lordship will bear in mind these instructions, and endeavour to obtain redress for the grievances of which Her Majesty's subjects complain.

I am, &c. (Signed) Russell.

[Enclosure 4.]

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

Washington, 19th April, 1864.

My Lord,—With reference to my Despatch No. 221 of the 28th ultimo, and to my previous Despatches respecting the exaction of Bonds on shipments from New York to British Colonies, I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship copies of correspondence on that subject with Mr. Seward, and with the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Your Lordship will see that, without prejudice to the discussion of the general question, I have endeavoured to persuade the United States authorities to refrain from exacting Bonds on shipments to those two Provinces.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

[Sub-Enclosure 1.]

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

Washington, 13th April, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to the Note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 17th of last month, and to the previous Correspondence in which I have been for many months engaged with you on the subject of the restrictions imposed on the trade between the United States and British Colonies, I desire to ask you to take into serious consideration the two papers which I transmit to you herewith.

The one is a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to me, and the other a copy of a Memorial addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, by the Chamber of Commerce of the Town of Saint John in that Province.

Waiving, for the moment, all discussion on the principle involved in the exaction of the Bonds which Merchants are now in many instances compelled to give on shipments from the United States to British Colonies, I cannot but hope that the statements made in the enclosed papers will convince you that while the exaction of such Bonds is particularly injurious to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, it may certainly in the case of those two Provinces be safely dispensed with.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

[Sub-Enclosure 2.]

Lord Lyons to the Honorable A. H. Gordon.

[See above.]

[Sub-Enclosure 3.]

Lord Lyons to Lieutenant Governor Dundas.

Washington, 13th April, 1864.

SIR,—I had yesterday the honor to receive Your Excellency's Despatch of the 2nd instant, respecting the Bonds exacted by the United States Customs authorities on shipments from this country to Prince Edward Island. I have submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States a copy of Your Excellency's Despatch, and also a copy of a Memorial addressed to the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, by the Chamber of Commerce of Saint John. I have sent with these papers a note to the Secretary of State, stating that, waiving for the moment all discussion on the general principle involved in the exaction of the Bonds which Merchants are now in many instances compelled to give on shipments from the United States to British Colonies, I cannot but hope that the statements made in the papers will convince the United States authorities, that while the exaction of such Bonds is particularly injurious to the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, it may certainly in the case of these two Provinces be safely dispensed with.

I have been for more than a year in Correspondence with Her Majesty's Government, and the Government of the United States, on the subject of these restrictions on trade. Every endeavour has been made by Her Majesty's Government, and by me, acting under their orders, to induce the United States authorities to refrain from imposing them, but hitherto, I regret to say, with very little success.

I am not confident that my representation in the cases of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick will be of any use, but I have thought it desirable to make an effort to obtain at once a relaxation in favor of those Provinces, without prejudice to the discussion of the general question.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

[Sub-Enclosure 4.]

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

Washington, 15th April, 1864.

My Lord,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 13th instant, in regard to the restrictions imposed on the Trade between the United States and British Colonies, a copy of which Communication has been laid before the Secretary of the Treasury. When I shall have received an expression of his views upon the subject, I shall address myself to Your Lordship in relation to it.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. H. Seward.

[Enclosure 5.]

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

Washington, 6th June, 1864.

My Lord,—With reference to Your Lordship's Despatch No. 173, of the 14th April last, to my Despatch No. 267, of the 19th of the same month, and to the previous correspondence concerning the restrictions imposed by the United States Government on the Trade between New York and several British Colonies, I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship copies of further papers relating to that subject.

Your Lordship will perceive that these instructions have now been extended to Jamaica, and that Bonds have been exacted on shipments from New York to that Colony. I have addressed two notes to Mr. Seward, remonstrating against the extension of the system to Jamaica, and I have moreover in a note founded on the Despatch from Your Lordship to which I have referred, expressed afresh to Mr. Seward the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that these vexatious proceedings constitute a violation of the Treaty obligations of the United States to Great Britain, and are in fact and in truth an unjustifiable extension of the belligerent right of blockade which has been, and still is, strained to the utmost during the present War.

My representations appear to have had the effect of causing Bonds of a less vexatious character than those originally demanded, to be accepted in the recent cases of shipments to Jamaica; but no hope has been hitherto held out to me that the general system will be abandoned.

I have, &c. (Signed) Lyons.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Lord Lyons to Mr. Seward.

Washington, 28th May, 1864.

Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 23rd February last, as well as the previous correspondence on the subject of the restrictions placed by the United States Government on the Trade between New York and Her Majesty's Possessions.

Her Majesty's Government, on reviewing the whole subject, cannot but adhere to the opinion which they have already expressed with regard to it. They cannot but consider that this attempt to enforce Bonds, having for their object, to govern and regulate not the immediate but the possible future and contingent disposition of articles of lawful commerce, is a violation of the Treaty obligations of the United States to Great Britain.

Looked at from another point of view, the effects of these Bonds appears to Her Majesty's Government to be not less objectionable. They inflict a great hardship on neutral commerce, and in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, they are in fact and truth an unjustifiable extension of the belligerent right of blockade which has been, and still is, strained to the utmost extent in the present war.

Her Majesty's Government cannot consider that the effect of these restrictions is veiled by representing them as the operation of "the right to suppress contraband trade in our own Ports with our insurgent citizens." On the contrary, nothing which has been alleged has altered the strong conviction which Her Majesty's Government entertained of

the injury which has been and still is being done by these vexatious restrictions, and Her Majesty's Government have instructed me to omit no endeavour to obtain from the Government of the United States redress for the grievances of which they are the cause.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

[Enclosure 6.]

Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.

Department of State, Washington, 4th June, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th ultimo, upon the subject of the restrictions placed by the United States Government on the Trade between New York and Her Majesty's Dominions, I have the honor to inform Your Lordship in reply that the matter will receive due attention.

I have, &c. (Signed) W. H. SEWARD.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 19th September, 1864.

SIR,—With reference to my Despatch of the 11th of July, I have the honor to acquaint you that the British Minister at Washington has addressed a further note to the Government of the United States, urging the objections to the restrictions imposed by the United States Government on the Trade between New York and the British Colonies.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 *o'clock.*

MONDAY, 15th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Todd,*
" *Rice,*	" *Earle,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the Lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill in addition to the Police Act of the City of Saint John:

A Bill relating to the City Court of the City of Saint John:

A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to improve the Ferries in the Harbour of Saint John:

A Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John, and the Laws relating to the local government of the said City: and

A Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to order an Assessment for certain purposes.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—13th May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of Papers concerning the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. A. H. G.

No. 1.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.—(Received March 17.)

Legation of the United States, London, 17th March, 1865.

MY LORD,—Under instructions from the Government of the United States, I have the honor to transmit to Your Lordship a certified copy of a Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved by the President on the 18th of January, 1865, in regard to the termination of the Treaty concluded between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty on the 5th of June, 1854, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty.

I have the honor further to inform you, that I am directed to notify Her Majesty's Government that, as it is considered no longer for the interests of the United States to continue this Treaty in force, it will terminate and be of no further effect, as provided by the terms of the instrument, at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the reception by Your Lordship of this notice.

I pray, &c. (Signed) CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

[Enclosure in No. 1.]

Joint Resolution providing for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty of June 5, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain.

Whereas it is provided in the Reciprocity Treaty concluded at Washington the 5th of June, 1854, between the United States of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of the other part, that this Treaty "shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation: and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same;" and whereas, it appears by a Proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date 16th March, 1855, that the Treaty came into operation on that day; and whereas, further, it is no longer for the interests of the United States to continue the same in force; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, according to the provision therein contained for the termination of the same; and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Approved January 18, 1865.

No. 2.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.

Foreign Office, 17th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, containing a Resolution of the Congress of the United States approved by the President, in regard to the termination of the Treaty of 1854, commonly known as the Reciprocity Treaty.

Her Majesty will instruct Sir Frederick Bruce, on his proceeding to Washington as Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, upon this subject.

I am, &c. (Signed) RUSSELL.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Law relating to the collection of Taxes and small Debts in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and for other purposes in the said Parish; and also to limit the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate for the European and North American Railway, and of non-resident Justices in Civil Actions.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

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

The Fourth Annual Report of the Crown Land Department.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from G. S. Godfrey and others, against Act to authorize further taking of land for draining German Town Lake.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

TUESDAY, 16*th May*, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Todd,*
" *Rice,*	" *Earle,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the collection of Taxes and small Debts in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and for other purposes in the said Parish; and also to limit the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate for the European and North American Railway, and of non-resident Justices in Civil Actions: and

A Bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to order an assessment for certain purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this House be directed to ascertain in what manner the copies of Professor Bailey's Report furnished by the Government for the use of this House have been disposed of.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Troop, with a Bill to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Coram, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sewerage in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour: and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to abolish the Fishery Draft on the Western side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions for the disposal of the said Fisheries, and to apply the annual proceeds thereof towards the erection of a Public Hall in Carleton, and in payment of Interest on the Carleton Water Debentures.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act relating to Agricultural Societies."

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Reverend R. Tweedy and others, for Act relating to Banns of Marriage, and Fees:

From Robert Watson and others, for amendment of Police Act of Saint Stephen.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From L. P. Fisher and others, for Act of Incorporation of Bank at Woodstock:

From the Reverend D. D. Currie and others, for alteration of Law relating to Banns of Marriage, and Fees:

From the Municipality of Carleton County, for an Act to authorize borrowing of Money for contingent purposes:

From the same, for an Act to authorize the issue of Railway Debentures:

From the same, for an Act to empower the Council to make Bye Laws, &c.: and

From Justus S. Wetmore and others, for repeal of Act making Sussex the Shire Town of King's County.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

WEDNESDAY, 17*th May,* 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Robertson,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Seely,*
" *Rice,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Earle,*	" *Perley,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to order an assessment for certain purposes, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill intituled "An Act relating to Agricultural Societies:"

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sewerage in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour:

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to abolish the Fishery Draft on the Western side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions for the disposal of the said Fisheries, and to apply the annual proceeds thereof towards the erection of a Public Hall in Carleton, and in payment of Interest on the Carleton Water Debentures:" and

A Bill to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the three first entered Bills severally into consideration.

ORDERED, That the last entered Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to enable the Municipality of the County of Carleton to borrow Money for contingent purposes:

A Bill relating to Municipalities: and

A Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Bank.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hill, with a Bill to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Shipbuilding and Trading Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to improve the Ferries in the Harbour of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John, and the Laws relating to the local government of said City.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, report that they have examined "A Bill to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick," and have prepared an amendment to the same, which, with the Bill, they recommend to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 17th May, 1865. A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill, and the Report of the Select Committee thereon, into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Common Council of the City of Saint John, against the Law for imposing Tax on the City of Saint John for Indian Town Landing:

From the same, against any Act to abolish Ward Elections in Saint John.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from Trustees of Savings Bank, for an Act to authorize them to purchase, hold, and sell Lands.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

THURSDAY, 18th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Robertson,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Todd,*
" *Seely,*	" *Rice,*
" *Robinson,*	" *Earle,*
" *Perley,*	" *Ferguson.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John, and the Laws relating to the local government of said City, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the thirty fourth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Bank, and that the said Bill be read a second time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte :

A Bill relating to Municipalities : and

A Bill to enable the Municipality of the County of Carleton to borrow Money for contingent purposes.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to improve the Ferries in the Harbour of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of the several Courts and of the Peace in this Province to act in certain cases relating to Parishes, Cities, and Counties, to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable."

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to the Police Act of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the City Court of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Grand Juries of the General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with a Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—17*th May*, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the copy of a Despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 14th May, 1864. A. H. G.

Mr. Cardwell to the Administrator of the Government.

(Copy) *Downing Street*, 14*th May*, 1864.

SIR,—I am desirous of directing your attention to the Duke of Newcastle's Despatch, separate, of the 27th of December 1862, in order to obviate a misapprehension which appears to have arisen.

I think it necessary to explain that that Despatch is to be understood as applying exclusively to Public Officers, properly so called, and not as affecting or changing the mode of appointing Legislative Councillors. Those functionaries are not strictly speaking Public Officers, and it is expressly prescribed by the 6th clause of the Governor's Commission that they are to be appointed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet. They must therefore still be appointed in the manner thus prescribed.

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

(Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

The Officer Administering the Government, New Brunswick.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Law relating to Sewerage in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in aid of the construction of Railways and other Public Works; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the House be called over on Tuesday next the 23rd instant, and that the absent Members be notified by the Clerk.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from G. D. Street and others, relative to winding up Charlotte County Bank.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Ryan, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From William Vanwart and others, for repeal of Act making Sussex Shire Town in King's County:

From Samuel Foster and others, with similar prayer:

From William H. Perkins and others, with similar prayer:

From N. H. Deveber and others, with similar prayer:

From Jacob V. Brown and others, with similar prayer:

From David Pickett and others, with similar prayer:

From Justus S. Wetmore and others, with similar prayer.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, for Act relating to Debt and Property of Saint John:

From the same, for Act to provide for Registry of Conveyances of personal property.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from William Owen and others, against a Bill for taxing them in aid of the Saint Stephen's Branch Railroad.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

FRIDAY, 19*th May*, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,
" *Minchin*,
" *Harrison*,
" *Odell*,
" *Steeves*,
" *Todd*,
" *Robinson*,
" *Mitchell*,
" *Ferguson*.

Mr. Kinnear,
" *Hazen*,
" *Davidson*,
" *Wark*,
" *Hamilton*,
" *Rice*,
" *Earle*,
" *Perley*,

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled "An Act to empower the Justices of the several Courts and of the Peace in this Province to act in certain cases relating to Parishes, Cities, and Counties, to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable," was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That the Title of the said Bill be—

An Act to empower the Justices of the several Courts and of the Peace in this Province to act in certain cases relating to Parishes, Cities, and Counties, to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do carry the said Bill down to the Assembly, and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have passed the same, and desire the concurrence of the Assembly thereto.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sewerage in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour:

A Bill relating to the Grand Juries of the General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of Saint John:

A Bill relating to the City Court of the City of Saint John:

A Bill in addition to the Police Act of the City of Saint John:

A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to improve the Ferries in the Harbour of Saint John: and

A Bill to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in aid of the construction of Railways or other Public Works, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Tuesday next to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to grant certain privileges to former Members of the Fire Department of said City : and

A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Municipalities.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Municipality of the County of Carleton to borrow Money for contingent purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Perley took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to abolish the Fishery Draft on the Western side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions for the disposal of the said Fisheries, and to apply the annual proceeds thereof towards the erection of a Public Hall in Carleton, and in payment of Interest on the Carleton Water Debentures."

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxiv, Chapter 126, 'Of Landlord and Tenant, and Replevin.'

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Clelan, with a Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the Lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from William Fillmore and others, for an Act in amendment of Law for draining German Town Lake.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from the Commissioners of Water Supply, Saint John, against the Bill for paying certain claims against the Saint John Water Company.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 *o'clock.*

SATURDAY, 20th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to abolish the Fishery Draft on the Western side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions for the disposal of the said Fisheries, and to apply the annual proceeds thereof towards the erection of a Public Hall in Carleton, and in payment of Interest on the Carleton Water Debentures:"

A Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxiv, Chapter 126, 'Of Landlord and Tenant, and Replevin:"

A Bill relating to Municipalities: and

A Bill to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

On motion—

The thirty fourth Rule of this House was dispensed with, as regards the Bill to provide for Fencing certain Intervale Lands, and maintaining Roads through the same, in the County of Westmorland.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hill, with a Bill to incorporate certain persons, holders of property in the Lower District of Saint Stephen, for the purposes therein mentioned; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to grant certain privileges to former Members of the Fire Department of said City.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Costigan, with a Bill relating to Trials before Justices of the Peace; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Needham, with a Bill to amend Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits;' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report, they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Bank;" also "A Bill to incorporate certain persons holders of property in the Lower District of Saint Stephen, for the purposes therein mentioned;" and recommend the said Bills to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 20th May, 1865. A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bills, and the Report of the Select Committee thereon, severally into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Todd, by leave, presented a Petition from the Reverend Skeffington Thompson and others, for Act to legalize loan in aid of Saint Stephen Branch Railway.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with a Bill relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 *o'clock.*

MONDAY, 22nd May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill relating to Trials before Justices of the Peace: and

A Bill to amend Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits.'

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate certain persons, holders of property in the Lower District of Saint Stephen, for the purposes therein mentioned.

The Honorable Mr. Todd took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Bank, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for Fencing certain Intervale Lands, and maintaining Roads through the same, in the County of Westmorland.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Costigan, with a Bill relating to Attorneys and Barristers of the Supreme Court; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from James Brown and others, relative to building a Breakwater at Campo Bello.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 23rd May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Robertson,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Rice,*
" *Robinson,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to incorporate the Woodstock Bank:

A Bill to provide for Fencing certain Intervale Lands, and maintaining Roads through the same, in the County of Westmorland: and

A Bill to incorporate certain persons, holders of property in the Lower District of Saint Stephen, for the purposes therein mentioned.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to Attorneys and Barristers of the Supreme Court, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Thursday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

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

The Tenth Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

On motion—

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Thursday next, to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in aid of the construction of Railways or other Public Works.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was called over.

PRESENT.	ABSENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders,	The Hon. Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Botsford,	Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Seely.
Mr. Hazen,	
Mr. Harrison,	
Mr. Davidson,	
Mr. Odell,	
Mr. Wark,	
Mr. Steeves,	
Mr. Hamilton,	
Mr. Todd,	
Mr. Rice,	
Mr. Robinson,	
Mr. Earle,	
Mr. Mitchell,	
Mr. Perley,	
Mr. Ferguson.	

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hill, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Branch Rail Road Company :

A Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Carleton to issue Debentures for Railway purposes : and

A Bill relating to the Charlotte County Bank.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the two last entered Bills be severally read a second time on Thursday next.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the first entered Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

Adjourned until Thursday next at 10 *o'clock.*

THURSDAY, 25*th May*, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Robertson,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Steeves,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Seely,*
" *Rice,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Perley,*	" *Ferguson.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time :—

A Bill relating to the Charlotte County Bank: and

A Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Carleton to issue Debentures for Railway purposes.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Attorneys and Barristers of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg leave to report that they have examined "A Bill in addition to an Act intituled 'An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Branch Rail Road Company;' " and recommend the same to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 25*th May*, 1865. A. E. BOTSFORD, *Chairman.*

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Municipality of the County of Carleton to borrow money for contingent purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in aid of the construction of Railways or other Public Works.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this 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 the Militia.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Ship Building and Trading Company, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from Richard Lowerison and others, for Act to elect Commissioners of Sewers, &c.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, against exemption of Volunteers from local taxation.

ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 26th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Robertson,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Hazen,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Steeves,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*	" *Rice,*
" *Robinson,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley,*
" *Ferguson.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill in addition to an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Branch Rail Road Company:" and

A Bill to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Ship Building and Trading Company.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill relating to the Militia:

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province: and

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Charlotte County Bank.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits.'

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 23rd July, 1864. A. H. G.

Downing Street, 23rd July, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you for your information, a copy of a Despatch from Lord Lyons, on the subject of an Act passed by the United States Congress "to regulate the Foreign Coasting Trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes."

This Act is numbered 107, and dated 17th June 1864, and you can, no doubt, readily obtain a copy of it.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure.]

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

Washington, June 20, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to regulate the Foreign Coasting Trade on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes."

The last Section of this Act repeals an Act on the same subject, approved on the 2nd March 1863, the second Section of which runs as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, that from and after the 1st day of April next, the same "and no higher tonnage duties and Custom House charges of any kind shall be levied and "collected on any British Colonial raft, flat boat or vessel entering otherwise than by sea "at any Port of the United States, on the Rivers and Lakes on our northern, southeastern, "and northwestern frontiers, than may be levied and collected on any raft, flat boat or "veesel entering otherwise than by sea at any of the Ports of the British Possessions on "our northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers, and that from and after the first "day of April next, no higher discriminality duty shall be levied or collected on "merchandize imported into the United States in the Ports aforesaid, and otherwise than "by sea, than may be levied and collected on merchandize when imported in like manner "otherwise than by sea into the British Possessions on our northern, northeastern, and "northwestern frontiers from the United States."

When the motion for repealing this Section was first made, I was apprehensive that it might have an unfavorable effect on Canadian interests, and I asked Mr. Seward to endeavour to prevent its going further in Congress, until we had time to consider the matter. This Mr. Seward did, and I had some correspondence with him and with Lord Monck upon the subject.

It appeared, however, that the Canadian Government were of opinion that it would not be desirable to expend strength in endeavouring to oppose the repeal of the Section. They observed, that as the United States did not charge Canadian shipping more than American shipping, we had really no moral right to complain, and that in the present state of the American finances we must not show too much susceptibility if some of the means adopted for raising the Revenue pressed incidentally on our interests.

Concurring in these views, I did not pursue the subject with Mr. Seward.

I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Williston, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland:

A Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia: and

A Bill for the protection of Moose.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable the Surveyor General, that the Assembly had agreed to the Bill sent down from this House, intituled "An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes," with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, expunge the whole of Section 1, and substitute as follows:—

"1. That all appointments heretofore made or that hereafter may be made in the Counties of Westmorland and Albert by the Governor in Council, under the said Section 12 of Chapter 67, are hereby declared to be good and valid to all intents and purposes."

At B in Section 3, insert the words "construct and."

At C in the Title, add the words "Of Sewers."

The said amendments were read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House go into consideration of the said amendments to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Surveyor General, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill in addition to the Act in aid of the construction of Railways:

A Bill to provide for the payment of Debentures issued under an Act relating to the Savings Bank and other Provincial Liabilities, and the Act in amendment thereto: and

A Bill to extend the provisions of Chapter 69, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Sewers,' to certain Marsh Lands in Sackville.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes in aid of the construction of Railways or other Public Works.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

The Chairman further reported, that the following amendment was moved and seconded, viz:—

At A, Section 1, add the following words :—

"Any Notes issued under this Act shall be redeemable at the Public Treasury after the period of five years from date, by allowing the holders of not less than four hundred dollars, or further equal sums of not less than an additional one hundred dollars, to receive from the Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Debentures, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in not less than five years nor exceeding twenty years, or the amount of the said Notes, in legal coin, at the option of the Provincial Treasurer, and under the direction of the Governor and Council, who are hereby authorized to issue Debentures for the redemption of the said Notes, with Coupons for annual Interest attached."

Upon the question whether the said amendment should pass, the Committee divided as follows :—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders,	The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Hazen,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Odell,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Hamilton,	Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Robinson,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Earle,	Mr. Todd,
Mr. Ferguson.	Mr. Seely,
	Mr. Rice,
	Mr. Mitchell,
	Mr. Perley.

So it passed in the negative.

That the following amendment was then moved and seconded, viz :—

"Any Notes issued under this Act shall be redeemable at the Public Treasury, by allowing the holders of not less than four hundred dollars, or further equal sums of not less than an additional one hundred dollars, to receive from the Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Debentures bearing —— per cent. interest, payable in not less than —— years, nor exceeding —— years, or the amount of the said Notes in legal coin, at the option of the Provincial Treasurer, under the direction of the Governor and Council, who are hereby authorized to issue Debentures for the redemption of the said Notes, with Coupons for interest attached, payable semi-annually."

Upon the question whether the said amendment should be adopted, it passed in the negative.

That on the question whether the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed for three months, the Committee divided—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
9	8

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received ; whereupon it was

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

SATURDAY, 27th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Botsford,	*Mr. Robertson,*
" *Kinnear,*	" *Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Hamilton,*	" *Todd,*
" *Rice,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Perley.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House went into consideration of the amendments sent up from the Assembly to the Bill intituled "An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes."

On motion—

ORDERED, That the same be concurred in.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the same.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill relating to the Charlotte County Bank: and

A Bill to amend Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits.'

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland: and

A Bill for the protection of Moose.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to extend the provisions of Chapter 69, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Sewers,' to certain Marsh Lands in Sackville:

A Bill in addition to the Act in aid of the construction of Railways: and

A Bill to provide for the payment of Debentures issued under an Act relating to the Savings Bank and other Provincial Liabilities, and the Act in amendment thereto.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole presently, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Anglin, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:

A Bill to promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for juvenile offenders in the Province of New Brunswick: and

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for the erecting an Alms House and Work House and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bills, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bills were severally read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with a Bill relating to Marriage; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time on Monday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Militia.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—27th May, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council copies of Correspondence that has passed between himself and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington. A. H. G.

The Lieutenant Governor to Sir Frederick Bruce.

Fredericton, 11th May, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you copies of a paragraph from the Speech with which I lately opened the Session of the Provincial Legislature, and of the corresponding paragraphs of the Addresses which I have received in reply from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

Should you consider it right so to do, I should feel much gratified were you to convey to the Government of the United States the assurance (though an almost needless one) that deep sympathy and profound indignation have been universally excited in this Province by the atrocious act recently perpetrated at Washington.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR GORDON.

The Honorable Sir Frederick Bruce, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir Frederick Bruce to the Lieutenant Governor.

Washington, 22nd May, 1865.

SIR,—I communicated to the Acting Secretary of State copies of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 11th May, and of its enclosure, and I am now requested by him to inform Your Excellency that the expressions of good will and sympathy contained in the extracts from the Speech with which you lately opened the Session of the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, and from the Addresses received in reply from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, are highly appreciated by the Government and people of the United States.

I have, &c. (Signed) FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to amend an Act for establishing a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the motion to refer the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, be dispensed with, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time on Monday next.

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

The Report of the Survey of extension of European and North American Railway.

[*Vide Appendix.*]

Adjourned until Monday next at 10 *o'clock.*

MONDAY, 29th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Robertson,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Harrison,*
" *Davidson,*	" *Odell,*
" *Wark,*	" *Steeves,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Robinson,*
" *Earle,*	" *Mitchell,*
" *Perley.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend an Act to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to Marriage was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Trials before Justices of the Peace.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to extend the provisions of Chapter 69, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Sewers,' to certain Marsh Lands in Sackville.

The Honorable Mr. Earle took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend an Act to provide for the erecting an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the preservation of Moose.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

RESOLVED, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House at the next Session of the Legislature.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Robertson, Steeves, and Mitchell, be the said Committee.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, beg to report that they have had under consideration "A Bill to incorporate the Digdeguash Lakes and Stream Driving Company;" that they have gone through the said Bill, and recommend the same, with an amendment, for the consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 29th May, 1865.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, Section 2, expunge the word "or," and insert the word "and."

At B, Section 5, at the end of the Section add the words "reserving however all rights of the Crown, individuals, Companies, or Corporations."

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services.

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill relating to Steam Navigation in this Province; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Boyd, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill in addition to the Act intituled "An Act to provide Funds for the construction of Railways:"

A Bill to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province: and

A Bill to repeal an Act to provide for making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor House in the Parish of Saint Andrews.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Otty, with a Bill to incorporate the Sussex Vale Mechanics' Institute; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

TUESDAY, 30th May, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Robertson,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*

Mr. Steeves,
" *Rice,*
" *Earle,*
" *Perley.*

Mr. Ryan,
" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill to extend the provisions of Chapter 69, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Sewers,' to certain Marsh Lands in Sackville:

A Bill to amend an Act to provide for the erecting an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John: and

A Bill for the protection of Moose.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bills without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a second time:—

A Bill to repeal an Act to provide for making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor House in the Parish of Saint Andrews:

A Bill to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province: and

A Bill in addition to the Act intituled "An Act to provide Funds for the construction of Railways."

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Municipality of the County of Carleton to issue Debentures for Railway purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed to the next Session of the Legislature.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed to the next Session of the Legislature.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

The Chairman further reported, that upon the question whether the following words should be expunged from Section 1, viz:—"and also the owners or traders in all stocks in trade, wares, and merchandize, in said City, and such hereinbefore specified part of said District of the Parish of Portland," the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Robertson,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Perley,	Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Ferguson.	Mr. Davidson,
	Mr. Odell,
	Mr. Wark,
	Mr. Steeves,
	Mr. Hamilton,
	Mr. Todd,
	Mr. Rice,
	Mr. Robinson,
	Mr. Earle.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the words "furniture over one hundred and fifty pounds in value," should be added to the first Section of the Bill, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Robertson,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Wark,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Steeves,	Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Rice,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Odell,
Mr. Perley,	Mr. Todd,
Mr. Ferguson.	Mr. Hamilton,
	Mr. Robinson,
	Mr. Earle.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the additional Section, No. 2, be added to the Bill, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Robertson,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Wark,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Steeves,	Mr. Odell,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Mitchell,	
Mr. Perley.	

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, at the end of Section 1, add the following new Section, and change the enumeration of the following Sections:—

"2. That the owner of all furniture and personal property benefited by the protection from fire that water supply affords, of the value of one hundred pounds and upwards, shall be taxed in the same manner and at the same rate per centum as stocks in trade, wares, and merchandize."

At B, Section 3, insert the following words:—"and all other personal property within the City of Saint John on the Eastern side of the Harbour, and in the Parish of Portland in the District to which the tax extends."

At C, Section 4, expunge the word "second," and insert the word "third."

At D in Schedule B, insert the words "and personal property."

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for the payment of Debentures issued under an Act relating to the Savings Bank and other Provincial liabilities, and the Act in amendment thereto.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to the Act in aid of the construction of Railways.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

The Chairman further reported, that the following was moved and seconded as an additional Section to the Bill:—

"That hereafter in any case in which the Government may build Railways, the damages which may be sustained by any party or parties through or over whose land such Railway may run, shall be ascertained in the same manner as is provided in this Act for damages by Companies, and the amount thereof shall be paid by the respective County or Counties in which such lands may be situated, in the manner hereinafter provided, and not out of the Provincial Treasury."

That upon the question whether the same should pass, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Mitchell,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Earle.	Mr. Robertson,
	Mr. Kinnear,
	Mr. Minchin,
	Mr. Harrison,
	Mr. Davidson,
	Mr. Odell,
	Mr. Wark,
	Mr. Steeves,
	Mr. Ryan,
	Mr. Robinson,
	Mr. Perley.

So it passed in the negative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill relating to Light House Duties, and other Tonnage Duties on Vessels; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

WEDNESDAY, 31*st May,* 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Robertson,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Steeves,*	" *Ryan,*
" *Robinson,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell,*	" *Perley.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John: and

A Bill in addition to the Act in aid of the construction of Railways.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the first entered Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly; and that they had agreed to the last entered Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Marriage.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Post Office: and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture," and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bills be severally read a second time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Otty, with a Bill to repeal the Act for changing the Shire Town of King's County from Kingston to Sussex; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for juvenile offenders in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the said Bill should be read Section by Section, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Hazen,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Odell,	Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Robinson,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Mitchell.	Mr. Harrison,
	Mr. Perley.

So it passed in the negative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

It was moved and seconded—

That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

Whereupon the House divided as follows :—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Robertson,	The Hon. Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Kinnear,	Mr. Odell,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Robinson,
Mr. Wark,	Mr. Mitchell.
Mr. Steeves,	
Mr. Perley.	

So it passed in the affirmative ; whereupon it was

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill relating to Steam Navigation in this Province.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

At A, Section 37, expunge the words "darkness, fog," and insert the word "any."

At B in same Section, expunge the words "or other cause."

At C in same Section, expunge the word "admonished," and insert the word "notified."

At D in same Section, expunge the word "admonition," and insert the word "notice."

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made a certain amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

The Chairman further reported, that upon the question whether the following should be substituted for the third Section of the said Bill, viz :—

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed to legalize any act, matter or thing commenced or done heretofore by the Commissioners appointed under the above recited Acts, 22 Victoria, Cap. 53, and 23 Victoria, Cap. 14,"

The Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Harrison,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Earle.	Mr. Robertson,
	Mr. Kinnear,
	Mr. Davidson,
	Mr. Wark,
	Mr. Steeves,
	Mr. Perley.

So it passed in the negative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, Section 3, insert the word "legal."

The said amendment being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, it was agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Light House Duties and other Tonnage Duties on Vessels.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

At half-past two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable Mr. Saunders, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act relating to the Militia:

An Act to revive and continue an Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors: and

An Act to amend the Law relating to the collection of Taxes and small Debts in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and for other purposes in the said Parish, and also to limit the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate for the European and North American Railway, and of non-resident Justices, in Civil Actions.

The House of Assembly withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to repeal an Act to provide for making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor House in the Parish of Saint Andrews.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.
After some time the House resumed.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.
ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

THURSDAY, 1*st June*, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Robertson,
" *Minchin*,
" *Harrison*,
" *Odell*,
" *Steeves*,
" *Seely*,
" *Earle*,
" *Perley*.

Mr. Kinnear,
" *Hazen*,
" *Davidson*,
" *Wark*,
" *Ryan*,
" *Robinson*,
" *Mitchell*,

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

A Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert:
A Bill relating to Steam Navigation in this Province: and
A Bill to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the two first entered Bills with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly; and that they had agreed to the last entered Bill without any amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture," and make other provisions in lieu thereof, was read a second time.
ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.
The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.
After some time the House resumed.
The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.
ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to repeal the Act for changing the Shire Town of King's County from Kingston to Sussex, was read a second time.
ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Earle took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to the Act intituled "An Act to provide Funds for the construction of Railways."

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a further Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee to whom were referred all Bills relating to Corporations, report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Sussex Vale Mechanics' Institute;" and recommend the same to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 1st June, 1865.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Earle took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hill, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate the Digdeguash Lakes and Stream Driving Company.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the thirty fourth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to repeal an Act to provide for making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor House in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

RESOLVED, That the sum of fifty pounds be added to the Contingent Account, for the purpose of Binding valuable Works in the Library for two years.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Lindsay, with a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

It was moved and seconded—

That the following Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor:—

That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to address to His Excellency the Governor General such communications as may be necessary to procure and furnish to this House a copy of the Resolutions adopted

at the Quebec Conference, shewing by which of the Members of such Conference mentioned in the Report dated 15th November 1864, such Resolutions were agreed to and signed;

And also a copy of the proceedings of the Conference, authenticated by the signature of the Delegates, as directed by the 72nd Resolution, as communicated by His Excellency the Governor General to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor by Despatch bearing date 12th November 1864.

Upon the question whether the same should pass, the House divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders,	The Hon. Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Odell,	Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Seely,	Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Robinson,	Mr. Mitchell,
Mr. Earle.	Mr. Perley.

So it passed in the negative.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill relating to Marriage.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

A Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Odell, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders read the same; and it was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Message to the Legislative Council.—31*st May*, 1865.

ARTHUR GORDON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council the copy of a Despatch which he has lately received from the Governor General of Canada.

A. H. G.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, May 4th, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, asking for an explanation of the cause of the discrepancy between the version of the Quebec Resolutions, transmitted to you by me on the 12th of November last, and the copy of the Resolutions which I sent to you on the 30th January 1865. I regret the delay that has taken place in reply to your communication. It has been caused by the absence from Quebec of most of the Members of the Government. I now beg to enclose for your information, a copy of the Report which has been made to me on the subject of your Despatch by Mr. M'Dougall, the Provincial Secretary.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

Lieut. Governor the Hon. A. H. Gordon, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosure.]

Secretary's Office, Quebec, May 4, 1865.

The undersigned has had the honor to receive a Letter from Your Excellency's Secretary, covering a copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, asking for certain information in reference to the proceedings of the Quebec Conference, and he now begs to submit for Your Excellency's information the following Report :—

The 24th Resolution of the Quebec Conference, as it stands in the original Report, signed by certain Members of the Conference, (and which Report is now in the possession of the undersigned,) is in the words and figures following :—

"The local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the electoral "districts for the purpose of representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the "Representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may "think fit."

In the papers submitted to the Canadian Parliament, the 24th Resolution was made to read as follows :—

"The local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the electoral "districts for the purposes of representation in such local Legislature, and distribute the "Representatives to which the Province is entitled in such local Legislature, in any "manner such Legislature may see fit."

The above change was made because it was found that the Resolution, as expressed in the original Report, did not convey the true meaning of the Conference. As Your Excellency is aware, the proceedings of the Conference towards the close of its deliberations were very much hurried, and it was subsequently discovered that several errors had occurred in revising and rearranging its numerous Resolutions, which were adopted in the first instance without that exactness of expression and logical sequence so necessary in an instrument intended to present a complete scheme. Some of these errors were discovered and corrected at Montreal by the unanimous consent of the Delegates present at a meeting held in that city for the purpose. There was no doubt in the minds of the Canadian Delegates, (when their attention was called to the point,) that the Gentlemen who undertook the duty of reducing into form the Minutes and Resolutions of the Conference, had misapprehended the meaning of the Conference in reference to the subject embraced in the 24th Resolution. It could never have been intended to destroy the independence of every Member of the General Parliament, by giving power to the Local Legislature to "alter," and thus practically to abolish his constituency, whenever, by speech or vote he might happen to displease a majority of that Lregislature. The power to divide each Province into the proper number of electoral districts in the first instance, (as provided by the 23rd Resolution,) was given to the Local Legislatures *ex necessitate*, but the power to alter or readjust the constituencies after Parliament is constituted, belongs naturally, logically, and according to every constitutional precedent, to that Parliament, and not to an inferior body. The undersigned is informed, that on discovering the error in the 24th Resolution, and also important errors in the 29th and 43rd Resolutions, in reference to Export Duties on Timber and Coals, communication was had with the leading Members of the Governments of the Maritime Provinces.

The undersigned is also informed that answers were received from those Gentlemen, expressing their concurrence in the suggestions of the Canadian Delegates, as to the fact of error in both cases, and as to the mode in which it was proposed to correct them.

The undersigned regrets that he is unable to give to Your Excellency fuller and more precise information, in consequence of the absence from this country of those Members of the Government who conducted the Correspondence referred to.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) WM. M'DOUGALL, *Secretary.*

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

FRIDAY, 2nd June, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Kinnear,
" *Harrison,*
" *Odell,*
" *Steeves,*
" *Seely,*
" *Earle,*
" *Perley,*
Mr. Minchin,
" *Davidson,*
" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*
" *Robinson,*
" *Mitchell,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill relating to Steam Navigation in this Province.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Clelan, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill in amendment of the Law relating to the draining of German Town Lake, in the County of Albert.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture," and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Light House Duties and other Tonnage Duties on Vessels.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

RESOLVED, That the further consideration of the said Bill be postponed until the next Session of the Legislature.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to grant certain privileges to former Members of the Fire Department of said City.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Needham, with a Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Lands in the City of Fredericton between the City of Fredericton and the War Department; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

It was moved and seconded—

That this House do now go into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to repeal the Act relating to the Post Office.

Upon the question whether the said motion should pass, the House divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders,	The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Steeves,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Odell,
Mr. Earle,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Mitchell,	Mr. Seely.
Mr. Perley.	

So it passed in the affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

The Chairman further reported, that upon the question whether the said Bill should be read Section by Section, the Committee divided as follows:

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Odell,	Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Robinson.	Mr. Ryan,
	Mr. Seely,
	Mr. Earle,
	Mr. Mitchell,
	Mr. Perley.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the further consideration of the said Bill should be postponed for three months, the Committee divided as follows :—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders,	The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Steeves,	Mr. Odell,
Mr. Ryan,	Mr. Robinson.
Mr. Seely,	
Mr. Earle,	
Mr. Mitchell,	
Mr. Perley.	

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

SATURDAY, 3rd June, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders sitting as President.*

Mr. Kinnear,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Earle,*
" *Mitchell.*	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Suits.

The Honorable Mr. Mitchell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

ORDERED, That the Report be received; whereupon it was

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

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with a Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title iv, Chapter 40, 'Of the Post Office;' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bill into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to enlarge and improve the Landings at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, and for other purposes; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next, to take the said Bill into consideration.

Adjourned until Monday next at 10 *o'clock.*

MONDAY, 5th June, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Kinnear,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to enlarge and improve the Landings at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, and for other purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to amend the Revised Statutes, Title iv, Chapter 40, 'Of the Post Office.'

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Needham, with a Bill to facilitate the construction of a Branch Railway to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Bill to promote and regulate Reformatory Schools for juvenile offenders in the Province of New Brunswick, be published in the Royal Gazette for one month during the recess.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Fraser, with a Bill relating to Marriage and Divorce; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

TUESDAY, 6th June, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Kinnear,	*Mr. Minchin,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Marriage and Divorce.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Needham, with a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Odell took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with a Bill to authorize the County of Carleton to issue Debentures to a certain amount; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to facilitate the construction of a Branch Railway to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Desbrisay, with a Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts in the Counties of Westmorland and Kent; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

WEDNESDAY, 7th June, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Robertson,
" *Minchin,*
" *Davidson,*
" *Wark,*
" *Seely,*
" *Perley.*
Mr. Kinnear,
" *Harrison,*
" *Odell,*
" *Ryan,*
" *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts in the Counties of Westmorland and Kent, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill into consideration.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the County of Carleton to issue Debentures to a certain amount.

The Honorable Mr. Earle took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to facilitate the construction of a Branch Railway to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the following additional Section be added to the Bill, viz:—

"9. That this Act shall not go into force or operation until after the next election of Councillors for the Municipality of the County of Carleton aforesaid;"

The Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders,	The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Earle,	Mr. Odell,
Mr. Perley.	Mr. Wark,
	Mr. Ryan.

So it passed in the negative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with a Bill relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture," and make other provisions in lieu thereof.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, expunge the whole Section, and insert the following new Section:

"1. No member of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, except the Secretary, shall be entitled to receive any pay or any allowance for his expenses while attending the annual meetings of the Board; but the Board may allow a reasonable sum to defray the expenses of such of its members as it may appoint to carry out its arrangements for holding the Provincial Exhibitions authorized by Law."

At B, expunge the whole Section, and insert the following new Section:

"2. The Salary of the Secretary of the Board shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum; but when Provincial Exhibitions are held, the Board may allow him a reasonable compensation for extra services in connexion therewith."

At C, expunge the whole Section, and insert the following new Section:

"3. Nothwithstanding any thing contained in the eighth Section of the Act whereof this is an amendment, the amount of premiums to be awarded by each Agricultural Society in any one year shall not exceed double the amount of local subscriptions and donations to the Society."

At D, expunge the remaining portion of the Bill.

At E, in the Title, expunge the whole of the Title, and insert as follows:
"An Act to amend an Act intituled 'An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture.'"

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Wilmot, with a Bill to provide for the prompt payment of all demands upon the Provincial Treasury, and relating to Treasury Notes; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

On the question whether the House do now be put into Committee of the whole to take the said Bill into consideration, the House divided as follows:

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,	The Hon. Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Davidson,	Mr. Perley.
Mr. Odell,	
Mr. Ryan,	
Mr. Earle.	

So it passed in the affirmative.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of the said Bill, had made some progress therein, and asked leave to sit again.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to establish additional Circuit Courts in the Counties of Westmorland and Kent.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 *o'clock.*

THURSDAY, 8th June, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*

Mr. Robertson,	*Mr. Kinnear,*
" *Minchin,*	" *Hazen,*
" *Harrison,*	" *Davidson,*
" *Odell,*	" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*	" *Seely,*
" *Earle,*	" *Perley.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to repeal an Act intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture," and make other provisions in lieu thereof, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into further consideration the Bill to authorize the County of Carleton to issue Debentures to a certain amount.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, had made certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendments were then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At A, Section 1, expunge the words "in any one year."

At B, expunge the whole of Section 2, and change the number of the following Section.

The said amendments being read a second time, and the question of concurrence put thereon, they were agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That the same be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill with certain amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to provide for the prompt payment of all demands upon the Provincial Treasury, and relating to Treasury Notes.

The Honorable Mr. Wark took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

The Chairman further reported, that the following amendment was moved and seconded:—

In Section 12, expunge the words "Provincial Treasurer," and insert the word "holder."

And upon the question whether the said amendment should pass, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Robertson,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Minchin,	Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Wark,	Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Scely,	Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Perley.	Mr. Davidson,
	Mr. Odell,
	Mr. Ryan,
	Mr. Earle.

So it passed in the negative.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Needham, with a Bill to authorize the exchange of certain Public Lands in the City of Fredericton; to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the same be read a second time presently.

The said Bill was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the said Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and recommended the same to the adoption of the House without any amendment.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and the Bill read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Bill without any amendment.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, presented the following Report:—

The Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Contingencies of this House for the present Session, have to report that they have examined the same, which amoun to the sum of Five hundred and nine pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence, the details of which are herewith submitted.

The Committee further report, that by adding the sum of Two hundred dollars for Binding valuable Works in the Library, as ordered by the Resolution of this House, dated 1st June, instant, the said Bill will amount to the sum of Five hundred and fifty nine pounds seventeen shillings and nine pence.

The Committee further report, that the Postage Accounts for the Session amounts to Three hundred and eighty nine dollars and eighty three cents; also, that the Account for Coach hire for the Session, amounts to the sum of Two hundred and seventy four dollars; both of which last mentioned sums they recommend for payment.

The Committee further report, that by agreement entered into with Mr. Samuel Watts, for reporting the Debates of this House for the present Session, the sum of Two hundred and seventy five dollars will be due to him; also, that the further sum of Two hundred and eighty dollars will be due to the publisher (Mr. Charles S. Lugrin) of the said Debates for the Session; which two last sums are recommended for payment by the Executive Government.

Your Committee further recommend, that the Clerk of this House, in making the order for Stationery for the next Session of the Legislature, be directed not to exceed the sum of One hundred and twenty pounds sterling; and further recommend, that the Furniture of this House shall not be removed from the Building.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*
A. M'L. SEELY.

Committee Room, 8th June, 1865.

Legislative Council Contingent Bill, 1865.

Nessen & Parker, &c. &c., for Stationery and Periodicals, ...	£285	10	10
S. R. Miller, $19.28; S. Barker, $22.23, ...	10	7	8
Eastern Express, $34.13; Jardine & Co., $3.50, ...	9	8	7
Vavasour, Newspapers, $69.88, ...	17	8	3
Hunt, $8.08; Dinzey, $0.25; Moore, $0.34; Everett, $0.64,	2	6	6
Lemont, $5.70; O'Brien, $9, ...	3	13	6
Vavasour, $50.35; P. Simpson, $12, ...	15	11	9
Express from Saint John, $6.37; T. Williams, $10, ...	4	1	10
Watts, for airing Council Chamber, &c., recess, ...	30	0	0
Extra Carriage service, ...	2	10	0
B. Jouett, extra, ...	10	0	0
Extra Clerks, ...	25	0	0
Extra engrossing, ...	25	0	0
C. Brannen, $10; C. Biggs, $10, ...	5	0	0
Telegraph Account, $232.76, ...	58	3	10
Extra engrossing, omitted last year, ...	2	10	0
Evening Globe, 1863, $3, ...	0	15	0
Biggs, Coach, $10, ...	2	10	0
	£509	17	9
For Binding valuable Works in the Library, ...	50	0	0
	£559	17	9

ORDERED, That the Report be received and adopted.

It was moved and seconded—That the following Resolution be adopted:

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying of His Excellency to obtain and lay before this House at its next Session, a copy of the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference, authenticated in the mode provided by the 72nd Resolution, for the purpose of shewing the names of the Members of the Conference who signed such Resolutions.

ORDERED, That the twenty first Rule of this House be dispeneed with, as regards the said Resolution.

Upon the question whether the said Resolution should pass, the House divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Kinnear,	The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Hazen,	Mr. Wark,
Mr. Harrison,	Mr. Ryan.
Mr. Seely.	

So it passed in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Hazen and Seely be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address in reference to the Quebec Resolutions, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would communicate with His Excellency the Governor General, and had no doubt that he would be enabled to comply with the wishes of the House.

At six o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, through the Honorable Mr. Saunders, to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure that they attend him immediately in this House."

The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province:

An Act to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services:

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Title iv, Chapter 40, 'Of the Post Office:'

An Act in addition to the Act intituled "An Act to provide Funds for the construction of Railways:"

An Act to provide for the expenses of the Legislature:

An Act to provide for the payment of Debentures issued under an Act relating to the Savings Bank and other Provincial liabilities, and the Act in amendment thereto:

An Act relating to Great Roads and Bridges:

An Act in addition to the Act in aid of the construction of Railways:

An Act to amend the Act relating to the Naturalization of Aliens:

An Act relating to Steam Navigation in this Province:

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Title xxxiv, Chapter 126, 'Of Landlord and Tenant, and Replevin:'

An Act relating to Municipalities:

An Act to explain certain Sections of Chapters 67, 68, and 69, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Sewers:'

An Act to amend Title xxxvii, Chapter 137, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the jurisdiction of Justices in Civil Suits:'

An Act relating to Marriage and Divorce:

An Act for the preservation of Deer on the Island of Grand Manan:

An Act to encourage the destruction of Bears in this Province:

An Act for the protection of Moose:

An Act to extend the provisions of Chapter 69, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Sewers,' to certain Marsh Lands in Sackville:

An Act to provide for fencing certain Intervale Lands, and maintaining Roads through the same, in the County of Westmorland:

An Act to alter the Division Line between the Parishes of Queensbury and Southampton, in the County of York:

An Act to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte:

An Act to repeal an Act to provide for making Rules and Regulations for the management of the Poor House in the Parish of Saint Andrews:

An Act to authorize and empower the Trustees of Schools for the Parish of Chatham to sell and convey a certain piece of Land in the said Parish, and dispose of the proceeds thereof:

An Act to amend an Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Town of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland:

An Act to authorize the Corporation of the City of Saint John to order an assessment for certain purposes:

An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John, and the Laws relating to the local government of said City:

An Act for the alteration and amendment of the local government of the Parishes of Simonds, Lancaster, and Saint Martins, in the City and County of Saint John:

An Act to amend an Act to provide for the erecting an Alms House and Work House, and to establish a Public Infirmary in and for the City and County of Saint John:

An Act relating to the Grand Juries of the General Sessions of the Peace in the City and County of Saint John:

An Act relating to the City Court of the City of Saint John:

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to abolish the Fishery Draft on the Western side of the Harbour in the City of Saint John, and to make other provisions for the disposal of the said Fisheries, and to apply the annual proceeds thereof towards the erection of a Public Hall in Carleton, and in payment of Interest on the Carleton Water Debentures:"

An Act to provide for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamitous Fire at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland:

An Act in addition to the Police Act of the City of Saint John:

An Act to amend the Law relating to Sewerage in the City of Saint John, on the Eastern side of the Harbour:

An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of Saint John to improve the Ferries in the Harbour of Saint John:

An Act to enlarge and improve the Landings at Indian Town, in the Parish of Portland, and for other purposes:

An Act in addition to an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Saint Stephen's Branch Rail Road Company:"

An Act relating to the Charlotte County Bank:

An Act to amend an Act to incorporate the Trustees of Saint John's Church, Chatham, in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia:

An Act to revive and continue the Act to incorporate the Saint Croix Bridge Company:

An Act to amend the Charter of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick:
An Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the City of Fredericton:
An Act to repeal the Act for changing the Shire Town of King's County from Kingston to Sussex:
An Act to enable the Dorchester Union Freestone Company of New York to hold property in this Province:
An Act to incorporate the Sussex Vale Mechanics Institute:
An Act to incorporate the Digdeguash Lakes and Stream Driving Company:
An Act to incorporate the Woodstock Bank:
An Act to incorporate the Carleton (Saint John) Ship Building and Trading Company:
An Act to authorize the erection of a Sorting Boom near the Lower Bridge on the River Nashwaak:
An Act to incorporate certain persons, holders of property in the Lower District of Saint Stephen, for the purposes therein mentioned:
An Act relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of Saint John:
An Act relating to Water Supply in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John:
An Act to establish additional Circuit Courts in the Counties of Westmorland and Kent:
An Act to authorize the County of Carleton to issue Debentures to a certain amount:
An Act to facilitate the construction of a Branch Railway to Woodstock, in the County of Carleton:
An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Public Lands in the City of Fredericton, *with a suspending clause:* and
An Act to provide for the prompt payment of all demands upon the Provincial Treasury, and relating to Treasury Notes, *with a suspending clause.*

His Excellency also dissented to the following Bill, intituled—

An Act to authorize the exchange of certain Lands in the City of Fredericton between the City of Fredericton and the War Department.

His Excellency was then pleased to deliver the following Speech:—

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

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

"The state of the public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance to your Legislative duties, the prolongation of which, at the present season, must, I fear, have pressed upon many of you with considerable hardship.

"The restoration of peace in the United States has, no doubt, been witnessed by you with unmingled pleasure; and that the neighbouring Republic may long remain undisturbed by any renewal of civil strife, and may speedily recover from the effects of the late contest, is, I am sure, your earnest hope, as it is mine.

"It is with much satisfaction that I have given my assent to the Bill relating to the Militia. I recognize in its provisions an evidence of the loyalty by which this Province has ever been distinguished, and I doubt not that the liabilities it imposes will be cheerfully and readily discharged by those on whom they fall.

"The assiduity with which you have attended to your Legislative labours demands my commendation. The numerous measures which you have passed, if not generally of a class to excite deep and general public interest, are yet, in many cases, of eminent practical utility and advantage.

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

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have provided for the exigencies of the Public Service. The Supplies voted by you will be expended with a strict regard to economy.

"I shall not fail to transmit to Her Majesty's Government the Resolutions which you have adopted with reference to the proposed Federal Union of the British North American Provinces.

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

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

"You are now about to return to your respective Counties, there to resume your ordinary avocations, different indeed in character, but not less honorable or important than those which you have here discharged. It is on the spirit in which the institutions of a State are administered, as much as on their letter, that its well-being depends; and so long as license and turbulence are feared by the people, and law and order dear to them,—so long as those who rule exercise the power entrusted to them with moderation and equity,—so long as good faith and fair dealing are the basis of our public transactions,—we need not fear that any serious check will impede that social and material progress which this Province may, with the blessing of the Almighty, reasonably anticipate."

After which, the Honorable Mr. Saunders, by His Excellency's command, declared the Assembly to be prorogued to the first Tuesday in July next.

GEO. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*

APPENDIX I.

REPORT

OF THE

AUDITOR GENERAL

ON

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

FREDERICTON.
G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1865.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, 1st JANUARY, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to present herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Provincial Legislature, my Report upon Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year from 1st November 1863, to 31st October 1864.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. PARTELOW,

Auditor General.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary,
Fredericton.

A.

ORDINARY REVENUE of New Brunswick in Account with BEVERLEY DR.

To Balance due Consolidated Revenues 1st Nov. '63,	...	... ...	$949,853 66
Amount paid on Warrants, viz :—			
Prior to Series of 1864, ...	No. 1	$30,189 57	
Of the Series for the year 1864, ...	2	375,431 34	
School Warrants, ...	3	79,020 36	
Total paid on Warrants, ...		... ...	484,641 27
Amount paid for Interest on Liabilities, ...	4	... ...	155,155 60
Amount paid for 700 cases of Drawbacks, ...	5	$41,207 91	
Amount paid for Copper Coin redeemed, ...	6	298 73	
			41,506 64
			$1,631,157 17

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1864.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

A.

ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

CR.

By Am't rec'd. from Rec. Gen. of Casual Revenue,			No. 7	$30,738 31	
" " Clerk of Pleas, Supreme Court,			8	3,402 00	
					$34,140 31
" " Province share of Seizures,			9	$706 57	
" Of Acct. for "Sums Refunded,"			10	587 15	
					1,293 72
" Import Duties to 31st January 1864,			11	$99,325 54	
" " 30th April "			12	127,597 96	
" " 31st July "			13	162,513 51	
" " 31st October "			14	174,642 32	
					564,079 33
" Export Duties to 31st January 1864,			15	$13,425 80	
" " 30th April "			16	4,099 70	
" " 31st July "			17	13,644 25	
" " 31st October "			18	9,988 40	
					41,158 15
" Received from Auctioneers,			19	... ...	157 57
" Received from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—					
C. Botsford,	Campbellton,		66	... ...	
Dugald Stewart,	Dalhousie,		69	$6,500 06	
Francis Meahan,	Bathurst,		63	13,679 91	
Estate late J. Read,	do.		62	440 00	
J. G. C. Blackhall,	Caraquet,		67	3,036 98	
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	Shippegan,		81	1,368 55	
Richard Sutton,	Newcastle,		78	28,265 14	
J. T. Williston,	Chatham,		68	32,364 90	
H. Livingston,	Richibucto,		80	12,153 68	
Robert Douglas,	Buctouche,		64	2,041 83	
D. Hanington,	Shediac,		82	5,346 90	
Edward Wood,	Bay Verte,		65	226 70	
James Dixon,	Sackville,		83	2,951 70	
Rufus Cole,	North Joggins,		79	46 96	
John Hickman,	Dorchester,		70	1,005 42	
James Robertson,	Moncton,		77	5,184 09	
Wm. Wallace,	Hillsborough,		76	780 70	
James Brewster,	Harvey,		75	... ...	
T. R. Robertson,	Fredericton,		72	21,279 88	
H. E. Dibblee,	Woodstock,		88	5,722 65	
F. Tibbits,	Tobique,		61	455 41	
C. A. Hammond,	Grand Falls,		74	219 91	
Michael Curran,	do.		73	171 11	
Vital Hebert,	Edmundston, '63,		71	139 72	
J. H. Whitlock,	Saint Andrews,		85	13,157 51	
John Grimmer,	Saint Stephen,		87	26,870 54	
A. J. Wetmore,	Saint George,		86	4,122 30	
James E. Dixon,	West Isles,		89	4,032 47	
					191,565 02
Balance due Consolidated Revenue, 31st Oct. '64,			...	... ...	798,763 07
					$1,631,157 17

No. 1.—Account A.

ACCOUNT OF WARRANTS, Series 1863 and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
1857.			
331– 12	A. S. Grant,	School Teacher,	$45 00
1861.			
116– 1	James S. Beek,	For copying Evidence for Railway Committee in 1860,	40 00
440	Henry Dow,	Allowed him for sales of Rum seized in 1857,	9 92
446– 46	M. Robinson,	For services as Enumerator, Parish Manners-Sutton,	42 00
1862.			
269–196	John Gillis,	Bye Road,	32 89
1863.			
141– 2	Edwd. Bowes,	For advertising in the Western Borderer,	3 00
159– 2	A. C. Hammond,	For the relief of indigent Indians,	50 00
188	Chief Com. of Works,	To pay for Furniture for the Lunatic Asylum,	600 00
222	W. O. Smith,	For support of Emigrants,	360 00
229– 14	Amos Gallop,	Bye Roads,	300 00
46	C. W. Stockton,	do.	20 00
87	F. Chapman & W. Taylor,	do.	16 00
162	G. F. Easterbrooks,	do.	100 00
278	G. L. Hatheway,	do.	238 36
314	A. Simpson & others,	Printing for the Educational Department,	488 25
325	G. L. Hatheway,	Balance,	159 50
326	Sundry persons,	Pensions,	120 00
330	Do.	For giving evidence in convicting D. Murphy of enticing Soldiers to desert,	50 00
331	Do.	For giving evidence in convicting John Henry of enticing Soldiers to desert,	10 00
343	Wellington Hatch,	To pay Martha Pendleton pension,	40 00
344	George Currier,	Jury Fees, Victoria County,	169 85

349	John Casselis,	Saint Patrick Agricultural Society,					189 00
350	Chief Com. of Works,	Balance,					6,184 64
358	Hugh M'Lean,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,					85 40
366	A. Simpson & others,	For printing Board of Education documents,					88 30
367	Do.	Advertising, &c. for the Militia Department,					148 70
368	Do.	Printing for Board of Agriculture,					685 75
369	Lieut. Col. Crowder,	For Militia Clothing, &c.					2,798 56
370	Chief Com. of Works,	Balance,					2,198 75
372	A. Simpson & others,	Printing for the Legislature, 1862,					340 70
373	Lieut. Col. Crowder,	On account of Ammunition and Pay to Drill Sergeants,					1,300 00
375	Postmaster General,	For current expenses of his Department,					6,500 00
382	E. H. Wilmot,	Out of the University Fund,					1,100 00
383	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st October—					
		1. Hon. N. Parker,	$800	12. John Mills,	$75		
		2. Hon. J. Steadman,	600	13. Marianne Duval,	75		
		3. Hon. G. L. Hatheway,	600	14. William Carman,	300		
		4. B. Robinson, Esq.	500	16. William Smith,	275		
		5. John Bennet,	300	17. William Clawson,	150		
		7. E. H. Duval,	250	18. William M. Smith,	200		
		8. Thomas W. Wood,	250	19. William Dunlop,	50		
		9. E. C. Freeze,	250	20. Robert Shives,	100		
		10. Daniel Morrison,	250	21. Hon. J. S. Saunders,	250		
		11. William Mills,	250	23. John Ansley,	150		
							5,675 00
							$30,189 57

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October 1864.

B. ROBINSON.

No. 2.—Account A.

WARRANTS issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
1	Charles B. Pitblado,	Grammar School, Kent County,	$200 00
2	Alexander Gibson,	Towards erecting a Bridge over the Meduxnakik River,	250 00
3	Chief Superintendent of Schools,	To pay ten Teachers attendance at Training School,	230 00
4	William Mills,	Rent of Training School for Quarter ending 30th September 1863,	69 00
5	Corporal H. Brocklehurst,	For conviction of Abner Fulton, enticing Soldiers to desert,	10 00
7	Sundry persons,	For taking Jonas Dobson to the Penitentiary— 1. William Morton, $3.50 2. Robert M'Alary, $4,	7 50
8	William M'Kay,	Jury Fees, City and County of Saint John,	393 10
9	John Flewelling,	Jury Fees, King's County,	32 60
10	John Murray,	Salary as Fishery Warden, City and County of Saint John,	160 00
11	Crawford M. Hutchison,	Grammar School, Restigouche,	200 00
12	John Boyd,	Balance of Grant for support of the African School, Saint John,	150 00
13	James S. Beek,	Salary as Librarian of the Legislative Library,	100 00
14	George E. Fenety,	Printing for the Legislature,	1,174 07
15	Do.	Do. Board of Education,	23 55
16	Do.	Do. Military Department,	44 25
17	Willam Wallace,	Jury Fees, County of Albert,	31 90
18	Hon. Capt. J. J. Robinson,	Towards the funds of the Campo Bello Fishery Society for 1863,	160 00
19	Colonel J. Cole,	To reward Soldiers of 15th Regt. for apprehending six Deserters,	120 00
20	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder,	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,	400 00
21	Do.	Do. do.	1,000 00
22	Robert Shives,	Rent and Contingencies of Immigration Office,	192 90
23	M. Cranney & G. J. Parker,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund at Miramichi,	743 18
24	Richard C. Scovil,	Do. do. Shediac,	97 61
25	Robert Swim,	For improving the navigation of South West Miramichi River,	15 00
26	George Kerr, Esquire,	Balance of Grant for the Presbyterian School at Chatham,	250 00
27	Rev. Neil M'Kay,	Do. do. Woodstock Academy,	250 00
28	George M'Leod,	One year's rent for Drill Room, up to 31st October 1863,	240 00
29	John Little,	For inspecting Indian Reserve, Buctouche, (Indian Reserve Fund,)	27 00
30	William S. Nealis,	Grammar School, Northumberland County,	200 00
31	Zachariah Chipman,	Commissioner for Buoys & Beacons for St. Stephen, (Ord. Revenue,)	200 00
32	L. P. W. DesBrisay and others,	Do. do. ichibucto, on Acct. expenses 1863,	125 00
33	H. B. Smith and M. Atkinson,	John Black, board & washing for S. & D. Seamen at Buctouche,	22 00
34	John Sivewright,	Grammar School, Gloucester County,	200 00
35	Sundry persons,	Postages as Inspectors of Schools for the year— 1. Edward H. Duval, $42 30 2. T. W. Wood, 41 10 3. Daniel Morrison, $34 49	117 89
36	Sundry persons,	For services, &c. connected with the investigation of the cause of explosion of the Boilers of the Steamer Sunbury— 1. Peter Stubs, $37 34 2. George Flemming, 18 66 3. Alexander Wilson, 18 66 4. Wm. M. Smith, $20 00 5. John Brown, 2 00	96 66
37	Henry B. Rainsford,	Jury Fees, York County,	45 10
38	R. Hutchison and J. Harley,	To pay Keepers of the Escuminac and Miscou Lights, (Gulf Lights,)	900 00
39	John Bennet,	To pay Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1. Daniel C. Rose, $24 2. J. Agnew Algar, 24 3. Tryphonia Snider, 24 4. Cath. M. Kelley, 24 5. W. C. Gladston, $24 6. Hannah M. Spencer, 24 7. James L. Kemble, 24	168 00
40	William Mackay,	Jury Fees, City and County of Saint John,	518 00
41	John Robb,	Do. County of Westmorland,	57 00
42	Hon. James Davidson,	Towards support of the Tracadie Lazaretto,	800 00
43	Postmaster General,	To meet expenses of his Department,	1,000 00
44	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder,	Do. in connection with the Militia,	1,000 00
45	Do.	Do. do.	300 00
46	Nehemiah B. Hartt,	Grammar School, Victoria County,	200 00
47	R. Young & J. G. C. Blackhall,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Carraquet,	64 56
48	John A. Beckwith,	A payment in part of expenses incurred in recovering the body of the late Mr. Becket,	50 00
		Carried forward,	$12,635 87

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1863.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.		Amount.
		Brought forward,		$12,635 87
49	J. Montgomery and others,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Dalhousie,		45 75
50	R. W. Crookshank,	To pay Salaries of Light House Keepers, due 31st December,		1,500 00
51	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To pay expenses of rebuilding the houses destroyed by fire at the Penitentiary,		4,479 95
52	Do.	To meet current expenses of his Department,		8,000 00
53	James Hamilton,	Jury Fees, County of Sunbury,		16 80
54	James M'Coy,	Grammar School, Carleton County,		200 00
55	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet current expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John,		200 00
56	Hugh M'Lean,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,		68 70
57	F. R. Jenkins Dibblee,	For taking Jas. M'Aloon from Carleton Goal to the Penitentiary,		30 28
58	Hugh M'Lean,	To pay for vaccinating poor persons in the County of Carleton,		80 00
59	William Mills,	Rent of Training School for Quarter ending 31st December, 1863,		69 00
60	Henry B. Rainsford,	Jury Fees, York County,		105 00
61	Benj. W. Weldon,	For taking S. Lantagan from Gloucester Goal to the Penitentiary,		58 00
62	Robert Wark,	Jury Fees, Kent County,		90 10
63	Moses Sarjeant,	Do. County of Northumberland,		44 80
64	Henry W. Baldwin,	Do. do. Gloucester,		88 00
66	George Currier,	Do. do. Victoria,		82 00
67	Colonel Cole,	To pay three soldiers, reward for convicting crimps of enticing soldiers to desert,		20 00
68	Wm. Napier and others,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Bathurst,		339 79
69	The Receiver General,	Civil List,		14,500 00
70	Edward H. Wilmot,	From the University Endowment Fund,		1,100 00
71	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st January—		
		1 Hon. Neville Parker, Judge Supreme Court,	$800	
		2 " James Steadman, Postmaster General,	600	
		3 " George L. Hatheway, Chief Com. of Works,	600	
		4 Beverley Robinson, Provincial Treasurer,	500	

		5 John Bennet, Superintendent of Schools,	300	
		6 George Thompson, Clerk to do.	150	
		7 Edward H. Duval, Inspector of Schools,	250	
		8 Thomas W. Wood, do.	250	
		9 E. C. Freeze, do.	250	
		10 Daniel Morrison, do.	250	
		11 William Mills, Teacher of Training School,	250	
		12 John Mills, Assistant Teacher Training School,	75	
		13 Marianne Duval, do. do.	75	
		14 William Carman, Clerk Supreme Court,	300	
		15 George J. Bliss, Assistant Clerk do.	100	
		16 William Smith, Controller, Saint John,	275	
		17 William Clawson, Clerk to do.	150	
		18 William M. Smith, Inspector Steamers, Saint John,	200	
		19 William Dunlop, do. Miramichi,	50	
		20 Robert Shives, Emigrant Agent,	100	
		21 Hon. J. S. Saunders, Clerk Crown on the Circuit,	250	
		22 A. R. Wetmore, Clerk Supreme Court,	100	
		23 John Ansley, Clerk Board Health, Saint John,	150	
		24 James S. Beek, Librarian Legislative Library,	125	
		25 Edward O'Brien, Attendant on Law Courts,	25—	6,175 00
72	The Postmaster General,	To meet current expenses of his Department,		4,500 00
73	Robert W. Crookshank,	Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum,		4,000 00
74	Alex. R. Chamberlain,	One moiety of his salary as Fishery Warden,		100 00
75	Spafford S. Barker,	Amount awarded to him for rent of John Moore's store while occupied by the Sheriff under a Writ of Extent,		112 50
76	D. Gustavus Maclauchlan,	One Quarter's Salary as Fishery Warden at Bathurst,		37 50
77	Lieut. Col. T. M. Crowder,	To meet expenses connected with the Provincial Militia,		400 00
78	Ronald E. Smith,	Grammar School, Charlotte County,		200 00
79	James Hamilton,	Jury Fees, Sunbury County,		116 10
80	Edward Simpson,	Do. Queen's "		34 60
81	George F. Burpee,	Grammar School, Sunbury County,		200 00
		Carried forward,		$59,629 74

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		Brought forward,	$59,629 74
82	Henry B. Rainsford,	Jury Fees, York County,	160 10
83	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School,	240 00
85	John L. Marsh,	For services on Inquest on the body of the late Mr. Becket,	26 00
86	Dr. Thomas A. Gregory,	Do. do. do. do. do.	20 00
87	Spafford Barker,	Supplies to Indians furnished late Com. Dr. Toldervy, (Indian Fund,)	144 00
88	Dr. Theodore C. Brown,	For services at Inquest on the body of the late Mr. Becket,	26 00
89	Lorenzo Drake,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Grand Manan,	100 00
90	Warren Fountain,	Do. do. West Isles,	100 00
91	Charles Burpee,	Do. do. District No. 3, Sheffield,	100 00
92	John Giberson,	Do. do. do. 4, Tobique,	100 00
93	William M'Rae,	Do. do. do. 5, Chatham,	200 00
94	John Ahern,	Do. do. do. 6, Northesk,	150 00
95	Christopher Parker,	Do. do. do. 7,	200 00
96	James M'Kay,	Do. do. do. 8, Boiestown,	125 00
97	D. G. Maclauchlan,	Do. do. do. 10, Bathurst,	75 00
98	Alexander Cook,	Do. do. do. 11, Colborne, Restigouche,	150 00
99	Alex. R. Chamberlain,	Bal. Salary as Fishery Warden, District No. 12, Restigouche River,	100 00
100	Robert W. Crookshank,	For support and maintenance of the Provincial Penitentiary,	1,200 00
101	H. B. Smith and M. Atkinson,	Dr. F. E. W. Pouliot, attendance, &c. S. & D. Seamen, Buctouche,	32 00
102	H. W. Baldwin and others,	For Support Marine Hospital, &c. at Bathurst, (S. & D. Seamen,)	127 14
103	W. Hamilton and W. S. Smith,	Do. do. Dalhousie, do.	145 85
104	George E. Fenety,	Legislative Printing to 31st January,	12 75
105	Do.	Printing for the Board of Education,	5 00
106	Do.	Do. Militia Department,	29 60
107	Do.	Do. Board of Agriculture,	352 00
108	Daniel Morrison,	Amount Wm. Jack's Bill for defending him as Inspector of Schools, in a suit brought by Edwd. Seaver, a School Teacher,	12 57
109	George Walker,	Grammar School, King's County,	200 00

110	Thos. N. Woodman,	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	200 00
111	H. B. Rainsford,	Jury Fees, York County,	52 20
112	J. Harley and R. Hutchison,	For support of the Escuminac and Miscou Lights, (Gulf Lights,)	843 90
113	Edward Williston,	For relief of sick and destitute Indians at Burnt Church,	40 00
114	W. Salter and E. Williston,	Procuring seed, &c. and relief of destitute Indians, (Indian Fund,)	169 00
115	John Bennet,	For sundry Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Mary Morrisey, $24; 2 James Doyle, 24; 3 Catherine L. Dwyer, $24; 4 Clara Hueston, 24—	96 00
116	Charles P. Wetmore,	Advance on his salary as Clerk of the House of Assembly,	400 00
117	James Mitchell,	For taking P. Shenick from Northumberland Goal to Penitentiary,	69 10
118	John J. Millidge,	Grammar School, Queen's County,	200 00
119	The President and Directors of the	Saint John Grammar School. Moiety of Grant for that Institution,	300 00
120	William Mackay,	Jury Fees, City and County of Saint John,	277 20
121	Lieut. Col. Crowder,	To meet expenses of the Militia of the Province,	800 00
122	Do.	Do. do. do.	400 00
123	R. W. Crookshank,	Balance due Commissioners for 1863, (Bay of Fundy Lights,)	991 45
124	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	4,000 00
125	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Joanna Harrigan, $24; 2 Reuben Armour, 24; 3 Hibbut Black, $24; 4 Mary M'Kay, 24—	96 00
126	John Bennet,	Towards providing Libraries for three Schools,	31 98
127	Wm. O. Smith,	For the support of Emigrants in the Saint John Alms House,	407 90
128	Donald Cook,	For teaching a School on Heron Island in 1863,	80 00
129	James G. Stevens,	Out of the Grant for the Provincial Board of Agriculture,	420 00
130	John Flewelling,	Jury Fees, King's County,	55 20
131	William Mackay,	Do. Saint John County,	8 00
132	A. Ferguson and J. Ritchie,	Amount of Account for Buoys and Beacons at Campbellton,	66 00
133	John Bennet,	For School Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1. Ann Brown, $24; 2. Hannah H. Fownes, 24; 3. Helena Hogan, 24; 4. Jane E. Martin, 24; 5. Marg. A. Miller, $24; 6. Lucinda J. Allen, 24; 7. Martha E. Perrigo, 24; 8. Rosella M. Perrigo, 24—	192 00
		Carried forward,	$73,958 68

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.		Amount.
		Brought forward,		$73,958 68
134	R. C. Scovil and C. S. Theal,	From the Shediac Buoy and Beacon Fund,		130 00
135	George Lester,	For work done on road from Harvey to Saint Andrews Railroad,		200 00
136	Robert W. Crookshank,	To meet current expenses of the Provincial Penitentiary,		2,500 00
137	Lieut. Col. Crowder,	To meet claims in connection with the Militia,		128 17
138	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John,		200 00
139	Edward Simpson,	Jury Fees, Queen's County,		80 00
140	George J. Dibblee,	To pay Pension of Mary Keith,		40 00
141	Wm. S. Caie,	Com. Sick and Disabled Seamen at Richibucto, balance due him,		151 43
142	M. Atkinson and H. B. Smith,	Do. Buctouche,		26 45
143	Charles Brannen,	Deputy Sheriff, York, for taking Prisoners to the Penitentiary,		41 50
144	John Bennet,	For School Teachers, attendance at Training School—		
		1. Eleanor Johnson, $24	4. Ellen Keenan, $24	
		2. Mary Murphy, 24	5. Fannie Kelley, 24	
		3. Josephine Wetmore, 24	—	120 00
145	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,		200 00
146	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,		4,000 00
147	Hon. James Davidson,	Do. of the Tracadie Lazaretto,		800 00
148	Robert W. Crookshank,	To pay Salaries of the Keepers of Bay of Fundy Lights,		1,800 00
149	William Salter,	Balance of Salary as Fishery Warden for Northumberland,		66 67
150	Sundry persons,	Treasurers of Agricultural Societies—		
		1. J. M. Stevens,	Harvey, Albert, $180	
		2. John Barchard,	Elgin, do. 180	
		3. Alexander Rogers,	Albert, 183	
		4. James Grover,	Carleton, 592	
		5. F. W. Bradford,	Charlotte, 180	
		6. Robert Watson,	Saint Croix, Charlotte, 300	
		7. Richard M'Gee,	St. George & Pennfield, Charlotte, 219	
		8. William Napier,	Gloucester, 186	

		9. John S. Legere,	Caraquet, Gloucester, 254	
		10. William Raymond,	Carleton, Kent, 207	
		11. John Brait,	Kingston, do. 213	
		12. Samuel Hallett,	Central, King's, 183	
		13. Robert E. M'Leod,	Sussex and Studholm, King's, 213	
		14. James Cookson,	Union, do. 181	
		15. Thomas Cassidy,	Upham and Hammond, do. 180	
		16. William Wilkinson,	Northumberland, 223	
		17. William Swim,	Blissville & Ludlow, Northumber'd, 169	
		18. Alex. M'Laggan,	Blackville & Derby, do. 242	
		19. James Johnson,	Alnwick, do. 166	
		20. William S. Smith,	Restigouche, 225	
		21. John Duncan,	St. John & Golden Grove, St. John, 800	
		22. A. C. Plummer,	Sunbury, 583	
		23. John Brown,	Queen's, 190	
		24. J. T. Hodgson,	Victoria, 183	
		25. John A. Beckwith,	York, 800	
		26. John Carey,	Botsford, Westmorland, 142	
		27. David Chapman,	Dorchester, do. 136	
		28. James Dixon,	Sackville, do. 386	
		29. P. W. Abercrombie,	Shediac, do. 136	— 7,832 00
151	James G. Stevens,	Balance of $1,400 appropriated to the Board of Agriculture,		980 00
152	John Hardie,	Grammar School, Newcastle,		200 00
153	James G. Stevens,	Towards the Provincial Exhibition,		1,000 00
154	Deborah Ann Lugrin,	For stitching and binding 350 copies Auditor General's Report,		24 00
155	Railway Construction,	Balance due from Railway Commissioners to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., transferred to their General Account, £3,702 5 9 Stg.,		18,182 34
156	Ordinary Revenue,	Paid by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. to Joseph Nelson, towards the funds of the British North American Association in 1862, £100 Stg.,		480 00
157	G. Harper and J. Welling,	To pay Dr. Charles Theal's Bill for Medical attendance, (Sick and Disabled Seamen's Account,)		320 30
		Carried forward,	$	113,461 54

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.			Amount.
		Brought forward,		$	113,461 54
158	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School—			
		1. Emma Demill,	$24		
		2. Harriet Berry,	24		
		3. Mary A. Manning,	$24		72 00
159	The Railway Chairman,	For Bye Roads in King's and Westmorland Counties,			211 45
160	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet expenses of the Provincial Militia,			300 00
161	William Mackay,	Jury Fees, County of Saint John,			66 20
162	M. Cranney and G. J. Parker,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Miramichi,			120 00
163	George Botsford,	Contingencies of Legislative Council,			1,969 19
165	Sundry persons,	Servants of the House of Assembly—			
		1. George Anderson,	Door Keeper,	$116	
		2. Thomas Paisley,	Messenger,	87	
		3. A. B. Brannen,	do.	87	
		4. Peter Parker,	do.	87	
		5. Thomas Williams,	do.	87	
		6. John F. Payne,	do.	58	
		7. John Turner,	Sleigh Driver,	290	
		8. George R. Atherton,	do.	290	
		9. Daniel O'Brien,	Labourer,	66	—1,168 00
166	Sundry persons,	Servants of the Legislative Council—			
		1 William Watts,	Doorkeeper,	$116	
		2 Chas. Brannen,	do.	120	
		3 Charles Biggs,	Messenger,	58	
		4 James Brannen,	do.	67	
		5 Matthew Brannen,	do.	43 50	— 404 50
167	George J. Dibblee,	Salary as Message bearer from Legislative Council to Assembly,			160 00
168	Thos. R. Robertson,	Contingencies of the House of Assembly,			511 97
169	Rachel Martin,	Allowance as an old and successful Teacher of youth,			80 00
170	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, St. John,			100 00

171	A. T. Coburn,	Salary as Sergeant at Arms,			174 00
172	Sundry persons,	Clerks Legislative Council—			
		1 George Botsford, Clerk, (balance,)		$940	
		2 E. W. Miller, Assistant Clerk,		500	
		3 Geo. F. Gregory, Engrossing Clerk,		200—	1,640 00
173	John Biggs,	Balance due him for Stage hire, Legislative Council,			210 00
174	Sundry persons,	Chaplains to the Legislature—			
		1 Rev. Dr. J. M. Brooke, Legislative Council,		$80	
		2 Rev. Charles G. Coster, House of Assembly,		80—	160 00
175	Sundry persons,	For reporting Debates, House of Assembly—			
		1 James Hogg, Fredericton Reporter,		$100	
		2 C. Armstrong, Globe,		100	
		3 W. A. Moore, Post,		100—	300 00
176	John Richards,	Pay as Engrossing Clerk, House of Assembly,			300 00
177	Do.	For extra services as do. do.			65 00
178	Sundry persons,	For relief, &c. to sick and indigent Indians—			
		1 Hon. Francis Rice,	Little Falls, Victoria,	$30	
		2 A. C. Hammond,	Tobique,	50	
		3 John Dibblee,	Woodstock,	40	
		4 George Thompson,	York County,	120	
		5 Daniel Hanington,	Shediac,	60	
		6 Rev. F. X. Lafrance,	Memramcook,	60	
		7 Rev. James Quinn,	Saint John,	30	
		8 Rev. Ferdinand Gouvereau,	Tracadie,	40	
		9 S. L. Bishop & J. Hickson,	Bathurst,	40	
		10 H. Livingston,	Richibucto,	120	
		11 W. Salter & E. Williston,	Northumberland,	300	
		12 Andrew Barberie,	Restigouche,	80—	970 00
179	The Governor and Trustees of the	Madras School,			1,600 00
180	Rev. J. Allison,	Towards maintenance of Female Branch Sackville Academy,			1,200 00
181	Rev. Humphrey Pickard,	Do. do. Sackville Academy,			1,200 00
182	Rev. Charles Spurden,	Do. do. Baptist Academy, Fredericton,			1,000 00
		Carried forward,		$	127,443 85

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		Brought forward,	$ 127,443 85
183	Rev. James M'Devit,	Towards maintenance of Roman Catholic School, Fredericton,	600 00
184	Hon. Wm. Todd,	For the Milltown Academy,	600 00
185	Robert Clarke,	For the Presbyterian School at Saint Stephen,	150 00
186	Rev. J. Quinn and J. Gallagher,	For the Roman Catholic School at Saint John,	600 00
187	Aaron Eaton,	For the Varley School, Saint John,	400 00
188	S. D. Miller,	For support of Commercial School, Saint John,	200 00
189	Mrs. Mary Beek,	For the Fredericton Infant School,	200 00
190	Trustees of the Roman Catholic	Schools at Saint Stephen and Milltown,	400 00
191	Richard Vereker,	For Male and Female Roman Catholic Schools, St. Andrews,	300 00
192	Rev. Charles Lee,	Towards support of the Poor's School, Fredericton,	200 00
193	Rev. James Quinn,	Do. do. Roman Catholic School, Carleton, St. John,	240 00
194	Right Rev. James Rogers,	Do. do. do. do. Chatham,	400 00
195	Rev. George Armstrong,	Do. do. of two Free Schools, Saint John,	200 00
196	Rev. William Armstrong,	Do. do. of a Free School, do.	70 00
197	Rev. Thomas Connelly,	Do. do. of the Roman Catholic School, Woodstock,	150 00
198	Rev. J. Quinn and J. Gallagher,	Do. do. do. do. Portland,	200 00
199	Rev. Michael Melloy,	Do. do. do. do. Bathurst,	300 00
200	E. A. Lawrence,	For teaching a School in Saint John,	70 00
201	J. W. Hartt,	Towards support of his Academy in Saint John,	200 00
202	Chief Com. of Works,	To pay S. R. Miller for Stationery for the Legislature,	359 00
203	Alexander Munro,	For 200 copies of his Statistics of British North America,	100 00
204	Alicia Simpson and others,	For Stationery furnished Education Office,	141 00
205	Andrew S. Phair,	For Postages of the Legislature,	1,768 60
206	Egerton R. Burpee,	To meet expenses of Railway Survey from St. John to State of Maine,	1,000 00
207	Rev. Hugh M'Guirk,	Towards support of Madawaska Academy,	400 00
208	Francis Beverly,	Binding, &c. and Stationery, 1863-64, for the Legislative Council,	165 59
209	The Receiver General,	Civil List,	14,500 00
210	Edward H. Wilmot,	From the University Endowment Fund,	1,100 00

211	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 30th April—			
		1	Hon. Neville Parker,	Judge Supreme Court, $800	
		2	Hon. Jas. Steadman,	Postmaster General, 600	
		3	Hon. G. L. Hatheway,	Chief Com. Board of Works, 600	
		4	Beverley Robinson,	Provincial Treasurer, 500	
		5	John Bennet,	Superintendent of Schools, 300	
		6	George Thompson,	Clerk to do. 150	
		7	Edmund H. Duval,	Inspector of Schools, 250	
		8	Thos. W. Wood,	do. do. 250	
		9	E. C. Freeze,	do. do. 250	
		10	Daniel Morrison,	do. do. 250	
		11	William Mills,	Teacher of Training School, 250	
		12	John Mills,	Assist. Teacher do. 75	
		13	Marianne Duval,	do. do. 75	
		14	Wm. Carman,	Clerk Supreme Court, 300	
		15	Geo. J. Bliss,	Assist. Clerk do. 100	
		16	Wm. Smith,	Controller, Saint John, 275	
		17	Wm. Clawson,	Clerk to do. 150	
		18	Wm. M. Smith,	Inspector Steamers, St. John, 200	
		19	Wm. Dunlop,	do. Miramichi, 50	
		20	Robert Shives,	Emigration Officer, 100	
		21	Hon. J. S. Saunders,	Clerk Crown on Circuits, 250	
		22	A. R. Wetmore,	do. Supreme Court, 100	
		23	John Ansley,	Clerk Board Health, St. John, 150	
		24	James S. Beek,	Librarian Legislative Library, 125	
		25	Edward O'Brien,	Attendance on Law Courts, 25—	6,175 00
212	Mrs. Frances L. M'Lean,	Due her late husband as Sheriff at the opening of the Legislature,			20 00
213	Thomas Temple,	Attendance as Sheriff at the closing of the Legislature,			20 00
214	The President and Directors of the	Saint John Grammar School,			300 00
215	William Watts,	Salary as Usher or Crier Supreme Court, 1863,			40 00
216	Rev. James M'Devit,	Salary as Missionary to the Milicete Indians,			200 00
217	Deborah Ann Lugrin,	Pension,			60 00
			Carried forward,	$	159,273 04

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		Brought forward,	$ 159,273 04
218	Margaret Weaver,	Pension,	40 00
219	John M'Rae,	Do.	40 00
220	Charles P. Wetmore,	Balance of his Salary as Clerk of the House of Assembly,	776 00
221	Postmaster General,	For current expenses,	5,500 00
222	Robert W. Crookshank,	Towards maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum,	4,000 00
223	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	Amount advanced for Members' pay,	8,044 40
224	Do.	Advances for Legislative expenses,	2,251 00
225	J. H. Whitlock,	Jury Fees, Charlotte County,	76 70
226	Lieut. Col. Grierson,	To be divided among several soldiers for convicting Pat'k M'Devitt of enticing a soldier to desert,	20 00
227	James W. Smith,	Advanced to Wm. End, Salary as Law Clerk,	400 00
228	J. H. Whitlock,	Paid by the late D. W. Jack, for taking prisoners to Penitentiary,	52 27
229	C. E. O. Hatheway,	To defray expenses of Marine Hospital at Saint Andrews,	300 00
230	C. B. Pitblado,	Grammar School, Kent County,	200 00
231	B. Robinson,	Amount advanced to Members of the Legislature,	9,598 80
232	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John,	200 00
233	Samuel R. Miller,	Contingencies of House of Assembly,	302 41
234	Thomas Paisley,	For folding Journals House of Assembly,	27 00
235	Thomas Williams,	For directing do. do.	25 50
236	N. Beckwith Hart,	Grammar School, Victoria County,	133 33
237	Ronald E. Smith,	Do. Charlotte do.	100 00
238	James M'Coy,	Do. Carleton do.	133 33
239	Bamford W. Duffy,	Do. Albert do.	233 33
240	Rev. James Cochran,	Towards support of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Halifax,	300 00
241	George F. Burpee,	Grammar School, Sunbury County,	122 22
242	R. W. Crookshank,	Towards support of the Provincial Penitentiary,	2,000 00
243	Crawford M. Hutchison,	Grammar School, Restigouche,	191 67
244	John J. Millidge,	Do. Queen's,	83 33

245	Chief Commissioner of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	10,000 00
246	John Bennet,	To pay Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Fannie Graham, $24; 2 Isaac Riley, 24; 3 Abigail A. Williams, 24; 4 Edwd. C. M'Cready, 24; 5 Catherine J. Lockhart, $24; 6 Susan M. Keith, 24; 7 Louisa M. Nowlin, 24; 8 Blair Hurd, 24—	192 00
247	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	600 00
248	Thos. N. Woodman,	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	116 66
249	George Kerr,	Towards support of the Presbyterian School at Chatham,	250 00
250	George M'Leod,	For six months rent of Drill Room, Saint John,	120 00
251	William Mills,	For three months rent of Training School,	69 00
252	Robt. W. Crookshank,	Amount of manufactured articles destroyed by fire at the Provincial Penitentiary on 16th June, 1863,	2,688 00
253	Charles R. Ray,	To pay damage done to Bedstead sent to the London Exhibition,	60 00
254	George E. Fenety,	Printing for the Militia Department,	202 10
255	Do.	Do. Education Office,	354 34
256	Do.	Do. Legislature,	5,037 10
257	Chief Com. of Works,	For Stationery, &c. furnished House of Assembly,	105 87
258	John C. Winslow,	Due on claim R. R. Ketchum from Canada disputed Territory Fund,	300 80
259	Eunice L. Younghusband,	To compensate loss sustained by her in the death of her son, &c. at the time of the Railway accident,	400 00
260	Robert B. Cutler,	Bal. for services as Commissioner on Disputed Territory, Canada,	252 00
261	William Segee,	For extra Coach hire during Session of Legislature,	49 00
262	Geo. Thompson,	For extra Salary as Clerk in the Education Office,	120 00
264	D. L. Hanington & J. C. Turner,	Board and Medical attendance S. & D. Seamen, (S. & D. Seamen,)	201 00
265	Hannah M'Donald,	Pension,	40 00
266	James G. Stevens,	To pay for printing Prize Lists for the Provincial Exhibition,	80 00
267	Lieut. Col. Grierson,	To reward Corpl. Brocklehurst and Private M'Rue for convicting Sam'l Law and Thos. Clarke, of enticing soldiers to desert,	20 00
268	Do.	To reward Corpl. Brocklehurst and Private Pledge for convicting George Hussey of enticing soldiers to desert,	20 00
269	Wm. S. Nealis,	Grammar School, Kent County,	200 00
		Carried forward,	$ 215,902 20

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		Brought forward, $	215,902 20
270	The Chief Com. of Works,	On account of the Great Road Service,	10,000 00
271	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Adrianna J. Stillwell, $24 3 Fred'k L. Clayton, $24 2 Sarah G. Glendenning, 24 4 Sarah A. Ragon, 24—	96 00
272	Rev. Neil M'Kay,	Towards support of the Woodstock Academy,	250 00
273	Maggie M'Carthy,	For teaching a School six months in Chatham,	55 00
274	Henry Chubb & Co.	On account of Books furnished the Educational Department,	700 00
275	Provincial Chest,	For £50 Stg. to James Wylde on account of Province Maps,	244 44
276	Do.	To pay Premium of Insurance on Legislative Library,	180 00
277	Do.	To pay Salary of the President of the Legislative Council,	600 00
278	John Bennet,	Towards furnishing Books for nine School Libraries,	74 87
279	Janet Carmichael,	Pension,	40 00
280	John Sivewright,	Grammar School, Gloucester County,	200 00
281	Dr. James Nicholson,	Salary as resident Physician at the Tracadie Lazaretto,	640 00
282	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Elizabeth Smith, $24 3 Sarah Crawford, $24 2 William Kerr, 24 4 Caroline E. Davidson, 24—	96 00
283	Sundry persons,	Pensions— 2 Jane Hawkins, $40 5 Margaret Grierson, $40 3 Mary Pratt, 40 6 Mary M'Nichol, 40 4 Jane Hamilton, 40 —	200 00
284	James Hamilton,	Jury Fees, County of Sunbury,	27 10
285	George J. Dibblee,	To pay Pensions to four widows of old soldiers,	120 00
286	Lieut. Col. H. Grierson,	To reward Brocklehurst and Pledge for apprehending a deserter from the 15th Regt.	20 00
287	Bye Roads,		42,548 05
288	H. B. Rainsford,	Jury Fees, York County,	63 80
289	T. Hicks and E. Kinnear,	For Board and Medical attendance of a sick Seaman at Sackville,	144 50

290	Chief Com. of Works,	For Great Roads,	10,000 00
291	Wm. Fisher,	Towards expenses in visiting Fishery Wardens, (Fishery Fund,)	80 00
292	Egerton R. Burpee,	On account of Railway Survey from Saint John to State of Maine,	1,000 00
293	John Robb,	Jury Fees, Westmorland County,	46 60
294	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School, 1 Charlotte Street, $8 3 Mary E. Barker, $24 2 Eliza Craig, 24 4 Sarah E. Purdy, 24—	80 00
295	Charles P. Wetmore,	For preparing Index to Journals of the House of Assembly,	400 00
296	Wm. Mackay,	Jury Fees for City and County of Saint John,	308 10
297	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,	600 00
298	Wm. Wallace,	Jury Fees, Albert County,	44 70
299	R. W. Crookshank,	For Light House Services, (Bay of Fundy Lights,)	3,900 00
300	Col. Spencer Westmacott,	To pay expenses for land taken at Negro Point for Fortifications,	1,903 85
301	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	10,000 00
302	Professor L. W. Bailey,	On account of Geological Survey of a portion of this Province,	200 00
303	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,	200 00
304	Francis M'Phelim,	To meet expenses of Buoys and Beacons at Buctouche,	60 00
305	Robert Wark,	Jury Fees, County of Kent,	76 20
306	John Palmer,	For expenses, &c. in holding the late Election in Queen's County,	273 60
307	F. R. Jenkins Dibblee,	Do. do. do. Carleton County,	324 80
308	John Boyd,	Moiety of Grant for support of the African School, Saint John,	150 00
309	Thomas Hays,	For Road Work in the Parish of Durham, Restigouche,	20 00
310	H. B. Rainsford,	Jury Fees, York County,	220 60
311	H. W. Baldwin,	Do. Gloucester County,	25 00
312	Sergt. T. Collins & Peter Moran,	For apprehending a Deserter from the 15th Regiment,	20 00
313	Edward H. Wilmot,	For the University Douglas Medal, 1863,	40 00
314	Wm. Wallace,	Jury Fees, Albert County,	66 40
315	Edwd. Simpson,	Do. Queen's County,	49 10
316	George Currier,	Do. Victoria County,	43 10
317	M. Cranney and G. J. Parker,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Miramichi,	600 00
318	Col. Spencer Westmacott,	For expenses and price of land at Red Head taken for Fortifications,	1,386 85
		Carried forward, $	304,320 86

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		Brought forward,	$ 304,320 86
319	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School—	
		1 Isabella Burchill, $24 3 Phebe A. Smith, $24	
		2 Jennie M'Dearmid, 24 —	72 00
320	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,	100 00
321	Edwd. Williston,	Allow'ce to two aged Indian Chiefs at Eel Ground & Burnt Church,	40 00
322	T. Woodward and J. T. Hanford,	Salaries as Appraisers at Saint John for 1863,	200 00
324	Professor L. W. Bailey,	On account of the Geological Survey of a portion of this Province,	100 00
225	W. S. Caie and Robert Wark,	Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen, Richibucto,	240 00
326	Mrs. Deborah A. Lugrin,	For stitching and covering 1500 copies of the Laws for 1864,	60 00
327	Professor H. Y. Hind,	Towards the Geological Survey of a portion of this Province,	400 00
328	Samuel Thomson,	To pay Pension of Euphrosyne Ross,	40 00
329	Robert Gowan,	To pay off debt due from the Legislative Committee, and for procuring Books for the Library,	800 00
330	The Postmaster General,	To meet current expenses of Quarter,	5,500 00
331	Robt. W. Crookshank,	Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum,	4,000 00
332	Edward H. Wilmot,	From the University Endowment Fund,	1,100 00
333	Receiver General,	Civil List,	14,500 00
334	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st July—	
		1 Hon. Neville Parker, Justice Supreme Court, $800	
		2 " James Steadman, Postmaster General, 600	
		3 " George L. Hatheway, Chief Com. of Works, 600	
		4 Beverley Robinson, Provincial Treasurer, 500	
		5 John Bennet, Superintendent of Schools, 300	
		6 George Thompson, Clerk to do. 150	
		7 Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 250	
		8 E. C. Freeze, do. 250	
		9 Thomas W. Wood, do. 250	
		10 Daniel Morrison, do. 250	
		11 William Mills, Teacher of Training School, 250	
		12 John Mills, Assistant Teacher Training School, 75	
		13 Marianne Duval, do. do. 75	
		14 William Carman, Clerk Supreme Court, 300	
		15 George J. Bliss, Assistant Clerk do. 100	
		16 William Smith, Controller, Saint John, 275	
		17 William Clawson, Clerk to do. 150	
		18 William M. Smith, Inspector Steamers, Saint John, 200	
		19 William Dunlop, do. Miramichi, 50	
		20 Robert Shives, Emigrant Agent, 100	
		21 Hon. J. S. Saunders, Clerk Crown on the Circuit, 250	
		22 A. R. Wetmore, Clerk Supreme Court, 100	
		23 John Ansley, Clerk Board Health, Saint John, 150	
		24 James S. Beek, Librarian Legislative Library, 125	
		25 Edward O'Brien, Attendant on Law Courts, 25—	6,175 00
335	Moses M. Sargeant,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	76 50
336	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School—	
		1 Matilda S. Austin, $24 3 John S. P. Kelly, $24	
		2 Samuel Williams, 24 4 Albert C. Smith, 24—	96 00
337	Hugh M'Lean,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	54 50
338	John Flewelling,	Jury Fees, King's County,	122 00
339	Wm. Napier and J. Ferguson,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Bathurst,	81 87
340	Ordinary Revenue,	To pay Mr. Algar for 200 copies Canada News distributed gratuitously in Great Britain and Ireland, £60 sterling,	293 33
341	John Robb,	Jury Fees, Westmorland County,	273 10
342	James Campbell,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Charlotte County,	95 70
343	George V. Nowlan,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John,	200 00
344	C. B. Pitblado,	Grammar School, Kent County,	100 00
345	Col. Grierson,	To pay parties who apprehended R. Leek, Deserter from 15th Regt.	20 00
346	Egerton R. Burpee,	To meet expenses connected with Railway Surveys,	1,000 00
347	Thos. Temple, (Sheriff of York,)	For taking a Prisoner to the Penitentiary,	14 75
348	Major C. C. Pye,	To meet expenses connected with the Militia,	1,000 00
		Carried forward,	$ 341,075 61

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
		Brought forward,	$ 341,075 61
349	Hon. D. Wark and S. Powell,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund, Richibucto,	140 00
350	Col. J. Cole,	To be distributed among the persons who took part in the apprehension of nine Deserters from the 15th Regt.	180 00
351	Luke Byron,	Towards the Funds of the Campo Bello Fishery Society, 1864,	186 00
352	M. Cranney and G. J. Parker,	From the Buoy and Beacon Fund at Miramichi,	185 30
353	George Botsford,	For preparing the Index to the Legislative Council Journal,	160 00
354	James G. Stevens,	Balance of Grant towards expenses of the Provincial Exhibition,	1,920 00
355	George E. Fenety,	For publishing Laws in the Gazette and Pamphlet form,	1,112 72
356	Do.	Printing, &c. for the Board of Education,	23 70
357	Do.	For advertising General Orders for the Militia Department,	33 11
358	Hon. James Davidson,	To meet expenses of the Tracadie Lazaretto,	800 00
359	George Walker,	Grammar School, King's County,	200 00
360	J. H. Whitlock,	Jury Fees, Charlotte County,	162 10
361	Col. J. Cole,	To reward persons who apprehended two Deserters from 15th Regt.	40 00
362	The Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	10,000 00
363	Lieut. Col. T. Anderson,	To meet expenses of the Militia, (100,000 rounds Ball Cartridges,)	1,363 36
364	Wm. Mills,	Rent of Training School, Quarter ended 1st July,	69 00
365	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Margt. E. Justason, $24 — 2 Dennis Hannifer, 24 — 3 Margt. Irvine, $24 — 4 Phebe A. Hartt, 24—	96 00
366	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers, attendance at Training School— 1 Marianne Morrison, $24 — 2 Susan Johnson, 24 — 3 Maggie Smith, $24 — 4 Rebecca Rouse, 24—	96 00
367	Henry W. Baldwin,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	93 40
368	Donald Stewart,	Jury Fees, Restigouche County,	75 80
369	Marianne Duval,	For teaching at the Training School, 1⅔ months,	41 50
370	Railway Commissioners,	Balance due to the Railway Construction Account,	13,524 05
371	E. R. Burpee,	On account of Railway Surveys,	1,000 00

372	The Chief Com. of Works,	For Fuel furnished to the Legislature and Government House,	532 32
373	Thos. Anderson, A. G.,	To meet expenses connected with the Provincial Militia,	500 00
375	Lieut. Col. Grierson,	To reward the parties who convicted A. Brown and Wm. Malone of enticing Soldiers to desert,	30 00
376	Moses M. Sargeant,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	177 00
377	George Currier,	$122.10 for Sheriff's Jury and $97.40 for Coroner's Jury, Vic. Co.	219 50
378	The Chief Com. of Works,	Balance of this year's Grant for Bye Roads for County of York,	400 00
379	George R. Atherton,	For going Express from Fredericton to Dorchester with a Despatch from the Governor,	30 00
380	The Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	2,696 15
381	John Bennet,	To pay School Teachers for attendance at Training School— 1 John Mills, $24 — 2 David G. Hendry, 24 — 3 Elizabeth H. Pool, $24	72 00
383	Robert Watson,	On account of advance made to Mr. W. M. Buck for Survey of the Saint Stephen Branch Railroad,	2,000 00
384	R. W. Crookshank,	For salaries, fuel, &c. for the Bay of Fundy Lights,	2,600 00
386	Wm. Mackay,	Jury Fees, City and County of Saint John,	308 30
387	Lieut. Col. Anderson,	To meet current expenses connected with the Militia,	500 00
388	Robert Wark,	Jury Fees, County of Kent,	229 70
391	Lieut. Col. Anderson,	Balance of Grant for Militia purposes,	208 47
394	C. E. O. Hatheway,	For support of Marine Hospital at St. Andrews, (S. & D. Seamen,)	450 00
397	The Receiver General,	Civil List,	14,500 00
398	Sundry persons,	Salaries for the Quarter ending 31st October— 2. Hon. James Steadman, Postmaster General, $600 — 6. George Thompson, Clerk Superintendent Schools, 150 — 14. William Carman, Clerk Supreme Court, 300 — 15. George J. Bliss, Assistant Clerk Supreme Courts, 100 — 25. Edward O'Brien, Attendance on Law Courts, 25	1,175 00
402	William Watts,	Salary as Usher of the Court of Marriage and Divorce,	20 00
406	Ordinary Revenue,	For the collection and protection of the Revenue,	24,872 42
407	Do.	Advanced to Robert Stevens for the protection of the Revenue,	100 00
408		Do. for protection of Fisheries, (Fishery Fund,)	316 18
409	Do.	Advanced to the Delegates to Prince Edward Island and Quebec,	950 00
			$ 425,464 69

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1864.—*Continued.*

Charged to—Ordinary Revenue, ...	$375,431 34		
Indian Reserve Fund, ...	340 00		
Bay of Fundy Lights, ...	10,791 45		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	2,160 67		
Gulf Lights, ...	1,743 90		
Fishery Fund, ...	396 18		
Railway Construction, ...	31,706 39		
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	2,894 76		
		$425,464 69	

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1864.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 3.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of School Warrants, Series 1864 and prior, paid by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1861.		
99– 6	Mary Johnston,	$1 95
1862.		
139– 9	Geo. Oatman,	43 12
152–84	Eliza Carlyle,	67 50
1863.		
165– 1	Deborah A. Chapman,	1 94
179– 9	John Pearson,	22 50
12	Sarah A. Chancy,	3 05
13	Mary E. Dogette,	10 20
14	Magner Green,	40 00
180– 4	Jas. D. S. Kelly,	45 00
18	Hippolyte Godet,	37 50
181– 1	Leop. A. Hoyt,	63 75
2	Roswell Wilber,	75 00
3	Dan. E. Steeves,	7 50
4	Ruth M. Hopper,	22 50
5	Geo. W. Beatty,	45 00
6	Huldah A. Hoar,	45 00
7	Annie M'Phail,	55 00
8	Jane V. Reid,	55 00
9	John M'Curdy,	21 25
10	Rachael Steeves,	67 50
11	Joshua Wilson,	45 00
12	Robt. D. Robinson,	20 62
13	John Wilson,	25 00
14	Jas. W. Bishop,	5 00
15	Wm. King,	75 00
16	LeBaron Godard,	60 00
17	Jas. Carnwath,	70 83
18	John Cairns,	43 12
19	Mary E. Reid,	45 00
20	Annie B. Reid,	55 00
21	Wm. D. Reid,	42 00
22	Martha J. Hoar,	35 00
23	Jane C. Duffy,	52 50
24	Samuel C. Wilbur,	50 00
25	Michael Gross,	45 00
26	Armanda Wilbur,	48 12
27	Cyrus W. Duffy,	82 50
28	Howard Steves,	75 00
29	Margaret S. Purdy,	45 00
30	Susannah Rodgers,	33 04
31	Henrietta Stiles,	55 00
32	Elizabeth Barber,	55 00
33	Mary E. Peck,	110 00
34	Edward S. Godfrey,	60 00
35	Annie Calhoun,	37 50
36	Agnes J. M'Almon,	55 00
37	Rebecca Wilber,	35 00
38	John Pearson,	33 75
182– 1	Edward Irvine,	45 00
2	William Taylor,	75 00
3	George Stickney,	37 50
182– 4	James L. Simpson,	$50 00
5	Georgia Doucette,	45 00
6	Henrietta A. Giberson,	35 00
182– 7	Catherine A. Barbar,	35 00
8	Ellen Mahon,	35 00
9	Richard Ahern,	75 00
10	Edward S. Frost,	22 92
11	William E. Summers,	45 00
12	Mary M. Wilson,	55 00
13	Thomas Gemmell,	75 00
14	William B. Harmer,	45 00
15	Mary E. Rideout,	45 00
16	Rec. S. Bowser,	80 00
17	Samuel F. Crawford,	62 50
18	James Boyd,	60 00
19	Mary Ann Collins,	45 00
20	John Geddes,	37 50
21	Mary E. Mullen,	35 00
22	Hugh J. Carter,	25 00
23	Robert Armstrong,	75 00
24	Mary J. Wolhaupter,	23 33
25	Donald Morrison,	41 25
26	Harriet S. Wolhaupter,	40 00
27	Teresa O'Brien,	43 12
28	Catherine Mulhollan,	30 60
29	Carleton E. Taylor,	11 25
30	John M. Smith,	16 67
31	Chas. W. S. Baker,	60 00
32	Fannie E. Mayers,	35 00
33	Hugh M'Grath,	45 00
34	Rebecca J. Smith,	55 00
35	Wm. Reid,	60 00
36	Roger M'Elroy,	30 00
37	Alex. Coldwell,	55 00
38	Helen Phillips,	55 00
39	John Wallace,	45 00
40	Mary M. Yerxa,	23 33
41	Ellen C. Beardsly,	35 00
42	Olive A. Watson,	55 00
43	Emma C. Clements,	55 00
44	Eliza Ann Smith,	55 00
45	Mary W. Jacob,	55 00
46	Eliz. J. Williams,	55 00
47	Rebecca Joyner,	55 00
48	Eliz. R. Jacob,	43 12
49	Barth. Jeynet,	60 00
50	John Furlong,	45 00
51	Moody M'Guire,	90 00
52	Eliz. J. M'Indou,	35 00
53	Louisa L. Beardly,	35 00
54	Eliz. J. Johnston,	37 00
183– 1	Agnes R. Taylor,	75 00
2	John Williams,	60 00
3	Eliz. Rove,	48 89

183–	4	Dollie Wilson,	$55 00	183–63		James Dow,	$75 00
	5	George E. Thomas,	75 00		64	Gilbert S. Wall,	75 00
	6	Hannah Rodger,	35 00		65	Jas. P. Gaffrey,	37 50
	7	James Brown,	75 00		66	Alex. Greenlow,	3 33
	8	Samuel M'Cartney,	45 00		67	Henry Smith,	30 00
	9	William S. Crook,	37 50		68	John G. Doughty,	45 00
	10	Mary Jane Galcomb,	35 00		69	Jane Grey M'Neil,	55 00
	11	Barbara Bothwick,	55 00		70	Caroline S. Dixon,	55 00
	12	Sarah Murphy,	36 66	184–	1	Mary Russell,	11 66
	13	Michael Kelly,	60 00		2	James D. Kelly,	41 25
	14	John Gillespie,	45 00		3	Mary Brown,	35 00
	15	Joseph Robinson,	10 00		4	Robert Brown,	9 38
	16	Robert Glenn,	75 00		5	Lucy Doucette,	33 05
	17	James Dalton,	75 00		6	Maggie M'Carthy,	36 66
	18	Sarah J. Dunn,	55 00		7	Ann Russell,	35 00
	19	Grace Gilley,	55 00		8	Letitia Miller,	45 00
	20	Margt. J. M'Goldrick,	55 00		9	Corns. Coughlan,	45 00
	21	Barbara J. Morrison,	90 00		10	Rachael Forbes,	32 09
	22	Alex. Stevenson,	45 00		11	Hannah Melloy,	35 00
	23	Katherine A. Morrison,	29 16		12	Thomas Loane,	45 00
	24	Sarah R. Thompson,	45 00		13	John M'Minn,	45 00
	25	Benj. B. Lawrence,	45 00		14	Jerome Boudreau,	60 00
	26	Mary E. Clark,	35 00		15	Horatia G. Howard,	41 25
	27	Jane Alexander,	36 66		16	John Aube,	45 00
	28	Sarah E. Woodcock,	110 00		17	Christy Ann Aube,	35 00
	29	John M'Leod,	75 00		18	Louis Hache,	25 00
	30	Hugh Coperby,	52 50		19	Juste Hache,	20 62
	31	David B. White,	60 00		20	John L. Legere,	45 00
	32	Catherine Green,	34 03		21	Xavia Brindeau,	45 00
	33	Geo. T. Smith,	60 00		22	Geullaume Brand,	60 00
	34	Annie G. Campbell,	55 00		23	Thomas O'Kane,	75 00
	35	Edward Spencer,	45 00		24	John Little,	10 00
	36	Daniel Larkin,	60 00		25	Annie E. Egan,	35 00
	37	Seyenler P. Buik,	45 00		26	John Hornbrook,	45 00
	38	Neil Campbell,	60 00		27	Thos. Marshall,	50 00
	39	Francis E. Moore,	50 16		28	Jane Peters,	35 00
	40	Sarah R. Thompson,	37 50		29	Francis Jane Parrott,	35 00
	41	Kate M'Geachy,	60 50		30	Narcisse Poulier,	11 25
	42	Adelaide A. Young,	91 67		31	Ann Ellis,	70 00
	43	Margaret A. Keogh,	60 50	185–	1	Mary E. Hetherington,	55 00
	44	Mary M'Williams,	39 37		2	Esther Daigle,	35 00
	45	Hannah Mann,	55 00		3	Matthew Collins,	45 00
	46	John B. Roper,	30 00		4	Robt. Chalmers,	125 00
	47	Chas. W. Hayer,	45 00		5	Eliz. W. Grannell,	35 00
	48	James King,	10 00		6	Theophilus Bellideau,	45 00
	49	Sarah M. Garelton,	55 00		7	Jerome Beliveau,	45 00
	50	John M'Garrigle,	75 00		8	Andrew Porier,	45 00
	51	Mara W. Atherton,	55 00		9	Damion Bourgeois,	45 00
	52	C. M. Casewall,	60 00		10	Joseph Bristol,	45 00
	53	Lydia M. Randall,	46 67		11	Chas. Gopilin,	33 75
	54	Sarah Eills,	23 33		12	Vital Mallais,	60 00
	55	Margaret M. Campbell,	55 00		13	Cyprian Dionne,	45 00
	56	Mary Louisa Moore,	45 00		14	Anna Gordon,	35 00
	57	Mary Helen Maxwell,	45 00		15	Eliz. Richard,	35 00
	58	Charles Kinsley,	75 00		16	Emillumira Maillet,	55 00
	59	Robert Clarke,	67 50		17	Sarah Powell,	9 17
	60	Caroline A. Cook,	35 00		18	Richard Jackson,	15 00
	61	Elizabeth Eills,	45 00		19	Geo. P. Davis,	45 00
	62	Chas. M. Robinson,	23 33		20	Isabella R. Main,	55 00

185–21	Sarah Foster,	$45 88
22	Thos. Stothard,	40 00
23	Cain Spillane,	45 00
24	Mary A. Gifford,	55 00
25	John W. Harnette,	60 00
26	Margaret Wright,	55 00
27	Thomas Stothard,	13 33
28	Mary E. Glendenning,	55 00
29	John Murray,	60 00
30	Henrietta LeBlanc,	35 00
31	Augusta Bernard,	45 00
32	Mary M'Phail,	96 25
33	Geo. R. Parkin,	50 00
34	Alex. P. Landry,	60 00
35	Arch. Glendenning,	68 75
186– 1	Mary A. Brown,	35 00
2	John A. Boyce,	45 00
3	Annie E. Graham,	35 00
4	Sarah J. Gray,	45 00
5	Charlotte A. Faulkner,	45 00
6	John W. Titus,	60 00
7	Benj. A. Herriett,	50 00
8	Rol. Williams,	60 00
9	Wm. Beattey,	6 66
10	Annie A. Wetmore,	67 50
11	Mary A. Humphries,	55 00
12	Hannah Raymond,	43 54
13	Grace H. Black,	55 00
14	Hannah A. Ball,	35 00
15	David P. Chisholm,	60 00
16	Edmund Outram,	60 00
17	Eleanor Patterson,	55 00
18	Walter Gladstone,	45 00
19	Geo. Dunfried,	87 50
20	Thos. C. Stockton,	60 00
21	Anna G. Flaherty,	35 00
22	Patrick Casey,	75 00
23	James Plume,	45 00
24	Adelaide E. Price,	55 00
25	Jacob N. Pitt,	45 00
26	John Nugent,	60 00
27	Zene A. M'Queen,	110 00
28	Mary A. Pickle,	22 59
29	Ellen M'Dougall,	35 00
30	Kezia E. Gorbell,	8 75
31	Jane C. M'Dougall,	55 00
32	Sarah A. Flewelling,	55 00
33	Mary J. Ogilvie,	45 00
34	John Megan,	45 00
35	Amelia J. Laskey,	45 00
36	Sarah E. Watts,	45 00
37	Margaret Gorham,	35 00
38	P. Eliza Vincent,	55 00
39	John C. P. Frazer,	75 00
40	George W. Hay,	56 66
41	George C. Stanley,	45 00
42	Alfred S. Baxter,	60 00
43	John Robertson,	60 00
44	Abigail Clarke,	55 00
186–45	Margaret J. Bates,	$35 00
46	William Wetmore,	45 00
47	Ella Gallagher,	35 00
48	Daniel Robertson,	45 00
49	Elizabeth M'Naughton,	29 16
50	R. Murray Boyd,	60 00
51	Samuel Shampier,	45 00
52	Joshua Fenwick,	15 00
54	Eleanor A. Musgrove,	26 25
55	Eliza Sharpe,	19 46
56	Sarah Bacon,	30 00
57	Eliza A. Weyman,	45 00
58	Alfred Coates,	60 00
59	Margt. E. Ryan,	35 00
60	Harriet A. Stone,	45 00
61	Phillip Cassey,	45 00
62	John Barrett,	45 00
63	Robt. Nesbit,	30 00
64	Thos. Crawford,	45 00
65	John Raymond,	75 00
66	Francis J. Mercer,	64 17
67	Isaac Tranton,	45 00
68	Martin C. O. Meally,	45 00
69	Sam. M'Cready,	75 00
70	Martha Pennington,	55 00
71	Edwd. Henderson,	45 00
72	Ann Jane M'Carron,	103 89
73	John Henry Nixon,	45 00
74	Sarah S. Lockhart,	58 06
75	Cynthia M. Bardon,	55 00
76	Margt. A. Hutchings,	55 00
77	John V. Tabor,	45 00
78	Joseph L. Smith,	60 00
79	Amelia J. Raworth,	55 00
80	Isabella R. M'Innis,	45 00
81	Eliza O. Jordan,	55 00
82	Cath. Buchanan,	45 00
83	Char. B. Phillips,	45 00
84	Marimette Jinks,	55 00
85	Hugh Morris,	45 00
86	William M'Crea,	45 00
87	James Roe,	60 00
187– 1	Honora Hierlehy,	33 54
2	John M'Kenzie,	60 00
3	John W. O. Corcoran,	45 00
4	Sarah Tweedy,	35 00
5	James Gaynor,	45 00
6	John Murchey,	60 00
7	George Johnston,	37 50
8	Jacob Somers,	60 00
9	Margt. J. Banford,	45 00
10	Rowland Crocker,	45 00
11	Ann Tuinton,	55 00
12	Sarah B. Wynne,	52 70
13	James Henderson,	37 50
14	Bridget Flannagan,	35 00
15	Catherine Tweedie,	35 00
16	Elizabeth Orr,	35 00
17	Archibald Cameron,	41 25

187–18	Peter Kelly,	$45 00
19	Catherine J. Crummen,	46 67
20	John Kelly,	41 25
22	Charles Anthony,	49 50
23	William Noble,	49 50
24	Martha L. Howell,	35 00
25	Grace M'Millan,	55 00
26	John M. Cougram,	75 00
27	Margaret M'Manus,	55 00
28	Michael Flinne,	60 00
29	Michael Ready,	45 00
30	Jane Loggie,	55 00
31	Sarah Bird,	55 00
32	Margaret Lawler,	55 00
33	Eliza Hickey,	52 70
34	Mary Wetherell,	52 70
35	Charles S. Ramsay,	60 00
36	Mary Kavanah,	45 00
37	John Ferguson,	45 00
38	Cath. Burchill,	29 16
39	David Shagreen,	45 00
40	Fannie Frazer,	45 00
41	Caroline R. Grierson,	41 25
188– 1	Jeanetta Morrison,	55 00
2	Magdeline B. Clark,	60 00
3	Foster M'Farlane,	12 50
4	Emily A. Fogg,	7 50
5	John C. Mott,	31 25
6	Robert Black,	60 00
7	William M'Clintock,	45 00
8	Joseph H. M'Donald,	100 00
9	Malcolm M'Donald,	75 00
10	Chas. A. M'Alpine,	67 50
11	Joseph L. Muller,	60 00
12	Edwd. J. Estabrooks,	25 00
13	William Milroy,	75 00
14	Rachael Reid,	93 95
15	Thos. W. Musgrove,	12 50
16	Grace King,	35 00
17	Euphemia Murray,	45 00
18	John Frazer,	60 00
19	Isabella D. M'Lean,	45 00
20	Catherine Elliot,	45 00
21	Nobles Downey,	6 36
22	John W. Loan,	60 00
23	James Reid,	75 00
24	Charles J. Stevens,	27 50
25	Mary A. M'Leod,	55 00
26	William Quinn,	60 00
27	Sarah A. Flewelling,	55 00
28	Benj. A. Hayer,	60 00
29	Thomas Moore,	88 34
31	Hannah Snowgrass,	55 00
32	Saml. Wright,	60 00
33	Charles Cody,	88 12
34	Sarah Taylor,	55 00
35	Wm. Somerville,	60 00
36	Robt. Derrah,	12 50
37	Jemima M'Leod,	55 00
188–38	Wm. Lousey,	$41 25
39	Catherine Gray,	45 00
40	Honora I. M'Glinchy,	45 00
41	James Kinsley,	45 00
42	Dennis Murphy,	45 00
43	Wm. Tilley,	40 00
44	Wm. J. Robston,	75 00
45	Eliz. M. Roberts,	55 00
46	Thomas Derrah,	90 00
47	John Clarke,	45 00
48	Elizabeth F. Elliott,	11 66
49	Susan C. Wiggins,	41 25
50	James A. Huestis,	45 00
51	Richard Thompson,	70 00
52	Geo. H. Laskey,	18 75
53	Emeline M'Donald,	45 00
54	Robert J. Carpenter,	41 25
189– 1	Archibald M'Kenzie,	20 00
2	Rufus Pipes,	7 50
3	Donald Downie,	45 00
4	Donald M'Allister,	45 00
5	Donald M'Lean,	45 00
6	John M'Alister,	45 00
7	John Little,	40 00
8	Mary P. Gilbraith,	35 00
9	Nathaniel Perrott,	23 43
10	Donald Cook,	45 00
190– 1	Jane Goddard,	45 00
2	Winfred B. Graham,	55 00
3	Charles White,	75 00
4	Olivia L. Smith,	55 00
5	Lavinia Sherwood,	93 96
6	Mary M. Wallace,	55 00
7	Bernard B. Irish,	45 00
8	John Donaldson,	45 00
9	Simon Frazer,	68 75
10	James M'Clintock,	75 00
11	Elizabeth M'Cann,	35 00
12	Elizabeth Crawford,	35 00
13	Wm. Bennett,	60 00
14	John V. Roberts,	60 00
15	John Brooks,	60 00
16	Joseph A. Wetmore,	60 00
17	Eugene Rogers,	60 00
18	John King,	60 00
19	Ebenezer M. Scribner,	60 00
20	Robert M'Cann,	60 00
21	Elizabeth Baisley,	45 00
22	Rebecca Reddill,	45 00
23	Jane Cunard,	45 00
24	Ann Jane Moore,	55 00
25	Ann Montague,	55 00
26	James Mulholland,	75 00
27	John M'Cust,	45 00
28	Samuel M'Dermott,	30 00
29	Anna F. Kelly,	20 62
30	Mary E. Wright,	87 08
31	John M'Innis,	75 00
32	John Finen,	75 00

190–33	Thomas Simpson,	$75 00
34	Joseph P. W. Brass,	73 34
35	Henrietta Bryant,	55 00
36	Ellen Plummer,	55 00
37	Hannah C. Perry,	55 00
38	Mary J. Watts,	110 00
39	Barbara S. Milligan,	55 00
40	Eliz. Estey,	55 00
41	Mary Miller,	55 00
42	S. Caroline Frost,	55 00
43	Mary M. Wisely,	45 00
44	Amelia Simpson,	45 00
45	Frederick K. Blatch,	60 00
46	Wm. Kearney,	60 00
47	Mary Ann O'Grady,	35 00
48	Dorcas A. Turner,	35 00
49	Cath. J. Peters,	35 00
50	Timothy Murphy,	45 00
51	Michael Donnelly,	35 00
52	James Ritchie,	75 00
53	John M'Intosh,	75 00
54	Granville F. Foster,	71 87
55	Joseph E. W. Holder,	75 00
56	John Kennedy,	75 00
57	Michael Donavan,	75 00
58	Harriet M'Cormack,	50 62
59	Amelia J. Walker,	55 00
60	Ann Duncan,	50 42
61	Sarah French,	55 00
62	Rebecca Porter,	55 00
63	Sophia E. Cooper,	55 00
64	Mary Ann Walsh,	55 00
65	Mary Ann Henderson,	55 00
66	Charlotte Baldwin,	55 00
67	Isabel Cosgrove,	45 00
68	Rebecca Neil,	45 00
69	Helen Marian Boyd,	35 00
70	John Sullivan,	45 00
71	Deborah A. Purdy,	55 00
72	Eliza R. Walker,	18 33
73	Agnes Brown,	22 50
74	Sarah A. Bowser,	36 66
75	Jane Brown,	45 00
76	Andrew Charlton,	60 00
77	Maud E. Mosher,	55 00
78	Thomassin V. Townes,	55 00
79	Isabella B. Murphy,	55 00
80	Ann M'Affee,	35 00
81	Sarah C. Owens,	55 00
82	Cath. August,	35 00
83	Edward Withers,	12 50
84	Rebecca Cunningham,	17 50
85	Mary E. Beckwith,	67 50
86	Dorothea Murphy,	45 00
87	Ann Ellis Levitt,	29 16
88	Wm. Beatty,	33 33
89	Harriet S. Allen,	55 00
90	Arthur Park,	60 00
91	Michael M'Gin,	60 00
190–92	Mary L. M'Gin,	$35 00
93	John Flaherty,	42 50
94	Wm. S. Timms,	40 00
191– 1	Roger M'Elroy,	7 50
2	Eliz. A. Dow,	35 00
3	Mary E. Simpson,	45 00
4	Phebe M. Watts,	63 75
5	Eleanor Lynch,	35 00
6	William Melley,	30 00
7	Christinia Dunnison,	23 33
8	John P. Jones,	9 37
9	James N. S. Mott,	30 00
10	Amanda C. Kelly,	55 00
11	Ann S. Flewelling,	35 00
12	David P. Harris,	75 00
13	Sarah J. Wisely,	45 00
14	John P. Stewart,	45 00
15	Chas. A. Cowperthwaite,	27 50
16	Sarah Ann Carman,	35 00
17	George F. Burpee,	75 00
18	Eliza M'Lauchlan,	36 66
19	J. Burpee Black,	60 00
192– 1	Emily C. Hammond,	55 00
2	Priscilla F. Holyoke,	7 50
3	Joseph Barnes,	5 00
4	Robert Caldwell,	75 00
5	Mary M. Cunningham,	55 00
6	Mary Hamilton,	35 00
7	Etienne Couture,	60 00
8	Julian Ann Sirois,	35 00
9	Neil Donahue,	45 00
10	D. Daigle,	35 00
11	Louis Gagnon,	45 00
12	Eliza A. Vandine,	35 00
13	Murry B. Cox,	45 00
14	James M'Crea,	45 00
15	Narcisse Gagnen,	45 00
16	Angelique Gagnon,	35 00
17	Thomas Chassie,	45 00
18	Sarah Barker,	35 00
19	George Gayne,	45 00
20	Dorothea Estabrook,	11 66
21	James Hamel,	32 50
22	Matthias Nadeau,	45 00
23	H. Couillard,	45 00
24	Jules Tremblay,	45 00
25	Francis Leveque,	45 00
193– 1	Charlotte Wall,	35 00
2	Henry Legere,	43 13
3	Peter A. Landry,	45 00
4	Jane Crawford,	35 00
5	Geo. C. Haney,	75 00
6	Colin VanBuskirk,	45 00
7	Mary J. Dalton,	35 00
8	William Foxten,	45 00
9	John W. Wall,	50 00
10	Enoch B. Phaton,	60 00
11	William Brinnick,	60 00
12	Olivia E. Oulton,	55 00

193–13	Benj. Corrigan,	$60 00
14	James M. DeVarrens,	37 50
15	Edwd. Landry,	45 00
16	Thompson Hicks,	45 00
17	Greeno V. Forbes,	45 00
18	Miriam E. Hilson,	55 00
19	Emeline Dernier,	35 00
20	Chas. E. F. LeFrance,	45 00
21	Isaiah B. Kenne,	45 00
22	Maximilian F. Richard,	45 00
23	Lewis Oliver DeLygney,	45 00
24	Rebecca Weldon,	55 00
25	Lavinia Taylor,	55 00
26	Anselm LeBlanc,	45 00
27	John Friel,	60 00
28	Thos. A. LeBlanc,	45 00
29	Amasa Bourgeois,	45 00
30	Thos. E. Chapman,	45 00
31	Michael M'Sweeny,	45 00
32	John Wiseman,	37 50
33	James Doherty,	45 00
34	Cath. Hennessy,	55 00
35	Alison Nesbit,	55 00
36	Mary Read,	67 23
37	Sarah Ann M'Inerny,	26 25
38	Mary Jane Harris,	35 00
39	Donald M'Intosh,	45 00
40	Martha M'Farlane,	35 00
41	John G. Glendinning,	5 00
42	Ellen A. Wells,	55 00
43	Edwd. V. Tait,	31 25
44	Richard Gross,	75 00
45	Alice S. Gallagher,	45 00
46	Ann King,	45 00
47	Mary A. Lejour,	55 00
48	Henrietta Cole,	35 00
49	James C. King,	106 25
50	Theophilus Cowdell,	45 00
51	Sarah A. Chubbuck,	55 00
52	Eliz. Coates,	35 00
53	Grace Murphy,	45 00
54	Isaac Guiou,	45 00
55	David A. Kesh,	54 37
56	Adeline A. Sherman,	52 50
57	Xenophon Perry,	18 75
58	Frances Jane Dobson,	35 00
59	Tobias Addy,	75 00
60	Laura R. Moore,	55 00
61	John Keenan,	45 00
62	Hippolyte Godet,	7 50
63	Emily Saindon,	45 00
64	Philomel Saindon,	35 00
65	Augusta Mahood,	45 00
66	Jude C. Burke,	45 00
67	Annie Nesbit,	55 00
68	Damien Bristoe,	45 00
69	Sophia M. Nesbit,	55 00
70	Caroline A. Taylor,	55 00
71	Hippolyte LeBlanc,	67 50
193–72	Calixte Richard,	$45 00
73	Edwd. Withers,	50 00
74	Henry Renourd,	60 00
75	Ellen J. Chapper,	35 00
76	Ruth E. Tingley,	45 00
77	Howard Trenholm,	22 50
78	Margt. A. Fawcett,	45 00
79	Julia A. Chapman,	35 00
80	Sarah J. Gooden,	45 00
81	Rufus W. Gooden,	75 00
82	Rufus C. Wry,	60 00
83	Wm. A. Barner,	75 00
194– 1	Eliza M'Lauchlan,	9 17
2	Catherine Blair,	55 00
3	Luke Lawson,	45 00
4	Fredrick W. Fowler,	10 00
5	Chas. A. Miles,	10 00
6	Joseph Hallett,	60 00
7	Annie Long,	35 00
8	James Laird,	60 00
9	John R. Egan,	75 00
10	Teresa Thompson,	33 62
11	Catherine M'Glenchy,	50 42
12	Chas. H. Jaoob,	60 00
13	Matilda A. Myles,	45 00
14	John Lynch,	60 00
15	Cyrus Perkins,	45 00
16	Hugh A. Mount,	45 00
17	Lydia Parent,	35 00
18	Mary E. Allan,	35 00
19	Carleton E. Taylor,	30 00
20	Mrs. Geo. W. Ebbit,	55 00
21	Jas. Rosborough,	125 00
22	Jas. F. Gordon,	46 66
23	Mary M'Glynan,	45 00
24	Ruth Ann Estey,	17 50
25	Catherine Estey,	17 50
26	Alex. M'Lauchlan,	75 00
27	Solomon Denton,	75 00
28	Mary Denton,	35 00
29	Lucy Ann Hartt,	55 00
30	Eliza Jane Needham,	25 21
31	Eliza Jane Needham,	55 00
32	Mary H. Hopkins,	45 83
33	Susan L. Taylor,	55 00
34	Julia L. Currie,	55 00
35	Joanna Peters,	55 00
36	Adeline Thomas,	35 00
37	Eleanor Wright,	35 00
38	Jessie Bontell,	35 00
39	Louisa C. Marsh,	35 00
40	Thos. Howell,	45 00
41	James Brisand,	45 00
42	Marg. M'Kay,	17 50
43	Caroline A. Magee,	67 22
44	James W. Smith,	20 00
45	Sarah C. Rigby,	20 62
46	John Thompson,	60 00
47	Daniel Meagher,	19 38

194–48	A. Hay,	$45	00
49	David Glendinning,	60	00
50	Wm. Hamilton,	55	00
51	Geo. M'Leod,	60	00
52	Matthew Barrett,	150	00
53	Thomas Doughan,	45	00
54	Fannie M. Cochran,	55	00
55	George D. Carter,	47	50
56	Margaret Gilman,	50	42
58	Counsel Turner Hendy,	37	50
59	Richard Wheeler,	75	00
60	Cornelius Launy,	22	50
61	Charles S. Ingraham,	60	00
62	Samuel A. Webb,	75	00
63	John Timmins,	45	00
64	Arthur C. Bully,	45	00
65	John Watson,	39	37
66	George Johnston,	37	50
67	Julia J. Magee,	45	00
68	Catherine M'Dowell,	17	50
69	Edgar Hanson,	35	00
70	Donald Buchanan,	60	00
71	Aaron S. Hartt,	60	00
72	Jas. W. Cromwell,	60	00
73	Eliz. Johnston,	17	50
74	Mary J. Carman,	50	42
75	Joseph M'Leod,	60	00
76	Geo. Parker,	56	25
77	Jane Taylor,	35	00
78	Mary C. Gill,	50	42
79	Mrs. W. Yerxa,	45	00
80	Isabella Humphry,	35	00
195– 1	Jas. E. Wills,	37	50
2	Ivory Kilburn,	140	00
3	Robt. Boyd,	120	00
4	Wm. M'Intosh,	120	00
5	Robt. Pool,	150	00
6	Geo. E. Baxter,	225	00
7	Caleb R. Palmer,	137	50
8	Robt. Aitken,	150	00
9	John Caulfield,	110	00
10	H. Thaddeus Steves,	100	00
11	James R. Miller,	37	50
12	Mrs. A. Vrandeburgh,	110	00
13	Chas. H. Tucker,	150	00
14	R. A. Simpson,	75	00
15	John Montgomery,	150	00
16	M. Allan Wall,	150	00
17	Geo. Stewart,	112	00
18	Robt. Limond,	150	00
19	W. W. B. Anderson,	140	00
20	Jas. G. M'Curdy,	150	00
21	John W. M'Curdy,	22	50
22	Nathan Smith,	150	00
196– 1	Geo. Smith,	45	00
2	Richard Sutton,	45	00
3	Chas. Rogers,	26	25
4	Allan Jones,	45	00
5	Sarah Jane Vantassel,	41	25
196– 6	John M'Keon,	$20	00
7	Eliz. R. Jacob,	1	88
8	Arthur W. Bent,	40	00
9	Sarah A. Cheney,	55	00
10	Alfred Rowley,	45	00
11	Mary J. Helmes,	45	83
12	Barbara A. M'Leod,	26	25
13	Amanda M. Collins,	53	02
14	Peter M. Morrison,	37	50
15	Esther Lord,	29	16
16	Martha M'Neil,	82	50
17	Daniel LeBlanc,	2	50
18	Henry A. Sormany,	45	00
19	Jessie K. Leishman,	45	83
20	Jane Murray,	35	00
21	Abigal Batson,	45	00
22	Ada M. Kendall,	13	75
23	Do.	41	25
24	Philip Walsh,	75	00
25	Thomas O'Kelly,	75	00
26	Xenophon Perry,	2	50
27	Wm. Campbell,	30	00
28	Thomas Davis,	5	00
29	David P. Wetmore,	75	00
31	Daniel Robertson,	30	00
32	Harris S. Freeze,	15	00
33	Geo. C. Irvine,	37	50
34	Mary Parrett,	24	79
35	Charles E. Wightman,	37	50
36	Erasmus G. Price,	15	00
37	Wm. H. Grindley,	30	00
38	Donald Trager,	45	00
39	Sarah B. Wynne,	2	30
40	Mary Witherall,	2	30
41	Eliza Hickey,	2	30
42	John F. Dorothy,	12	50
43	Archelaus C. Wordan,	26	25
44	Deborah A. Chapman,	35	00
45	John Omar,	66	66
46	Maria Tilton,	65	62
47	Wm. W. Skinner,	45	00
48	Eliza A. Howell,	37	50
49	Julia M. Barker,	36	66
50	Maria A. Townsend,	45	83
51	Renvy S. Pelletier,	22	50
52	Sophia Cyr,	35	00
53	Sarah C. E. M'Lauchlan,	1	94
54	Sylvain P. Boudrou,	37	50
55	James Bently,	55	00
56	Olivia A. Parker,	35	00
57	Thos. Condell,	39	37
58	Melbourne M'Monagle,	7	50
59	Geo. Crookshank,	45	00
60	Chas. Wilson,	75	00
61	James Wallis,	53	34
62	C. Maria Tredwell,	11	46
63	John Moody,	37	50
64	Eliz. Wheeler,	45	83
65	Annie S. Buchanan,	55	00

196–66	Jas. Sinclair,	$110 00
197– 1	Jas. L. Simpson,	9 37
2	Harriet W. Alward,	17 50
3	Thos. Davis,	46 67
4	Amelia Peters,	55 00
5	George Coates,	37 50
6	George Lawrence,	30 00
7	John Jamison,	22 50
8	Mary S. Frazer,	40 00
9	Mary C. Conner,	35 00
10	Benj. B. M'Neal,	15 00
11	J. B. M'Kenzie,	20 63
12	Patrick Bennett,	18 75
13	Sarah C. M'Lauchlan,	17 50
14	Charles Meahan,	45 00
15	Alex. Estabrooks,	60 00
16	Delany M. Titus,	86 00
17	Jane M'Sweeny,	45 00
18	Manore Hammond,	25 30
19	Richard Ahern,	75 00
198– 1	Leopold A. Hoyt,	75 00
2	Roswell Wilbur,	68 75
3	James Seely,	45 00
4	Margaret A. Dusky,	55 00
5	Martha J. Hoar,	35 00
6	John W. M'Cardy,	45 00
7	Jane V. Read,	45 83
8	Arabella L. B. Wortman,	36 66
9	Annie M'Phail,	50 42
10	Amos Parkin,	45 00
11	James Lang,	45 00
12	Robert D. Robinson,	45 00
13	Wm. M'Kenzie,	31 87
14	David A. Keith,	41 25
15	John Pearson,	28 13
16	Wm. S. Steeves,	75 00
17	Anna B. Reid,	55 00
18	LeBaron Godard,	60 00
19	Edward S. Godfrey,	50 00
20	Mary E. Reid,	45 00
21	John Cairns,	45 00
22	William King,	12 50
24	Amanda Wilbur,	32 08
25	Cecilia Gallagher,	45 00
26	Richard Gross,	75 00
27	Wm. King,	59 37
28	Francis J. Dobson,	20 47
29	Rachael Steeves,	45 00
30	Agnes J. M'Almon,	27 50
31	Chipman Bishop,	70 83
32	Bessie Moore,	110 00
33	Martha Calhoun,	35 00
34	Sarah L. Peck,	82 50
35	Eliz. Barker,	55 00
36	Henrietta Stiles,	55 00
37	John Pearson,	45 00
38	Wm. Smyth,	37 50
39	Rich. Wilson,	37 50
40	Mary E. Peck,	55 00
198–41	Lucy E. Stiles,	$55 00
199– 1	James L. Simpson,	9 37
2	Edward Irvine,	45 00
3	Wm. Taylor,	75 00
4	George Stickney,	75 00
5	Richard S. Bowser,	75 00
6	Georgia Doucette,	45 00
7	Ellen Mahon,	35 00
8	Richard Sutton,	45 00
9	Richard Ahern,	71 87
10	Alex. M'Lauchlan,	50 00
11	James W. Smith,	60 00
12	James Simpson,	58 43
13	W. B. Harrison,	30 00
14	Mary E. Rideout,	45 00
15	Allen Jones,	41 25
16	Samuel F. Crawford,	75 00
17	James Boyd,	60 00
18	John Laverty,	41 25
19	Mary E. Mullin,	35 00
20	Mary E. Collins,	45 00
21	Mary M. Wilson,	60 50
22	John Geddes,	45 00
24	Harriet S. Wolhaupter,	3 75
25	Francis S. Holmes,	70 00
26	Catherine Mulhollin,	10 21
27	Mary Jane Wolhaupter,	13 12
28	Wm. E. Summer,	45 00
29	Richard Wheeler,	82 50
30	Caroline A. Raymond,	70 00
31	Teresa O'Brien,	45 00
32	Lydia Getchell,	45 00
33	Wm. Reid,	60 00
34	Hugh M'Grath,	45 00
35	Mary C. Watson,	91 67
36	Irene Shaw,	35 00
37	Donald Cameron,	45 00
38	Roger M'Elroy,	15 00
39	John Wallace,	41 25
40	Matilda L. Beardsly,	35 00
41	Olive A. Watson,	55 00
42	Emma C. Clements,	55 00
43	Eliz. J. Cupples,	55 00
44	Eliza Ann Smith,	55 00
45	Mary N. Jacob,	55 00
46	Eliz. R. Jacob,	45 00
47	Robella Joyner,	55 00
48	Elizabeth J. M'Indoe,	35 00
49	Barth. Lynch,	60 00
50	John Furlong,	45 00
51	Moody M'Guire,	45 00
52	Nathan B. Milberry,	80 00
53	Ellen C. Beardsly,	35 00
200– 1	Arthur W. Bent,	35 00
2	Geo. R. Parkin,	40 00
3	Eliz. Rose,	51 95
4	Sarah J. Dunn,	50 42
5	James Brown,	71 87
6	Samuel M'Cartney,	45 00

200– 7	Geo. H. Larkey,	$60	00
8	Benj. B. Lawrence,	45	00
9	Jane Connor,	35	00
10	Sarah Murphy,	48	13
11	Thos. O'Malley,	60	00
12	Michael Kelley,	60	00
13	John Gillespie,	45	00
14	John Thompson,	45	00
15	Mary W. Hill,	22	50
16	Leah M. Hayes,	55	00
17	Eliza J. Grant,	55	00
18	Mary S. Bell,	55	00
19	Hugh Morrison,	50	00
20	Alex. Stevenson,	45	00
21	Sarah Agnes Algar,	37	50
22	Emma J. Whitlock,	30	00
23	Harriet J. Gilley,	55	00
24	Mary A. Fitzgerald,	38	95
25	Robert Glenn,	75	00
26	B. Louisa Morrison,	45	00
27	Anna M. Wiscott,	35	00
28	Mary A. Fitzgerald,	57	60
29	Emma D. Anderson,	45	00
30	Harriett J. Gilley,	55	00
31	Sarah R. Thompson,	43	12
32	John M'Leod,	75	00
33	Mary J. Holmes,	9	17
34	Sarah A. Carson,	50	62
35	Daniel Larkin,	60	00
36	Amy G. Campbell,	55	00
37	Edward Spencer,	45	00
38	Eliza Carlyle,	67	50
39	Amanda M. Collins,	4	58
40	Emily Bothwick,	23	33
41	Mary Robinson,	38	50
42	Samuel M'Gowan,	45	00
43	Annie L. Berry,	35	00
44	James M'Bride,	75	00
45	Anna M. Wistcott,	35	00
46	Hannah Mann,	36	66
47	Barbara M'Dearmid,	70	00
48	J. Stephen Smith,	125	00
49	John B. Rossner,	60	00
50	Mary S. Versey,	45	00
51	John M'Garrigle,	75	00
52	Sarah M. Garcelon,	55	00
53	Charles M. Casewell,	45	00
54	Mary Helen Maxwell,	45	00
55	Lydia M. Randall,	35	00
56	Jane Alexander,	45	83
57	Chas. Kensley,	75	00
58	Maria W. Atherton,	68	75
59	James Dow,	75	00
60	Margaret A. Keough,	41	25
61	Robert Clarke,	45	00
62	Sarah J. Macnamara,	35	00
63	Eliza Ellis,	45	00
64	Gilbert S. Ware,	75	00
65	Caroline L. Dixon,	55	00
200–66	Alex. Greenlaw,	$40	00
67	John Williams,	60	00
68	John G. Doughty,	22	50
69	George T. Smith,	60	00
70	Hugh Copely,	60	00
71	Charles W. Hayes,	60	00
72	Charles M. Robinson,	35	00
201– 1	Elizabeth Smith,	35	00
2	Lucy Doucette,	23	33
3	Rachael Forbes,	32	09
4	Letitia Miller,	45	00
5	James D. Skelly,	45	00
6	Corns. Coughlan,	45	00
7	Ann Russell,	35	00
8	Maggie M'Carthy,	55	00
9	Hannah Malloy,	35	00
10	Jerome Boudreau,	60	00
11	Thomas Loane,	45	00
12	Christy Ann Aube,	35	00
13	John M'Muir,	45	00
14	Horatio G. Howard,	45	00
15	John L. Legere,	37	50
16	Theotrine Blanchard,	45	00
17	Louis Hache,	45	00
18	Juste Hache,	30	00
19	Guilluami Brand,	60	00
20	Thomas O'Kane,	75	00
21	Annie E. Egan,	35	00
22	John Hornibrook,	45	00
23	Sarah Rodgers,	17	50
24	Mary Russell,	35	00
25	FrancisJ. Perrote,	35	00
26	Narcissie Portier,	43	12
27	Jane Peters,	35	00
28	Ann Ellis,	35	00
29	John W. O'Corcoran,	45	00
30	Henry M. Sormany,	45	00
202– 1	Robert Chalmers,	62	50
2	Matthew Collins,	45	00
3	Elizabeth W. Grannell,	35	00
4	Jane Christal,	35	00
5	Theophilus Bellideau,	45	00
6	Andrew Porrier,	45	00
7	Damian Bourgeois,	45	00
8	Joseph Bristol,	45	00
9	Charles Gossetin,	45	00
10	Cyprian Dionne,	45	00
11	Elizabeth Richard,	23	33
12	Robert Richard,	45	00
13	Emilienne Maillett,	55	00
14	Arc. Glendinning,	6	25
15	George P. Davis,	45	00
16	Isabella R. Main,	55	00
17	Cain Spillain,	45	00
18	John W. Harnett,	60	00
19	Sarah Forster,	55	00
20	Mary Agnes Gifford,	55	00
21	Margt. Wright,	55	00
22	Jane Babinault,	55	00

202–23	Thomas Stothard,	$60 00
24	Jane Murray,	5 83
25	John Murray,	60 00
26	George R. Parker,	10 00
27	James Ray,	45 00
28	Sarah E. Powell,	55 00
29	Augusta Renaud,	45 00
30	Mary M'Phail,	55 07
31	Henrietta LeBlanc,	35 00
32	Alex. P. Landry,	60 00
203– 1	Ada M. Kendall,	13 75
2	Phillip Walsh,	75 00
3	Sarah Jane Gray,	45 00
4	Robt. Williams,	60 00
5	Ruth A. Easy,	35 00
6	Ruth Wetmore,	55 00
7	Thomas O'Rilley,	34 37
8	Hannah Raymond,	43 53
9	Grace H. Black,	55 00
10	Walter W. Gladstone,	41 25
11	David P. Chisholm,	60 00
12	Edmund Outram,	60 00
13	Eleanor Patterson,	55 00
14	Wm. C. Gladstone,	50 00
15	Hannah M. Spencer,	45 00
16	Wm. Campbell,	45 00
17	Henrietta Crandall,	96 25
18	James E. Ruth,	45 00
19	Anna G. Flaherty,	45 00
20	James Plume,	33 75
21	Thos. C. Stockton,	50 00
22	Thomas Main,	13 33
23	Jacob N. Pitts,	22 50
24	Adelaide E. Price,	55 00
25	John Nugent,	60 00
26	Ellen M. M'Dougall,	35 00
27	Jane M'Dougall,	55 00
28	Sarah E. Watts,	45 00
29	Sarah E. Flewelling,	55 00
30	Mary J. Ogilvie,	45 00
31	Amelia Peters,	55 00
32	Amelia J. Larkey,	45 00
33	David P. Wetmore,	68 75
34	Emma Bertha Frost,	55 00
35	Emily D. Ketchum,	55 00
36	Alfred L. Baxter,	15 00
37	Margaret Demill,	55 00
38	Daniel Robertson,	50 00
39	Clarissa Raymond,	25 20
40	John C. P. Frazer,	75 00
41	George W. Hay,	60 00
42	George C. Stanley,	45 00
43	Mary E. Dickle,	22 50
44	Clarissa F. A. Northrup,	45 00
45	Abigail Clarke,	55 00
46	James Hasten,	67 50
47	Margaret J. Bates,	35 00
48	Samuel Cromwell,	60 00
49	John Robertson,	60 00
203–50	Daniel J. Gillis,	$50 00
51	R. Murry Boyer,	60 00
52	Martha N. Goslin,	35 00
53	Sabine Bolton,	45 00
54	Jane Murray,	45 00
55	Eleanor A. Musgrove,	35 00
56	A. Alfred Coates,	60 00
57	Cynthia Bardon,	55 00
58	Sarah J. Lockhart,	55 00
59	Agnes Murray,	55 00
60	John Barrett,	45 00
61	Samuel M'Cready,	45 00
62	John Raymond,	75 00
63	Francis J. Mercer,	35 00
64	Benj. J. Herritt,	60 00
65	Martin C. O'Meally,	45 00
66	Edwd. Henderson,	45 00
67	Ann Jane M'Carron,	45 83
68	Samuel C. Wilber,	56 25
69	Isaac Tranton,	45 00
70	Adeline A. Sherman,	35 00
71	Harris H. Freeze,	60 00
72	Esther Howe,	55 00
74	Isabella M'Innes,	15 00
75	Joseph L. Smith,	60 00
76	Eliza O. Jordan,	55 09
77	Amelia Rawath,	52 70
78	Chas. E. Wightman,	7 50
79	Martha M. Barlow,	35 00
80	William M'Rae,	45 00
81	Hugh Morris,	75 00
82	Marimette Jenks,	55 00
204– 1	John M'Kenzie,	60 00
2	John Minchie,	60 00
3	Wm. H. Grindlay,	50 00
4	George Johnston,	75 00
5	Mary J. Banford,	45 00
6	James Rosborough,	50 00
7	Mary A. Millar,	35 00
8	A. M'Kenzie,	60 00
9	Charles Anthony,	45 00
10	Elizabeth Orr,	35 00
11	James Henderson,	45 00
12	Catherine Tweedie,	35 00
13	Bridget Flannagan,	35 00
14	Ann Quinton,	55 00
15	Sarah B. Wynne,	55 00
16	Jonathan Carmalt,	45 00
17	Ann Tweedy,	58 33
18	Donald Frazer,	7 50
19	Catherine Crummin,	23 33
20	John Kelly,	45 00
21	Peter Kelly,	45 00
22	Catherine Kelly,	32 09
23	William Noble,	49 50
24	Mary E. Hetherinton,	45 83
25	Grace M'Millan,	55 00
26	J. M. Congraw,	75 00
27	Erasmus G. Price,	45 00

204–28	Michael Flinn,	$60 00
29	John Ferguson,	45 00
30	Jane Loggie,	55 00
31	Charles S. Ramsay,	60 00
32	Eliza Hickey,	55 00
33	Margaret Lawlor,	55 00
34	Mary Wetherall,	55 00
35	Mary Kavanah,	45 00
36	John Hamilton,	120 00
37	Sarah Bird,	55 00
38	Caroline Grierson,	3 75
39	Elizabeth Drinen,	35 00
40	Geo. Lawrence,	15 00
41	John Jamieson,	22 50
42	Donald Bell,	45 00
43	Fannie Frazer,	45 00
205– 1	Rebecca Crandall,	55 00
2	Sarah Taylor,	43 54
3	Howard Alward,	100 00
4	Wm. M'Clintock,	28 12
5	Robt. Black,	60 00
6	Joseph M'Donald,	60 00
7	Joseph L. Mullin,	60 00
8	John C. Mott,	100 00
9	Emeline M'Donald,	45 00
10	Chas. A. M'Alpine,	75 00
11	Rachael Reid,	52 70
12	Wm. Milroy,	75 00
13	Margaret S. Frazer,	5 00
14	Michael Donnelly,	37 50
15	John Frazer,	60 00
16	Elizabeth F. Elliot,	35 00
17	Catherine Elliot,	45 00
18	John W. Loan,	30 00
19	Arthur M'Nutt Taylor,	50 00
20	Eliz. M'Roberts,	50 42
21	Louisa A. Peatman,	55 00
22	Hugh Bell,	60 00
23	John F. Dorothy,	104 37
24	Emera Corallard,	67 50
25	Thomas Moore,	60 00
26	Benjamin Hayes,	60 00
27	Sarah Taylor,	9 17
28	Hannah Snodgrass,	55 00
29	Richard Thompson,	80 00
31	Samuel Knight,	60 00
32	Wm. Somerville,	60 00
33	Robert Robertson,	37 50
34	Honorah T. M'Glinchy,	20 62
35	Wm. Mitchell,	45 00
36	Catherine Gray,	45 00
37	Thos. Derrah,	60 00
38	Wm. Lowrie,	45 00
39	Dennis Murphy,	45 00
40	Jas. Kinsley,	45 00
41	Wm. J. Robston,	75 00
42	Wm. Tilley,	60 00
43	Euphemia Murray,	45 00
45	John Clarke,	62 50
205–46	Susan Stewart,	$35 00
206– 1	Samuel O'Brien,	50 00
2	Jas. B. M'Kenzie,	35 00
3	Wm. Gray,	45 00
4	Donald Downie,	45 00
5	Seraph Calhoun,	36 46
6	Archibald Cameron,	1[illegible] 50
7	Nathaniel Perrott,	45 00
8	Donald M'Lean,	15 00
9	John M'Allister,	39 37
10	Louisa M. Little,	35 00
11	John Little,	60 00
12	Agnes M'Lean,	45 00
13	Donald M'Allister,	45 00
14	Mary P. Gilbraith,	35 00
207– 1	Lavinia Sherwood,	16 04
2	William Bennett,	60 00
3	John Donaldson,	45 00
4	Cath. Buchannan,	31 87
5	Bernard B. Smith,	45 00
6	Winfred B. Graham,	55 00
7	Alice M. Flaherty,	28 12
8	Mary M. Wallace,	55 00
9	Charles White,	75 00
10	Simon Frazer,	12 50
11	Eliz. M'Cann,	35 00
12	Eliz. Crawford,	35 00
13	Ann Jane Mott,	70 00
14	John M'Cust,	45 00
15	Eliz. Baisley,	45 00
16	Samuel M'Dermott,	45 00
17	Jane Cunard,	45 00
18	Rebecca Riddell,	45 00
19	Eugene Rogan,	60 00
20	John Brook,	60 00
21	John Ring,	60 00
22	Joseph A. Wetmore,	60 00
23	Ebenezer M. Scribner,	60 00
24	John V. Roberts,	60 00
25	Charles Cody,	60 00
26	Robert M'Cann,	60 00
27	Annie Montague,	55 00
28	Ann Jane Moore,	55 00
29	James Mulholland,	75 00
30	Thomas E. Burke,	150 00
31	Charles O'Donnall,	112 50
32	John Finen,	75 00
33	John L. M'Innis,	75 00
34	Robert A. Simpson,	75 00
35	Thomas Simpson,	75 00
36	James M'Clintock,	125 00
37	Foster M'Farlane,	75 00
38	Hannah C. Perry,	55 00
39	Henrietta Bryant,	55 00
40	S. Caroline Frost,	55 00
41	Mary Miller,	55 00
42	Ellen Plummer,	55 00
43	Mary A. Watts,	55 00
44	Eliz. Estey,	55 00

207–45	Barbara S. Milligan,	$55 00
46	Amelia Thompson,	45 00
47	Mary M. Wesley,	45 00
48	Mary DeWolf Wilson,	60 00
49	Fred. K. Blatch,	60 00
50	William Kearney,	60 00
51	Mary Ann O'Grady,	35 00
52	Dorcas Turner,	35 00
53	Timothy Murphy,	45 00
54	Terrence Quinn,	60 00
55	Rebecca J. Neal,	43 75
56	James Ritchie,	75 00
57	John M'Intosh,	75 00
58	Granville F. Foster,	75 00
59	Joseph E. W. Holder,	75 00
60	John Kenneally,	75 00
61	Michael Donoven,	75 00
62	Harriet M'Cormack,	45 00
63	Sarah French,	55 00
64	Mary Ann Walsh,	55 00
65	Ann Duncan,	55 00
66	Sophia E. Cooper,	55 00
67	Deborah Purdy,	55 00
68	Amelia T. Walker,	55 00
69	Rebecca Porter,	55 00
70	Olivia L. Smith,	45 83
71	Gabel Cosgrove,	45 00
72	Helen Maria Boyd,	35 00
73	John Sullivan,	45 00
74	Louisa Kierstead,	45 00
75	Patrick Bennett,	45 00
76	Sarah A. Bowser,	55 00
77	Thomasin V. Towns,	55 00
78	Isabella B. Murphy,	50 42
79	Jane Brown,	45 00
80	Andrew Carleton,	60 00
81	Ann M'Afee,	35 00
82	Mary Patterson,	66 13
83	Sarah O. Owen,	55 00
84	Philip Murphy,	45 00
85	John Farrell,	45 00
86	Rachael Trimble,	46 67
87	Flora A. Powell,	30 00
88	Dorothea Murphy,	45 00
89	Harriet S. Alleine,	55 00
90	Michael M'Gin,	60 00
91	Arthur Park,	60 00
92	Wm Beatty,	60 00
93	Robt. H. Davis,	45 00
94	John Flaherty,	45 00
95	Margaret M'Gin,	16 03
96	Sarah Carland,	27 70
97	Margaret M'Gin,	35 00
98	Sarah E. Whipple,	52 50
208– 1	Adeline Smith,	55 00
2	Elizabeth Smith,	45 00
3	Sarah Davis,	55 00
4	Wm. W. Skinner,	15 00
5	Amanda C. Kelley,	50 42
208– 6	David P. Harris,	$67 50
7	Ann S. Flewelling,	35 00
8	Phebe M. Watts,	26 25
9	Elizabeth A. Dow,	35 00
10	Mary E. Simpson,	45 00
11	John W. Loan,	25 00
12	Christina Dennison,	29 16
13	Eleanor Lynch,	35 00
14	Eliza A. Howell,	7 00
15	Margaret C. Gill,	41 25
16	Andrew M'Geehan,	22 50
17	Sarah Ann Carman,	35 00
18	Frederick W. Fowler,	60 00
19	Thomas Wright,	60 00
20	Maria A. Townsend,	9 17
21	Richard T. Townsend,	45 00
22	Eliza M'Lauchlan,	55 00
209– 1	Chas. H. M'Kenzie,	42 50
2	Sarah C. E. M'Lauchlan,	35 00
3	Emily S. Hammond,	55 00
4	Roger M'Elroy,	30 00
5	Eliza A. Vandine,	35 00
6	Chas. Meehan,	40 00
7	Robt. Coldwell,	75 00
8	Maria M. Cunningham,	55 00
9	Mary Hamilton,	35 00
10	Etienne Couture,	10 00
11	Louis Gagnon,	45 00
12	Julia A. Sirois,	35 00
13	Neil Donahoe,	45 00
14	Murray B. Cox,	45 00
15	Remi S. Pellitier,	45 00
16	Narcisse Gagnor,	45 00
17	Thomas Chasse,	45 00
18	Julia Tremblay,	45 00
19	Scholastic Pinet,	35 00
20	Dorothea Estrabrook,	35 00
21	Sarah Barker,	35 00
22	Mathias Nadeau,	45 00
23	Geo. Gagne,	37 50
24	Hermengilda Couillard,	45 00
25	Sophia Cyr,	35 00
26	Francis Leveque,	42 50
210– 1	Peter A. Landry,	42 00
2	Henry Legere,	46 87
3	Benj. Corrigan,	52 50
4	Patrick O'Bert,	45 00
5	William Foxton,	45 00
6	Jane Crawford,	35 00
7	Mary J. Dalton,	35 00
8	Colin VanBuskirk,	45 00
9	Olivia E. Oulton,	55 00
10	William Brennick,	57 50
11	Enoch B. Phalon,	55 00
12	John Friel,	25 00
13	Anselm LeBlanc,	22 50
14	John Wiseman,	45 00
15	A. J. Wiseman,	45 00
16	Sylvan P. Bourdro,	37 50

210–17	Julia A. Chapman,	$35 00
18	Lewis O. DeLingley,	45 00
19	Maximillian T. Richard,	45 00
20	Michael M'Sweeny,	45 00
21	Edward V. Tait,	62 50
22	Thomas A. LeBlanc,	45 00
23	Rebecca Weldon,	50 42
24	Thomas A. Chapman,	45 00
25	Warren C. Perrigo,	60 00
26	John W. M'Manus,	45 00
27	Edward Groundwater,	45 00
28	Amasa Bourgois,	45 00
29	James Doherty,	52 50
30	Catherine Hennesy,	55 00
31	Alison Nesbit,	55 00
32	Mary Read,	55 00
33	Jane M'Sweeny,	45 00
34	DeLancy M. Titus,	60 00
35	James Bentley,	65 00
36	Mary Jane Harris,	35 00
37	Sarah Jane M'Inerny,	35 00
38	Donald M'Intosh,	45 00
39	Warren Wallace,	60 00
40	Elizabeth Lawrence,	35 00
41	Julia A. Cahill,	35 00
42	Julia A. West,	35 00
43	Giles V. Smith,	45 00
44	James C. King,	41 66
45	Wm. Thos. A. Somers,	45 00
46	Ellen A. Wells,	73 33
47	Mary Ann Lyons,	55 00
48	Mary Jane Chapman,	30 62
49	Grace Murphy,	45 00
50	Isaac Quinn,	45 00
51	Eliza Jane Coates,	52 50
52	Mary Jane Stevens,	45 00
53	Tobias Addy,	68 75
54	Olivia A. Parkin,	31 12
55	Elizabeth Mills,	35 00
56	Hannah Bell,	45 00
57	George Cruikshank,	15 00
58	Margaret Meyers,	55 00
59	Daniel Bristol,	41 25
60	Sophia M. Nesbitt,	55 00
61	Calixte Richard,	25 00
62	Pacifique Bellivot,	45 00
63	Edward Withers,	75 00
64	Henry Renourd,	60 00
65	Hippolyte LeBlanc,	40 00
66	Margt. A. Fawcett,	45 00
67	Ruth E. Tingley,	45 00
68	Ellen P. Chappell,	35 00
69	Rufus W. Gooden,	75 00
70	Rufus C. Wry,	60 00
71	William A. Barnes,	75 00
72	Charlotte Coster,	17 50
211– 1	Catherine Blair,	55 00
2	Luke Lawson,	41 25
3	Martha M'Lauchlan,	35 00
211– 4	Thomas Crowley,	$83 75
5	Maggie O'Brien,	46 67
6	James Wallis,	6 66
7	Matilda A. Myles,	7 50
8	Hugh A. Mount,	27 00
9	Counsel T. Hendry,	75 00
10	Joseph Wallett,	60 00
11	Emeline R. Smith,	52 50
12	James Laird,	60 00
13	Carleton E. Taylor,	58 75
14	Lydia Parent,	35 00
15	Jane T. Yerxa,	45 00
16	Cath. M'Glinchy,	55 00
17	Charles H. Jacob,	60 00
18	Teresa Thompson,	50 42
19	John Lynch,	60 00
20	John M. Smith,	47 50
21	John R. Egan,	46 87
22	Martha Louisa Howell,	17 50
23	James F. Gordon,	13 34
24	Hannah A. Barker,	35 00
25	James Rosborough,	25 00
26	Mary M'Glynn,	45 00
27	William Meally,	22 50
28	Solomon Denton,	75 00
29	Mary Denton,	35 00
30	Lucy Ann Hartt,	55 00
31	Mary H. Hopkins,	55 00
32	Joanna Peters,	55 00
33	Annie E. Currie,	55 00
34	Susan L. Taylor,	55 00
35	Caroline A. Magee,	82 50
36	Ruth A. Estey,	35 00
37	H. Catherine Estey,	17 50
38	Jesse Bonnell,	35 00
39	Eleanor Wright,	35 00
40	Louisa C. Marsh,	35 00
41	Adeline Thomas,	35 00
42	Thomas Howell,	45 00
43	James Brisand,	45 00
44	David H. Holder,	75 00
45	Mary C. Gill,	4 58
46	Amelia Barrett,	45 00
47	Sarah C. Rigby,	22 50
48	Cyrus Perkins,	41 25
49	Owen M'Lauchlan,	45 00
50	Isabella Humphrey,	42 00
51	Alex. Hay,	22 50
52	Victoria Smith,	55 00
53	David Glendinning,	60 00
54	William Hamilton,	66 00
55	Daniel Meagher,	39 37
56	Honoro T. M'Glinchey,	15 00
57	Wm. M'Knight,	33 75
58	Margaret Gilman,	4 58
59	Elizabeth Wheeler,	9 17
60	Charles M'Brearty,	60 00
61	George D. Carter,	60 00
62	George M'Leod,	50 00

211–63	John Moody,	$37 50
64	Mamre Hammond,	9 70
65	Cornelius Lawney,	45 00
66	Chas. S. Ingraham,	60 00
67	Sarah Jane Wisely,	45 00
68	John Watson,	45 00
69	Arthur C. Bully,	45 00
70	Samuel A. Webb,	68 75
71	Edward W. Patterson,	36 67
72	Joseph M'Leod,	35 00
73	Mary T. Carman,	4 58
74	Catherine M'Dowall,	17 50
75	James Cromwell,	60 00
76	Aaron S. Hartt,	60 00
77	Donald Buchanan,	60 00
78	Julia J. Magee,	45 00
79	Eliz. Johnston,	35 00
80	Joseph M'Leod,	10 00
81	Martha E. Nevers,	55 00
82	Donald M'Donald,	45 00
83	Thomas Gemmell,	75 00
84	Jane Taylor,	35 00
85	George Parker,	62 50
86	Charles A. Miles,	90 00
212– 1	Ivory Kilburn,	140 00
2	Robert Armstrong,	120 62
3	Robert Boyd,	130 00
4	William M'Intosh,	150 00
5	Robert Pool,	150 00
6	George E. Baxton,	150 00
7	Edwin N. Sharp,	150 00
8	John Caulfield,	110 50
9	Henry A. Vradenburg,	110 00
10	Ebenezer D. Miller,	134 00
11	Robert Limond,	130 00
12	M. Allan Wall,	150 00
13	Charles N. Tucker,	150 00
14	Robert Burns,	45 00
15	John Montgomery,	150 00
16	W. W. B. Anderson,	150 00
17	James G. M'Curdy,	150 00
18	Nathan Smith,	150 00
213– 1	Lavinia M'Latchey,	45 00
213– 4	William D. Read,	$3 00
5	Izaiah B. Kinne,	30 00
6	Charles O'Donnell,	45 00
7	Sarah J. Vantassell,	55 00
8	Rebecca J. Smith,	41 25
9	Anna M. Andrews,	25 08
10	Alfred Rewly,	45 00
11	James Dalton,	75 00
12	James King,	45 00
13	David B. White,	60 00
14	Harriett W. Alward,	17 50
15	Anna M. Murphy,	27 70
16	Harriet E. Barter,	18 96
17	Daniel C. Rose,	50 00
18	Mary E. Glendinning,	45 83
19	Ada M. Kendall,	41 25
20	Benj. Williamston,	50 00
21	Charles A. Faulkner,	41 25
22	John Megan,	37 50
23	George Coates,	37 50
24	Martha M. Barlow,	10 00
25	Mary Hanington,	55 00
26	Donald Fraser,	37 50
27	Mary M'Manus,	50 42
28	James Sinclair,	9 37
29	George Lawrence,	31 87
30	Thos. M. Musgrove,	62 50
31	John Clarke,	45 00
32	Eliza A. Howell,	37 50
33	Rebecca Cunningham,	35 00
34	Andrew W. Symth,	33 75
35	Angelique Gagnon,	35 00
36	Thomas Condall,	32 50
37	Warren C. Perrigo,	42 50
38	John Keenan,	37 50
39	Elizabeth Mills,	35 00
40	George Crookshank,	45 00
41	Vivian W. Tippit,	60 00
42	Fannie E. Mayes,	27 70
43	Matthew Barrett,	75 00
44	Henrietta C. Fletcher,	41 25
45	Robert Aitken,	150 00
46	George E. Thorne,	106 25

Series 1863 and prior, ...	$39,800 08	$79,020 36
Series 1864, ...	39,220 28	

Abstract of School Warrants issued in 1864.

County.	Parish Schools.	Superior Schools.	Total.
Albert, ...	$3,966 51	... ...	$3,966 51
Carleton, ...	5,558 27	$1,131 62	6,689 89
Charlotte, ...	8,354 80	... ...	8,354 80
Gloucester, ...	2,407 29	187 50	2,594 79
Kent, ...	3,408 52	... ...	3,408 52
King's, ...	8,901 87	1,232 33	10,134 20
Northumberland, ...	4,392 52	250 00	4,642 52
Queen's, ...	5,079 39	455 00	5,534 39
Restigouche, ...	1,151 24	230 00	1,381 24
Saint John, ...	10,920 86	1,108 75	12,029 61
Sunbury, ...	2,241 85	200 00	2,441 85
Victoria, ...	2,521 45	300 00	2,821 45
Westmorland, ...	8,015 74	300 00	8,315 74
York, ...	7,698 64	300 00	7,998 64
	$74,618 95	$5,695 20	$80,314 15

Paid in 1864, ...	$39,220 28	$80,314 15
Unpaid 31st October 1864, ...	41,093 87	

J. R. PARTELOW.

TREASURY WARRANTS REMAINING UNPAID 31st OCTOBER 1864.

No. and Date.	In whose favor.	Services, &c.	Amount.	Total.
1857.				
56	Stockholders,	European and North American Railway,	$377 00	
284	Bye Roads,	Balance,	33 00	
330–13	Rebecca Hayward,	Pension,	40 00	
1858.				$450 00
100– 2	Thomas M'Carthy,	Education,	$24 00	
262	John Leonard,	Pension,	32 74	
286– 7	R. Howard,	do.	40 00	
8	A. M'Kay,	do.	40 00	
327	Bye Roads,	Balance,	40 00	
335–13	M. J. Hawkins,	Education,	35 00	
18	William Keen,	do.	88 50	
1859.				300 24
165	J. G. Stevens,	Agriculture, Saint Croix,	$200 00	
207–10	William Bayard,	Indians, Saint Croix,	30 00	
11	Richard E. Steeves,	Indians, Albert,	30 00	
273	Bye Roads,	Balance,	140 00	
1860.				400 00
57	Edward B. Smith,	Bear Bounties,	$40 00	
140– 8	F. Gauvreau,	Indians,	40 00	
264	Bye Roads,	Balance,	300 00	
1861.				380 00
155– 1	A. C. Hammond,	Sick and Indigent Indians,	$50 00	
165–15	S. D. Macpherson,	Repairing Sword for Sergeant at Arms,	0 75	
33	William Grosvenor,	Sundries for Speaker,	3 20	
166– 2	Proprietor Sussex Times,	Advertising for House of Assembly,	5 50	
217	A. C. Hammond,	Indians, Tobique,	50 00	
239	Bye Roads,	Balance,	374 00	
				483 43

1862.				
195– 4	Edward Bowes,	Advertising for House of Assembly,	$1 00	
8	D. B. Howe,	Do. do.	1 00	
11	A. W. Smith,	Do. do.	0 50	
12	T. W. Anglin,	Do. do.	0 50	
16	Robert Orr,	Use of Sleigh,	3 00	
27	John Turner,	Stage Driver, Extra services,	20 00	
264	Charles J. Sayre,	To pay for taking John Howan to Penitentiary,	48 00	
269	Bye Roads,	Balance,	340 63	
1863.				414 63
229	Bye Roads,	Balance,	$10 00	
297	Chief Com. of Works,	Do.	12 00	
387	Do.	To pay Duties,	263 22	
1864.				285 22
6	Sergeants Patrick Kerrigan, Fred. M'Cormac, J. Kelly,	For conviction of Deserter,	$30 00	
		Services in arresting and convicting Deserter,	5 00	
65	Robert White,	Costs in several Suits while he was Attorney General,	156 92	
164	Charles Fisher,	Indians, Charlotte County,	30 00	
178–13	Rev. John Quinn,	School Libraries, balance,	20 00	
278	John Bennet,	Pension,	40 00	
283– 1	Sarah Greenlaw,	Bye Roads, Greenwich, King's, $39 00		
287–64	Wm. Mills and two others,	Do. do. 15 00		
73	J. Prescott,	Do. do. 143 00		
79	Chief Com. of Works,	Do. Botsford, Westmorland, 10 00		
122	Wm. M'Glashin & two others,	Do. Addington, Restigouche, 474 00		
160	Adam Duncan,	Do. St. John, 200 00		
168	Chief Com. of Works,	Do. Quaco, do. 140 00		
175	Phillip Mosher,	Do. Musquash, do. 10 00—	1,031 00	
176	A. Menzies,	To pay Board of Works for Maps,	33 57	
374	John Bennet,	Bye Road Bridges, balance,	270 00	
378	Chief Com. of Works,	Balance,	1,303 85	
380	Do.	*Carried forward,*	$2,920 34	$2,713 52

Treasury Warrants remaining unpaid 31st October 1864.—Continued.

No. and Date.	In whose favor.	Services, &c.		Amount.	Total.
		Brought forward,		$2,920 34	$2,713 52
385	John Bennet,	School Libraries,		24 18	
389	John Hardie,	Newcastle Grammar School,		200 00	
390	Major Sewell,	To reward parties for apprehending Deserter,		20 00	
392	John Flewelling,	Jury Fees, October Term, Common Pleas, King's,		60 30	
393	John Bennet,	Persons attending Training School,		120 00	
395	D. G. M'Laughlin,	Salary as Fishery Warden,		75 00	
396	E. H. Wilmot,	University,		1,100 00	
398– 1	Hon. Neville Parker,	Judge Supreme Court,	$800 00		
3	Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway,	Chief Commissioner of Works,	600 00		
4	Beverley Robinson,	Provincial Treasurer,	500 00		
5	John Bennet,	Superintendent of Schools,	300 00		
6	Edmund H. Duval,	Inspector of Schools.	250 00		
8	Thos. W. Wood,	Do. do.	250 00		
9	E. C. Freeze,	Do. do.	250 00		
10	Daniel Morrison,	Do. do.	250 00		
11	William Mills,	Teacher of Training School,	250 00		
12	John Mills,	Assistant do.	75 00		
13	Amanda Aitkin,	Do. do.	29 16		
16	William Smith,	Controller of Customs,	275 00		
17	William Clawson,	Clerk do.	150 00		
18	William M. Smith,	Inspector of Steamers, St. John,	200 00		
19	William Dunlop,	Do. do. Miramichi,	50 00		
20	Robert Shives,	Emigrant Agent,	100 00		
21	Hon. J. S. Saunders,	Clerk of the Crown on Circuits,	250 00		
22	A. R. Wetmore,	Do. Supreme Court,	100 00		
23	John Ansley,	Clerk Board of Health, St. John,	150 00		
24	James S. Beek,	Librarian Legislative Library,	125 00—	4,954 16	
399	Hon James Steadman,	Postmaster General,		5,500 00	
400	R. W. Crookshank,	Support of Penitentiary,		500 00	
401	Do.	Do. Lunatic Asylum,		4,000 00	
405	Chief Com. of Works,	Departmental Expenses,		2,000 00	
410	Do.	For Petitcodiac Bridge,		5,000 00	
					26,473 98
					$29,187 50
		Parish School Warrants 1863 and prior.			
153–55	Anna Carson, ...	... ...	$8 75		
161–12	Thadeus Powers,	... ...	3 00		
162–10	Catherine M'Dowell,	... ...	2 91		
186–53	W. G. T. Sims,	... ...	21 25		
188–30	Matilda A. Cromwell,	... ...	20 00		
187–21	John Flanagan,	... ...	43 12		
194–57	Donald M'Donald,	... ...	3 37		
196–30	Margaret E. Cain,	... ...	3 85		
198–23	Susanna Rogers,	... ...	1 96		
199–23	Hugh T. Parlee,	... ...	2 50		
203–73	George Coates,	... ...	7 50		
205–30	Caleb Secord,	... ...	37 50		
44	John O'Mar,	... ...	8 34		
213– 2	Sarah A. Hoar,	... ...	37 50		
3	John Wilson,	... ...	25 00—	226 55	
	Total issued for second half of 1864,	... ...		40,973 57	
					41,200 12
	Total Treasury Warrants unpaid,	... ...		... ...	$70,387 62
	Total Treasury Warrants issued in 1864,	... ...		... ...	$453,608 04
	Paid by Provincial Treasurer prior to 31st October,	... ...		$425,464 69	
	Unpaid per foregoing list,	... ...		26,473 98	
	Warrants on Special Funds, unpaid or sent to Out-Bays,	... ...		1,669 37—	$453,608 04

J. R. PARTELOW.

Classification of Warants issued on the Treasury during the Fiscal Year ended 31st October, 1864.

Civil List, ...			... $58,000 00
Legislative Expenses, viz:—			
Officers and Servants Legislative Council, ...		$4,769 50	
Do. do. House of Assembly, ...		5,188 00	
Members pay and travelling expenses, Legislative Council, ...		6,284 00	
Do. do. House of Assembly,		11,359 20	
Printing 1864, ...		8,491 55	
Contingencies, Legislative Council, ...		3,222 01	
Do. House of Assembly, ...		2,754 53	
			42,068 79
Judicial Expenses, viz:—			
Judges, Officers, and Servants' Salaries, ...		$6,360 00	
Jurors' Fees, ...		5,322 30	
Conveyance of Prisoners to Penitentiary, ...		273 40	
Costs in investigation of disaster to Steam'r Sunbury,		96 66	
Costs in Suits paid Hon. C. Fisher when Att'y Gen.		156 92	
			12,209 28
Collection and Protection of Revenue.			
Saint John Establishment.			
Provincial Treasurer, Salary, ...	$2,000 00		
Controller & Clerk, and Appraisers,	1,900 00		
Clerks and Warehouse Keeper, ...	4,676 68		
Waiters, Searchers and Tide Surv'rs,	2,160 00		
Warehouse Lockers, $2,400 00			
Less—Received on Acct. 640 00			
	1,760 00		
Tide Waiters, Boatmen, & Mess'ger,	3,910 81		
Rent, Books, Stationery,			
and Contingencies, $2,183 24			
Less—Rec'd for old Boat, 5 57			
	2,177 67		
		$18,585 16	
Out-Bays.			
Deputy Treasurers' and Collectors' Salaries, ...	$3,000 00		
Waiters and Searchers, ...	2,055 00		
Tide Waiters, ...	3,406 83		
Preventive Officers, ...	1,416 18		
Landing Surveyor and Gauging, ...	714 45		
Repairs of Boats, &c.	10 98		
		10,603 44	
			29,188 60
Post Office.			
Salary of Postmaster General, ...		$2,400 00	
In aid of Revenue, ...		22,000 00	
			24,400 00
Carried forward, ...			$165,866 67

Brought forward, ...			$165,866 67
Lunatic Asylum, support, ...			16,000 00
Provincial Penitentiary.			
Support, ...		$6,200 00	
To make good loss by fire, 1863, ...		2,688 00	
			8,888 00
Public Works.			
Chief Commissioner's Salary, ...		$2,400 00	
General purposes, Roads and Bridges, &c. ...		72,000 00	
Bye Roads, ...		44,480 50	
Special for certain Roads, &c.		465 00	
Rebuilding Penitentiary Manufactory, ...		4,479 95	
Petitcodiac Bridge, ...		5,000 00	
			128,825 45
Education.			
Public Institutions, ...		$12,180 00	
County Grammar Schools, ...		5,213 87	
Training School—Salaries, ...	$1,595 66		
Rent, ...	276 00		
Attendance, ...	2,230 00		
		4,101 66	
Chief Superintendent, Clerk, and Contingencies of Office, including printing Report, ...		2,467 59	
Inspectors—Salaries and Postage, &c. ...		4,130 46	
University Endowment, ...		4,400 00	
Class Books, Maps, and Libraries, ...		884 60	
Schools at Heron Island and Chatham, ...		135 00	
Rachael Martin, Pension, ...		80 00	
Douglas Medal, ...		40 00	
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax, ...		300 00	
Parish and Superior Schools, ...		80,314 15	
			114,247 33
Agriculture.			
Advances to Provincial Board, ...		1,400 00	
On account of Provincial Exhibition, ...		3,000 00	
Advances to Societies, ...		7,832 00	
Printing, ...		352 00	
			12,584 00
Fisheries.			
Campo Bello Fishery Society, 1863,	$160 00		
Do. do. 1864,	186 00		
		$346 00	
Salaries of Wardens, &c.		1,919 17	
			2,265 17
Public Health.			
Provincial Board, ...		$1,500 00	
Tracadie Lazaretto, ...		3,040 00	
Vaccination, Charlotte, ...		80 00	
			4,620 00
Carried forward, ...			$453,296 62

Brought forward, ...			$453,296 62
Steam Boat Inspectors, ...			1,000 00
Pensions, ...			660 00
Indians, ...			1,620 00
Military and Militia.			
Advances to Adjutant General, ...	$10,000 00		
Apprehension of Deserters, ...	575 00		
Printing, including Report, ...	309 06		
Rent of Drill Rooms, ...	360 00		
Land for Forts at Negro Point and Red Head,	3,290 70		
			14,534 76
Immigration, ...			1,000 80
Elections, ...			598 40
Geological Survey, ...			700 00
Unforeseen expenses, ...			2,945 07
Special Funds.			
Railways, ...	$38,106 39		
Light Houses—			
Bay of Fundy, Balance 1863,	$991 45		
" 1864,	9,800 00		
Miscou and Escuminac,	1,743 90		
Richibucto,	942 67		
		13,478 02	
Sick and Disabled Seamen, ...	2,643 37		
Buoys and Beacons, ...	3,338 76		
			57,566 54
			$533,922 19
Paid at the Treasury in 1864—			
General Warrants, ...	$425,464 69		
Parish and Superior School Warrants, ...	39,220 28		
Warrrants on Special Funds sent to Out-Bays,	1,669 37		
			466,354 34
Unpaid 31st October 1864—			
General Warrants, ...	$26,473 98		
School "	41,093 87		
			67,567 85
			$533,922 19

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 4.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Sums received and paid for Interest by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

DR.

Extra Premium on Exchange for £4000 remitted Baring Bros. & Co.				$444 45	
Do.	do.	2500	do.	277 78	
Do.	do.	1000	do.	111 12	
Do.	do.	1500	do.	166 67	
Do.	do.	2000	do.	222 22	
Do.	do.	3000	do.	266 67	
Do.	do.	5000	do.	444 44	
Do.	do.	3000	do.	266 67	
					$2,200 02
Interest on £31,000 stg. Debentures to 1st January, ...					4,508 64
Do.	31,000	do.	1st July, ...		4,508 64
Do.	28,000 stg.	New Loan,	1st January, ...		4,072 32
Do.	28,000	do.	1st July, ...		4,072 32
B. Bros. & Co. Balance of Interest on Current Account, Stg.				£207 14 10	
Stamps, £11 15; Postages, &c. £6 12 7,				18 7 7	
					1,085 38
Coupons from Debentures under Act 19 Vic. c. 20, ...					4,008 00
Paid Interest to Savings Bank, viz :—					
At Saint John, ...				$26,391 34	
Saint Andrews, ...				2,503 76	
Fredericton, ...				150 86	
Restigouche, ...				620 25	
Gloucester, ...				359 56	
Newcastle, ...				776 94	
Chatham, ...				3,254 60	
Kent, ...				517 88	
Shediac, ...				62 09	
					34,637 28
Amount carried to Railway Impost Account for deficiency in meeting Interest due on Debentures, ...					101,377 40
					$160,470 00

CR.

By Interest from Commercial Bank, 1st Quarter, ...				$612 62
Do.	do.	2nd "		639 35
Do.	do.	3rd "		880 27
Do.	do.	4th "		810 72
Do.	Messrs. Hayward, on Bond, ...			94 44
Do.	do.	do.		94 44
6 Months Dividends to 1st July 1864, on £12,300 stg. Debentures purchased for Savings Bank investments, ...				1,771 20
Difference between rate of Exchange 10½ per cent. Premium, and rate used in Account of Baring Brothers & Co., viz. 8 per eent, say 2½ per cent. on £3,702 5 9 stg. paid for Railway Construction Account, ...				411 36
Balance to Ordinary Revenue, ...				155,155 60
				$160,470 00

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, st October, 1864.

Sub-Account—Account No. 4 of Account A.

ACCOUNT of Coupons paid on Debentures issued under Act 19 Vic c. 20, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

No. 222,	May 1863,	£6	...	...	...	$24 00
50, 54, 69,	do.	3 each,	...	...	...	36 00
313 to 320,	November 1863,	8 @ 15 "	...	...	...	480 00
201 to 224,	do. "	24 " 6 "	...	...	...	576 00
1 to 58,	do. "	58 " 3 "	...	...	...	696 00
60 to 80,	do. "	21 " 3 "	...	...	...	252 00
313 to 320,	May 1864,	8 " 15 "	...	...	...	480 00
201 to 221,	do.	21 " 6 "	...	...	...	504 00
223 to 224,	do.	2 " 6 "	...	...	...	48 00
1 to 23,	do.	23 " 3 "	...	...	...	276 00
25 to 37,	do.	13 " 3 "	...	...	...	156 00
39 to 49,	do.	11 " 3 "	...	...	...	132 00
51 to 58,	do.	8 " 3 "	...	...	...	96 00
60 to 80,	do.	21 " 3 "	...	...	...	252 00
						$4,008 00

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON *P. T.*

No. 5.—Account A.

ACCOUNT OF DRAWBACKS paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

$38,141 00		Ad-valorem,	@ 1	per cent.	...	...	$381 41
295,359 76		do.	" 12½	"	...	...	36,919 97
3,310 00		do.	" 15	"	...	...	496 50
380	gals.	Wine,	" 90	cts. per gal.	...	...	342 00
484	"	do.	" 80	"	...	...	387 20
31	"	do.	" 50	"	...	...	15 50
162	"	do.	" 30	"	...	...	48 60
342	"	Brandy,	" 80	"	...	...	273 60
1,328	"	Whiskey,	" 60	"	...	...	796 80
87	"	Cordials, &c.	" 50	"	...	...	43 50
3,105	"	Malt Liquors,	" 10	"	...	...	310 50
86	"	Alcohol,	" 35	"	...	...	30 10
3	"	Rum,	" 30	"	...	...	0 90
7,738	"	Molasses,	" 2	"	...	...	154 76
28,128	lbs.	Sugar,	" 1½	cts. per lb.	...	...	351 60
2,649	"	Crushed Sugar,	" 2	"	...	...	52 98
9,269	"	Tea,	" 4	"	...	...	370 76
4,387	"	Tobacco,	" 4	"	...	...	175 48
1,904	"	Dried Fruit,	" 2	"	...	...	38 08
462	"	Coffee,	" 2½	"	...	...	11 55
48	"	Soap,	" 1	"	...	...	0 48
141	"	Leather,	" 4	"	...	...	5 64
							$41,207 91
$2,868	Railway Impost, @ 2½ per cent.				...	$71 70	
346,983	do.	3 "			...	10,409 49—	10,481 19
							$51,689 10

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 6.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of old Copper Coin redeemed, by purchase, by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.						
November.	Amount redeemed this month,		...	...	...	$3 21
December.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	38 10
1864.						
January.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	7 00
February.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	18 00
March.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	15 00
April.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	10 02
May.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	115 50
June.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	12 00
July.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	3 00
August.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	24 45
September.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	30 20
October.	Do.	do.	...	...	...	22 25
						$298 73

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 7.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Casual and Territorial Revenue paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

Date.	From whom received.	Amounts.
1864.		
Oct. 31.	From the Receiver General of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, Gross proceeds,	$19,625 87
	Surplus Civil List Fund,	11,112 44
		$30,738 31

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 8.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Supreme Court Fees paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1864.		
Jan. 30.	From William Carman, Esq. Clerk of the Pleas, Supreme Court.	$652 00
April 29.		1,100 00
July 30.		1,000 00
Oct. 31.		650 00
		$3,402 00

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 9.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Net Proceeds of Sales of Seizures made at the Port of Saint John, shewing the amount credited to the Province for its portion thereof, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

No.	Date of Sales accounted for.	Net Proceeds.	Paid Seizing Officers.	Credited to the Province.
1	16th November, 1863, ...	$167 16	$83 58	$83 58
2	21st March, 1864, ...	546 38	273 19	273 19
3	10th June, "	395 10	197 55	197 55
4	13th August "	304 50	152 25	152 25
		$1,413 14	$706 57	$706 57

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 10.—Account A.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, in Account for 'Sums Refunded,' Received and Paid from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		RECEIPTS.	
Dec. 15.	From Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Bal. of Bear Bounty Wrt. unexpended,		$20 00
1864.			
Feb. 4.	From W. Longstroth, Bye Road unexpended, ...		30 00
June 22.	Half net gain on sale of Wines taken from W. H. Street for short valuation, ...		847 32
July 4.	Chubb & Co., on behalf of the Provincial Board of Education,		80 00
27.	The Board of Education, ...		80 00
30.	For sale of old Copper Coin, 539 lbs. at 23 cents, ...		123 97
Aug. 16.	From A. Menzies, Esquire, Bye Road money unexpended, ...		10 00
22.	J. M'Cready, surcharge of Commission in 1859, ...		3 00
"	Half net gain on Carriages taken for short valuation, ...		69 82
24.	S. N. Freeze, Bye Road money unexpended, ...		33 81
Oct. 20.	D. Craig, do. do. 1860, ...		3 00
"	Amasa Coy, do. do. 1861, ...		1 80
			$1,302 72

1863.		PAYMENTS.		
Nov. 18.	No. 1.	Horsfall & Sheraton, Return Duties, ...		$2 81
25.	2.	C. Kirkpatrick,	do.	17 28
1864.				
Jan. 4.	3.	Horsfall & Sheraton,	do.	12 15
Feb. 11.	4.	J. V. Thurgar,	do.	1 64
19.	5.	John Robertson,	do.	543 64
Mar. 11.	6.	Logan & Lindsay,	do.	2 00
16.	7.	R. W. Thorne,	do.	2 63
19.	8.	Logan & Lindsay,	do.	2 36
April 7.	9.	H. M'Cullough,	do.	8 64
21.	10.	Beard & Venning,	do.	6 02
June 9.	11.	Ferguson Brothers,	do.	4 60
15.	12.	John Duffy,	do.	1 50
17.	13.	John Myles,	do.	0 81
22.	14.	J. Armstrong & Co.	do.	13 05
"	15.	Do.	do.	1 65
24.	16.	John Dever,	do.	1 50
July 5.	17.	C. R. Ray,	do.	7 62
8.	18.	James Macfarlane,	do.	11 09
Aug. 2.	19.	Grindon & Lynch,	do.	6 77
8.	20.	Logan & Lindsay,	do.	7 44
18.	21.	Chubb & Co.	do.	12 74
Sept. 29.	22.	Magee Brothers,	do.	27 71
"	23.	Ennis & Gardner,	do.	3 75
"	24.	J. W. Nicholson,	do.	5 25
Oct. 13.	25.	Ennis & Gardner,	do.	4 79
15.	26.	J. Armstrong & Co.	do.	4 21
26.	27.	William Kennedy,	do.	1 92
31.	Balance carried to Ordinary Revenue, ...			587 15
				$1,302 72

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 11.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 31st January 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	$133,278 00	1 per cent.	$1,332 78
Do.	349,537 84	12½ "	43,692 23
Do.	30,014 20	15 "	4,502 13
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	3,949 gals.	30 cents.	1,184 70
Do.	1,080 "	80 "	864 00
Do.	799 "	90 "	719 10
Brandy,	3,956½ "	80 "	3,165 20
Gin and Whiskey,	19,572 "	60 "	11,743 20
Cordials,	463 "	50 "	231 50
Rum and Alcohol,	27,141 "	35 "	9,499 35
Lemon Syrup,	30 "	20 "	6 00
Malt Liquors,	2,435 "	10 "	243 50
Cider,	108 "	5 "	5 40
Molasses,	99,048 "	2 "	1,980 96
Sugar, Brown,	46,476 lbs.	1¼ "	5,580 95
Do. Crushed,	27,333 "	2 "	2,546 66
Do. Loaf,	130 "	2½ "	3 25
Tea, Green,	95 "	8 "	7 60
Do. Black,	114,616 "	4 "	4,584 64
Coffee,	30,308 "	2½ "	757 70
Tobacco,	96,509 "	4 "	3,860 36
Dried Fruit,	76,815 "	2 "	1,536 30
Soap,	6,323 "	1 "	63 23
Candles, Sperm & Wax,	266 "	6 "	15 96
Do. Common,	696 "	2 "	13 92
Leather,	26,863 "	4 "	1,074 52
Sheep Skins,	65 doz.	60 "	39 00
Calf Do.	56½ "	120 "	67 80
Axes,	12 no.	30 "	3 60
			$99,325 54
Railway Impost on	$729,227 00 @	3 per cent. ...	... $21,876 81
Do.	486 80 "	2½ " ...	... 12 17
			$21,888 98

No. 12.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 30th April 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	$244,315 00	1 per cent.	$2,443 15
Do.	632,688 32	12½ "	79,086 04
Do.	41,516 00	15 "	6,227 40
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	3,139 gals.	30 cents.	941 70
Do.	652 "	80 "	521 60
Do.	244 "	90 "	219 60
Brandy,	3,543 "	80 "	2,834 40
Gin and Whiskey,	16,936½ "	60 "	10,161 90
Cordials,	858 "	50 "	429 00
Rum and Alcohol,	17,532 "	35 "	6,136 20
Tinctures,	51 "	30 "	15 30
Lemon Syrup,	15 "	20 "	3 00
Malt Liquors,	4,475 "	10 "	447 50
Cider,	260 "	5 "	13 00
Molasses,	167,458 "	2 "	3,349 16
Sugar, Brown,	381,304 lbs.	1¼ "	4,766 30
Sugar, Crushed,	54,075 "	2 "	1,081 50
Tea, Black,	87,404 "	4 "	3,496 16
Coffee,	19,300 "	2½ "	482 50
Tobacco,	74,864 "	4 "	2,994 56
Dried Fruit,	32,306 "	2 "	646 12
Soap,	4,490 "	1 "	44 90
Candles, Sperm & Wax,	125 "	6 "	7 50
Candles, Common,	168 "	2 "	3 36
Leather,	24,044 "	4 "	961 76
Sheep Skins,	214 5-12 doz.	60 "	128 65
Calf Skins,	129¾ "	120 "	155 70
			$127,597 96
Railway Impost on	$1,112,971 00, @ 3 per cent,	... ...	$33,389 13
Do.	1,310 40, " 2½ "	... ...	32 76
			$33,421 89

No. 13.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 31st July 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	$396,186 00	1 per cent.	$3,961 86
Do.	652,825 04	12½ "	81,603 13
Do.	62,897 40	15 "	9,434 61
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	6,255½ gals.	30 cents.	1,876 65
Do.	1,087 "	80 "	869 60
Do.	709 "	90 "	638 10
Brandy,	8,290½ "	80 "	6,632 40
Gin and Whiskey,	21,876 "	60 "	13,125 60
Cordials,	1,486 "	50 "	743 00
Rum and Alcohol,	27,807 "	35 "	9,732 45
Tinctures,	154 "	30 "	46 20
Lemon Syrup,	96 "	20 "	19 20
Malt Liquors,	12,487½ "	10 "	1,248 75
Cider,	1,052 "	5 "	52 60
Molasses,	159,046 "	2 "	3,180 92
Sugar, Brown,	731,996 lbs.	1¼ "	9,149 95
Sugar, Crushed,	179,007 "	2 "	3,580 14
Tea, Black,	233,263 "	4 "	9,330 52
Tea, Green,	445 "	8 "	35 60
Coffee,	35,006 "	2½ "	875 15
Tobacco,	104,738 "	4 "	4,189 52
Dried Fruit,	46,789 "	2 "	935 78
Soap,	5,142 "	1 "	51 42
Candles, Sperm & Wax,	632 "	6 "	37 92
Candles, Common,	859 "	2 "	17 18
Leather,	25,126½ "	4 "	1,005 06
Sheep Skins,	93½ doz.	60 "	56 10
Calf Skins,	66 5-6 "	120 "	80 20
Axes,	13 no.	30 "	3 90
			$162,513 51
Railway Impost on	$1,443,238 00	@ 3 per cent, ...	$43,297 14
Do.	8,154 40	2½ "	203 86
			$43,501 00

No. 14.—Account A.

SUMMARY of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Quarter ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	$291,413 00	1 per cent.	$2,914 13
Do.	871,962 80	12½ "	108,995 35
Do.	56,796 20	15 "	8,519 43
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	3,435 gals.	30 cents.	1,030 50
Do.	790 "	80 "	632 00
Do.	503½ "	90 "	453 15
Brandy,	4,565 "	80 "	3,652 00
Gin and Whiskey,	18,974 "	60 "	11,384 40
Cordials,	521 "	50 "	260 50
Rum and Alcohol,	30,682 "	35 "	10,738 70
Lemon Syrup,	13½ "	20 "	2 70
Malt Liquors,	7,521 "	10 "	752 10
Cider,	1,424 "	5 "	71 20
Molasses,	160,217 "	2 "	3,204 34
Sugar, Brown,	783,748 lbs.	1¼ "	9,796 85
Sugar, Crushed,	69,935 "	2 "	1,398 70
Tea, Green,	99 "	8 "	7 92
Tea, Black,	129,923 "	4 "	5,196 92
Coffee,	47,504 "	2½ "	1,187 60
Tobacco,	56,625 "	4 "	2,265 00
Dried Fruit,	46,319 "	2 "	926 38
Soap,	1,461 "	1 "	14 61
Candles, Sperm & Wax,	295 "	6 "	17 70
Candles, Common,	495 "	2 "	9 90
Leather,	24,716 "	4 "	988 64
Sheep Skins,	177⅓ doz.	60 "	106 40
Calf Skins,	96 "	120 "	115 20
			$174,642 32
Railway Impost on $1,471,547 00 @ 3 per cent.		... ...	$44,146 41
Do. 490 40 2½ "		... ...	12 26
			$44,158 67

RECAPITULATION

Of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	$1,065,192 00	1 per cent.	$10,651 92
Do.	2,507,014 00	12½ "	313,376 75
Do.	191,223 80	15 "	28,683 57
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	16,778½ gals.	30 cents.	5,033 55
Do.	3,609 "	80 "	2,887 20
Do.	2,255½ "	90 "	2,029 95
Brandy,	20,355 "	80 "	16,284 00
Gin and Whiskey,	77,358½ "	60 "	46,415 10
Cordials,	3,328 "	50 "	1,664 00
Rum and Alcohol,	103,162 "	35 "	36,106 70
Tinctures,	205 "	30 "	61 50
Lemon Syrup,	154½ "	20 "	30 90
Malt Liquors,	26,918½ "	10 "	2,691 85
Cider,	2,844 "	5 "	142 20
Molasses,	585,769 "	2 "	11,715 38
Sugar, Brown,	2,343,534 lbs.	1¼ "	29,294 05
Sugar, Crushed,	430,350 "	2 "	8,607 00
Sugar, Loaf,	130 "	2½ "	3 25
Tea, Green,	639 "	8 "	51 12
Tea, Black,	565,206 "	4 "	22,608 24
Coffee,	132,118 "	2½ "	3,302 95
Tobacco,	332,736 "	4 "	13,309 44
Dried Fruit,	202,229 "	2 "	4,044 58
Soap,	17,416 "	1 "	174 16
Candles, Sperm & Wax,	1,318 "	6 "	79 08
Candles, Common,	2,218 "	2 "	44 36
Leather,	100,749½ "	4 "	4,029 98
Sheep Skins,	550¼ doz.	60 "	330 15
Calf Do.	349 1-12 "	120 "	418 90
Axes,	25 no.	30 "	7 50
			$564,079 38
Railway Impost on	$4,756,983 00	@ 3 per cent, ...	$142,709 49
Do.	10,442 00	2½ "	261 05
			$142,970 54

Nos. 15 to 18.—Account A.

MONTHLY and QUARTERLY Statements of Export Duty collected at the Port of Saint John for the Fiscal Year 1864.

MONTH.	Tons of Pine at 20 cents.	Tons of Birch, &c. at 15 cents.	Superficial feet Sawn Lumber at 20 cents M. feet.	Duty.
November, ...	1,784½	1,785	22,546½	$5,133 95
December, ...	2,738½	2,049	23,524¼	5,559 80
January, ...	1,763¼	1,093⅔	11,076¼	2,732 05
	6,286¼	4,927⅔	57,147	$13,425 80
February, ...	1,149	1,206	6,617¼	$1,734 15
March, ...	599	521	2,882¼	774 50
April, ...	...	307	7,725	1,591 05
	1,748	2,034	17,224½	$4,099 70
May	544½	2,252	17,825	$4,011 75
June, ...	592	1,168	23,969½	5,087 50
July, ...	809½	1,538	20,761¾	4,545 00
	1,946	4,958	62,556¼	$13,644 25
August, ...	1,433	1,308⅔	15,969¾	$3,676 85
September, ...	1,363	1,572⅔	12,323¼	2,973 15
October, ...	1,993½	962	13,977	3,338 40
	4,789½	3,843⅓	42,270	$9,988 40

RECAPITULATION.

Quarter ended 31st Jan.	6,286¼	4,927⅔	57,147	$13,425 80
" " 30th April,	1,748½	2,034	17,224½	4,099 70
" " 31st July,	1,946	4,958⅔	62,556¼	13,644 25
" " 31st Oct.	4,789½	3,843⅓	42,270	9,988 40
	14,770¼	15,763⅔	179,197¾	$41,158 15

14,770¼	Tons of Pine,	@ 20 cents per Ton,	...	$2,954 05
15,763⅔	" Birch, &c.	" 15 " "	...	2,364 55
179,197¾	M. feet Sawn Lumber,	" 20 " "	...	35,839 55
				$41,158 15

No. 19.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Auction Duty paid into the hands of BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1864.		
March 16.	No. 1. J. W. Montgomery, duties to 16th March,	$5 31
October 4.	2. Do. do. 30th Sept.	12 62
31.	3. Cudlip & Snider, do. 31st Oct.	139 64
		$157 57

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

B.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, in Account for the CONSOLIDATED REVENUES of New Brunswick on 31st October 1864.

DR.

	No.		
To Balance of Account,—			
'Dividends,' £5,688 14 4, Stg.	21	$27,305 84	
Bay of Fundy Lights, ...	27	31,326 41	
Gulf Lights, ...	28	19,290 41	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	29	1,526 42	
Indian Reserve Fund, ...	30	3,424 35	
Cape Race Light, ...	31	257 09	
Copy Right Duties, ...	32	129 71	
Sinking Fund, ...	33	15,757 25	
Buoys and Beacons,—			$99,017 48
Campbellton, ...	34	$23 38	
Dalhousie, ...	35	674 98	
Bathurst, ...	36	276 97	
Caraquet, ...	37	78 88	
Shippegan, ...	38	106 63	
Miramichi, ...	39	309 82	
Richibucto, ...	40	2,496 28	
Buctouche, ...	41	224 75	
Shediac, ...	42	458 84	
Saint Andrews, ...	43	362 25	
Saint George, ...	44	10 87	
Savings Bank,—			5,023 65
Saint John, ...	46	$559,500 00	
Restigouche, ...	47	12,413 73	
Gloucester, ...	48	4,132 02	
Newcastle, ...	49	18,189 17	
Chatham, ...	50	71,009 07	
Kent, ...	51	17,097 50	
Shediac, ...	52	1,353 23	
Saint Andrews, ...	53	58,212 65	
Fredericton, ...	54	4,082 86	
To Debentures,—			745,990 23
New Brunswick & Canada Railway, £44,000 Stg.		$211,200 00	
European & N. American Railway, 932,100 "		4,474,080 00	
Per Act 19 Vic. c. 20, London and here, ...		216,000 00	
Do. 25 Vic. c. 14, London, £28,000 Stg.		134,400 00	
			5,035,680 00
To Amount held on Acct. of Rec. Gen.—			
Surplus Civil List, ...	55	$12,121 46	
Gross Proceeds, ...	56	951 45	
Fishery Fund, ...	57	1,536 67	
			14,609 58
To Over-remitted by H. Livingston, Dep. Treasurer,		$401 34	
Do. Jas. E. Dixon, do.		118 15	
			519 49
To Remitted by, but Accts. of the distribution thereof not received from, C. Botsford, Dep. Treas.		$1,144 00	
Jas. Brewster, do.		567 00	
Vital Hebert, do.		160 00	
			1,871 00
To Coins received from England but not carried to Acct. for want of Invoice, Bronze,		$9,980 87	
Silver,		45,000 00	— 54,980 87
			$5,957,692 30

B.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON in Account for CONSOLIDATED REVENUES.—*Continued.*

CR.

By Balance of—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...	A.	$798,763 07	
Baring Brothers & Co. £24,264 12 5 Stg. ...	20	116,470 19	
Fredericton Fire Loan, ...	23	18,650 47	
Investment of Savings Bank Deposits, ...	26	60,972 00	
			$994,855 73
By Amount of—			
Bonds F'ton Fire Loan with Prov. Treasurer, ...	24	$5,200 50	
Do. do. Attorney General, ...	25	34,000 00	
Stock in N. B. & Canada Railway, £50,000 Stg.		240,000 00	
Investment in E. & N. A. Railway, 932,100 "		4,474,080 00	
			4,753,280 00
By Amount of—			
Central Bank Notes on hand, ...		$2,872 00	
Balance due by Commercial Bank, ...	60	156,480 58	
Cash in Office, ...		247 38	
			159,599 96
The following items must be considered as a 'Suspense Account' until Invoice of the cost of the Bronze and Silver Coinage is received, viz :—			
Expenses importation of Bronze Coin, $230			
Do. do. do. 105 74—		335 74	
Silver and Bronze Coins sent to Out-Bays but not credited to me by Deputy Treasurers in their Remittance Account, viz :—			
To H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,		$3,580 00	
James Robertson, Moncton,		1,340 00	
John Hickman, Dorchester,		1,064 00	
James Dixon, Sackville,		1,068 00	
D. Hanington, Shediac,		1,340 00	
H. Livingston, Richibucto,		2,030 00	
J. T. Williston, Chatham,		1,072 00	
Richard Sutton, Newcastle,		1,460 00	
F. Meahan, Bathurst,		1,460 00	
J. H. Whitlock, Saint Andrews,		780 00	
$5000 of the Silver Coins were sent to Dep. Treasurer Robertson, Fredericton, and credited to me in his Remittance Account.			
Silver and Bronze Coin remaining on hand, ...		34,426 87	
			49,956 61

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 1st Nov. 1864.

Accounts without Balances due,
- Railway Construction, No. 58.
- Railway Impost, 59.
- St. Stephen's Buoys & Beacons, 45.
- F'ton Fire Loan Debentures paid, 22.

I, Beverley Robinson, do solemnly swear that the within Account, together with all the Accounts to which it refers, is just and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. ROBINSON.

Sworn to before me, St. John, N. B, Dec. 8th, 1861.
A. M'L. SEELY, M. L. C.

$5,957,692 30

No. 20.—Account B.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. in Account with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1864.		Dr.	Sterling.		
Jan.	5.	To Bill of Exchange, ...	£4,000	0	0
	18.	Do.	2,500	0	0
	30.	Do.	1,000	0	0
Feb.	1.	Do.	1,500	0	0
	29.	Do.	2,000	0	0
July	4.	Do.	3,000	0	0
Sept.	26.	Do.	5,000	0	0
Oct.	10.	Do.	3,000	0	0
July	22.	Six Months Dividend received on £12,300 Debentures purchased for Savings Bank investments, ...	369	0	0
		Retransferred from Dividend's Account amount placed to that Account 1st January 1863, ...	24,000	0	0
			£46,369	0	0

1863.		Cr.	Sterling		
Nov.	1.	By Balance due to Baring Brothers & Co.	£3,494	17	5
1864.					
Jan.	1.	Dividends and Commission on £31,000 stg. Debentures,	939	6	0
April	14.	Warrant No. 156, amount paid to J. Nelson, ...	100	0	0
	"	Balance of Interest on Account for 1863, ...	207	14	10
	"	Postages, Stamps, and Advertising in 1863, ...	18	7	7
	"	Paid for Account of Railway Commissioners, ...	3,702	5	9
	22.	Purchase of £7,300 Deben. for Savings Bank investments,	7,482	10	0
July	1.	Dividend and Commission on £31,000 stg. Debentures,	939	6	0
	22.	Purchase of £5,000 Deben. for Savings Bank investments,	5,220	0	0
Oct.	31.	Balances due by Baring Brothers & Co. to the Provincial Treasurer, ...	24,264	12	5
			£46,369	0	0

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 21.—Account B.

DIVIDENDS ACCOUNT with Baring Brothers & Co. in Account with B. Robinson, Prov. Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Sterling.		
Nov.	1.	To Balance due from Baring Brothers & Co.	£3,513	18	11
	9.	To Bill of Exchange, ...	5,000	0	0
	23.	Do.	5,000	0	0
Dec.	7.	Do.	5,000	0	0
1864.					
Jan.	5.	Do.	5,000	0	0
Feb.	29.	Do.	3,000	0	0
March	14.	Do.	3,000	0	0
April	11.	Do.	3,000	0	0
	20.	Do.	3,000	0	0
	25.	Do.	1,000	0	0
May	9.	Do.	5,200	0	0
	23.	Do.	5,000	0	0
June	6.	Do.	5,000	0	0
	20.	Do.	5,000	0	0
July	4.	Do.	5,000	0	0
	18.	Do.	5,000	0	0
	30.	Do.	4,000	0	0
Aug.	15.	Do.	2,500	0	0
	27.	Do.	2,500	0	0
Oct.	24.	Do.	5,000	0	0
	31.	To Balance due Baring Brothers &. Co.	5,688	14	4
			£86,402	13	3

1863.		Cr.				Sterling.		
Dec.	2.	By paid Coupons on £7,000 stg. Debentures, & Commissions,				£212	2	0
1864.								
Jan.	1.	Do.	856,900 stg.	do.	do.	25,964	1	5
	1.	Do.	28,000 "	do.	do.	848	8	0
	6.	Do.	9,400 "	do.	do.	284	16	5
March	11.	Do.	35,800 "	do.	do.	1,084	14	9
	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.	856,900 "	do.	do.	25,964	1	5
	"	Do.	28,000 "	do.	do.	848	8	0
	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
	"	By Balance of Interest charged by Baring Brothers & Co. in their Dividend Account for 1863, ...				1,526	15	1
	"	Stamps on Bills of Exchange charged by Baring Brothers & Co. in their Dividend Account for 1863, ...				27	9	0
	"	Retransferred to General Account of Baring Brothers & Co. borrowed from that Account on 1st January 1863,				24,000	0	0
						£86,402	13	3

Treasury, Saint John, 31*st October*, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

REPORT ON ACCOUNTS Nos. 20 & 21.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.'s General and Dividend Accounts.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. are charged with Balance due by them, 1863, per Report 1864, page 66, ...						$91 57
With Remittances during the Year by Bills of Exchange, £99,200 Stg.						476,160 00
And with 6 months Dividend on £12,300 Stg. Debentures, purchased for Savings Bank Investment, £369 Stg.						1,771 20
						$478,022 77
They are credited with payments during the Year, viz :—						
Interest and Commission on—	Sterling.			Dollars.		
£44,000 Stg. New Brunswick and Canada Railway Debentures, ...	£2,666	8	0	$12,798	70	
£932,100 Stg. European and North American Railway Debentures ...	56,485	5	2	271,129	24	
£31,000 Stg. Debentures on account Provincial Debt, Ordinary Revenue,	1,878	12	0	9,017	29	
£28,000 Stg. Debentures, Loan of 1862,	1,696	16	0	8,144	66	
Balance of Interest charged in their Dividends Account, 1863, ...	1,526	15	1	7,328	41	
Stamps on Bills of Exchange, ...	27	9	0	131	76	
Balance of Interest in General Acct. '63	207	14	10	997	16	
Postages, Stamps and Advertising, 1863,	18	7	7	88	21	
Advanced to J. Nelson, ...	100	0	0	480	00	
Paid on account of Railway Commissioners,	3,702	5	9	17,770	99	
£12,300 Stg. Debentures, purchased for Savings Bank Investment, ...	12,702	10	0	60,972	00	
						$388,858 42
Balance due by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.						$89,164 35
Balances per Account B—						
Due by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.—General Account, ...						$116,470 19
Deduct—						
Due to them per Dividends Account, ...						27,305 84
Net Balance due by Messrs. Barings, ...						$89,164 35

No. 22.—Account B.

ACCOUNT of Debentures issued for "Fredericton Fire Loan," shewing the amount paid by B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

Date of Payment.	No. of Debenture.		In whose favor issued.		
1863.					
Nov. 1.			Amount outstanding,	... ...	$42,400 00
1864.	Class A.	Class B,			
July 1.	3,	5, 6,	Robert Irving,	$2,000 00	
11.		27,	Joseph Colter,	800 00	
16.		30,	J. Edgecomb.	800 00	
22.	58.		J. T. Lawrence,	400 00	
Aug. 1.	51, 54,		John Neill,	800 00	
8.		26,	Michael Colter,	800 00	
17.		22,	William Grieves,	800 00	
Sept. 3.		21,	Do.	800 00	
9.		13.	Robert Winter,	800 00	
28.	2,	3, 4,	J. G. Harding,	2,000 00	
29.	48,		J. Edgecomb,	400 00	
30.	46,		Joseph Colter,	400 00	
Oct. 1.	1,		Patrick Sweeney,	400 00	
"	11,		J. Weade & A. W. Ross,	400 00	
"		1, 2.	Patrick Sweeney,	1,600 00	
"		15, 16,	J. Weade & A. W. Ross,	1,600 00	
"	38, 39, 40,		Michael Bryson,	1,200 00	
"	50,		J. Edgecomb,	400 00	
"	52.		John Neill,	400 00	
"	17, 18,		Martin Bendeler,	800 00	
"	21, 22, 23, 24, 25,		Robert Lipsett,	2,000 00	
"	26, 27, 28,		P. M'Aloon,	1,200 00	
"		23, 24,	Thomas Stewart,	1,600 00	
3.	53,		John Neill,	400 00	
4.	9,		Martin Bendeler,	400 00	
"	13,	20,	Andrew Gregg,	1,200 00	
"	16.	25,	Michael Colter,	1,200 00	
"	56, 57,		J. T. Lawrence,	800 00	
"		7.	M. Johnson,	800 00	
5.	5,	9, 10.	D. M'Leod,	2,000 00	
"	12,	17, 18,	D. Morgan,	2,000 00	
"	19, 20,		John Magee,	800 00	
"	29, 30,		P. M'Aloon,	800 00	
"	31, 32, 33,		J. M'Sorley,	1,200 00	
"	41, 42, 43, 44, 45,		W. H. Wetmore,	2,000 00	
"	47,	29,	B. M'Caffery,	1,200 00	
"	55,		John Neill,	400 00	
"		14,	Robert Winter,	800 00	
"		19,	Andrew Gregg,	800 00	
"		28,	Joseph Colter,	800 00	
"	59,		J. T. Lawrence,	400 00	
"		8,	M. Johnson,	800 00	
22.	4,		Do.	400 00	
"	60,		J. T. Lawrence,	400 00	
25.	49,		J. Edgecomb,	400 00	
				$42,400 00	$42,400 00

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 23.—Account B.

FREDERICTON FIRE LOAN in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

	SUB-ACCOUNT.	DR.	CR.
	To Balance due per Account 1st November 1862, ...	$15,708 49	
No. 1.	" Amount paid for Interest on Debentures from 1st November to date, ...	3,572 70	
" 2.	By Amount received for Interest on Bonds from 1st November 1863 to date, ...		$630 72
	" Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue, ...		18,650 47
		$19,281 19	$19,281 19

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 1. OF ACCOUNT No. 23.

ACCOUNT of Sums paid by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, for Interest on Fredericton Fire Loan Debentures, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

VOUCHERS. No.	VOUCHERS. Date.	To whom paid.	Reference to Debentures.	Interest.
	1863.			
1	Nov. 13.	B. Smith's Estate,	No. 19, 20, Class A,	$48 00
2	19.	E. Gilpin,	53. " A,	24 00
3	Dec. 12.	D. Jordan,	17, 18, 21 to 28 A, 23, 24 B,	336 00
4	18.	H. M. Johnson,	50, 52 A,	48 00
5	28.	Louisa Robinson,	16, 56, 57 A, 25 B,	120 00
6	"	M. M. Robinson,	26 B,	48 00
	1864.			
7	Feb. 18.	A. Boyd,	38, 39, 40 A,	72 00
8	19.	B. Smith's Estate,	29 to 33 A,	120 00
9	April 14.	Do.	41 to 45 A,	120 00
10	June 3.	Jane Gallagher,	46 A,	24 00
11	July 1.	John Gillies,	3 A, 5, 6 B,	114 73
12	11.	J. Fairweather,	27 B,	55 40
13	16.	Do.	30 B,	96 39
14	18.	T. M'Avity,	48 A,	24 00
15	19.	D. S. Kerr,	2 A, 3, 4 B,	120 00
16	22.	S. Kinnear,	58 A,	18 47
17	"	Do.	8 B,	48 00
18	25.	B. Smith's Estate,	5 A, 9, 10 B,	120 00
19	"	Do.	47 A, 29 B,	72 00
20	August 1.	Bishop of Fredericton,	51, 54 A,	34 20
21	8.	M. H. Robinson,	26 B,	38 14
22	13.	Thomas Buxton,	21 B,	48 00
23	17.	John Ross,	22 B,	48 79
24	Sept. 3.	T. B. Buxton,	21 B,	3 28
25	9.	J. Fairweathear,	13 B,	52 47
26	22.	D. S. Kerr,	2 A, 3, 4 B,	22 35
27	29.	T. M'Avity's Estate,	48 A,	5 12
28	30.	Jane Gallagher,	46 A,	8 00
29	October 1.	John Gillies,	1, 11 A, 1, 2, 15, 16 B,	281 42
30	"	Albinia Boyd,	38, 39, 40 A,	44 40
31	"	H. M. Johnston,	50, 52 A,	46 14
32	"	D. Jordan,	17, 18, 21 to 28 A, 23, 24 B,	353 21
33	3.	Richard E. Gilpin,	53 A,	23 07
34	4.	Louisa Robinson,	9, 13, 16, 56, 57 A, 7, 20, 25 B,	271 41
35	5.	B. Smith's Estate,	5, 12, 19, 20, 29 to 33, 41 to 45, 47, 55 A, 9, 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 28, 29 B,	549 35
36	"	S. Kinnear,	59 A, 8 B,	33 00
37	22.	J. M. Robinson,	4, 60 A,	52 10
38	25.	S. Dunlop,	49 A,	29 26
				$3,572 70

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 2 OF ACCOUNT No. 23.

ACCOUNT of Interest received on Bonds for Fredericton Fire Loan by B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

Date.	From whom received.	On what Bond.		Amount.
1863.				
Nov. 1.	Thomas Stewart,	Thomas Stewart, No.	13,	$120 00
1864.				
Jan. 2.	J. Edgecomb,	J. Edgecomb,	24 to date,	23 09
March 30.	Do.	do.	24, "	5 73
May 18.	Thomas Stewart,	Thomas Stewart,	13,	120 00
25.	J. Edgecomb,	J. Edgecomb,	24, "	1 90
Sept. 20.	Board of Works,	D. Morgan,		120 00
22.	William Grieves,	William Grieves,	12,	120 00
Oct. 31.	Mrs. M. Johnson,	M. Johnson,	4,	120 00
				$630 72

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864.

The sum of $1,129.27 was paid into the Provincial Treasury by the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, sums received on account of Brick Houses in 1864, on the 14th November, too late to appear in this Account.

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 24.—Account B.

LIST OF FREDERICTON FIRE LOAN BONDS held by B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treas. shewing the amount of Interest due and unpaid on 31st October 1864.

BONDS. No.	BONDS. Date.	Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
	1851.			
4	July 16.	Margery Johnson, ...	$2,000 00	$120 00
12	August 11.	William Grieves, Jr.	2,000 00	
14	October 23.	Michael Colter, ...	1,200 00	72 00
			$5,200 00	$192 00

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 25.—Account B.

LIST of Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds in hands of Attorney General.

BONDS. No.	BONDS. Date.	Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
	1851.			
1	July 16.	Patrick Sweeney,	$2,000 00	$840 00
2	" "	J. G. Harding,	2,000 00	600 00
3	" "	Robert Irving,	2,000 00	1,200 00
6	" "	James Martin,	2,000 00	1,440 00
7	" "	Martin Bendeler,	1,300 00	936 00
8	August 8.	Robert Winter,	2,000 00	1,320 00
9	" 11.	J. Weade and Alex. Ross,	2,000 00	1,440 00
10	" 9.	David Morgan,	2,000 00	600 00
13	October 23.	Thomas Stewart,	2,000 00	240 00
15	November 25.	Martin Bendeler,	800 00	624 00
16	" 13.	John Magee,	800 00	384 00
17	" "	Robert Lipsett,	2,000 00	600 00
	1852.			
18	February 18.	Thomas M'Sorley,	2,000 00	1,440 00
19	" "	Patrick M'Aloon,	2,000 00	1,440 00
20	" "	Michael Bryson,	2,000 00	600 00
21	April 12.	W. H. Wetmore,	2,000 00	1,440 00
22	June 1.	Joseph Colter,	2,000 00	600 00
23	July 3.	Barnard M'Caffery,	1,200 00	576 00
27	October 15.	John T. Lawrence,	2,000 00	960 00
			$34,000 00	$17,280 00

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 26.—Account B.

INVESTMENT OF SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

STATEMENT of Sums invested in the purchase of Provincial Debentures bearing 6 per cent. interest between 1st Nov. 1863 and 31st Oct. 1864, being Moneys deposited by the Saint John Savings Bank in the Provincial Treasury for Debentures at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum interest.

Date of Purchase.	Date from which Dividends have accrued.	Amount of Debentures.	Expenses.		Net Cost.	
			Prem.	Com. and Brokage	Sterling.	Dollars at $1.80 to the £ Stg.
1864.						
Feb. 15.	1st January 1864,	£5,300	1¼	1¼	£5,432 10 0	$26,076 00
18.	Do. do.	2,000	1¼	1¼	2,050 0 0	9,840 00
May 31.	Do. do.	3,000	3	1¼	3,127 10 0	15,012 00
June 15.	Do. do.	500	1¼	1¼	513 15 0	2,466 00
"	Do. do.	1,500	4	1¼	1,578 15 0	7,578 00
		£12,300			£12,702 10 0	$60,972 00

Treasury, St. John, 1st November, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 27.—Account B.

BAY OF FUNDY LIGHTS in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

DR.

To Amount paid—		
Warrant No. 50, ...	$1,500 00	
Do. 123, ...	991 45	
Do. 148, ...	1,800 00	
Do. 299, ...	3,900 00	
Do. 384, ...	2,600 00—	$10,791 45
Balance due from Consolidated Revenue, ...		31,326 41
		$42,117 86

CR.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenue, per Account 1st Nov. 1863,		$27,608 24
Amounts collected at Saint John, viz:—		
Per Account to 31st January, ...	$3,161 35	
Do. 30th April, ...	2,643 40	
Do. 31st July, ...	3,615 15	
Do. 31st October, ...	2,526 50	
		11,946 40
By Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—		
At Sackville, ... 83,	$32 40	
North Joggins, ... 79,	36 50	
Dorchester, ... 70,	36 10	
Moncton, ... 77,	38 57	
Hillsborough, ... 76,	400 82	
West Isles, ... 89,	409 87	
Saint Andrews, ... 85,	599 20	
Saint George, ... 86,	1,009 76—	2,563 22
		$42,117 86

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 28.—Account B.

GULF LIGHTS in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

DR.

To paid Warrants, viz :—			
No. 387, (1863,) Duties on Light House apparatus, ...	$263 22		
" 38, (1864,) to pay Keepers of the Escuminac and Miscou Lights, ...	900 00		
" 112, " for support of ditto, ...	843 90		
		$2,007 12	
To Balance due this Fund, ...		19,290 41	
		$21,297 53	

CR.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, per Acct. 1st Nov. 1863,		$15,031 91	
Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—			
At Campbellton, ...			
Bathurst, ... No. 63,	$423 45		
Dalhousie, ... 69,	503 30		
Caraquet, ... 67,	47 34		
Shippegan, ... 81,	45 14		
Newcastle, ... 78,	1,452 55		
Chatham, ... 68,	948 05		
Richibucto, ... 80,	1,360 35		
Buctouche, ... 64,	400 24		
Shediac, ... 82,	1,077 55		
Bay Verte, ... 65,	7 65		
		$6,265 62	
		$21,297 53	

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 1st Nov. 1864.

No. 29.—Account B.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN'S FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

DR.

To paid Warrants—						
No. 186, (1863)	in favor	Commissioners,		Buctouche,	$92 50	
308, "		do.	do.	Miramichi,	906 59	
352, "		do.	do.	Buctouche,	15 00	
33, (1864)		do.	do.	Buctouche,	22 00	
101, "		do.	do.	Buctouche,	32 00	
102, "		do.	do.	Bathurst,	127 14	
103, "		do.	do.	Dalhousie,	145 85	
141, "		do.	do.	Richibucto,	151 43	
142, "		do.	do.	Buctouche,	26 45	
157, "		do.	do.	Shediac,	320 30	
229, "		do.	do.	Saint Andrews,	300 00	
264, "		do.	do.	Dorchester,	201 00	
289, "		do.	do.	Sackville,	144 50	
325, "		do.	do.	Richibucto,	240 00	
394, "		do.	do.	Saint Andrews,	450 00	
			Carried forward,			$3,174 76

Brought forward, ...			$3,174 76
To Amount paid Commissioners of Marine Hospital,—			
28th November, 1863, ...	$800 00		
26th January, 1864, ...	1,000 00		
6th May, "	1,000 00		
22nd August, "	1,000 00		
		3,800 00	
Balance due this Fund, ...		1,526 42	
		$8,501 18	

Cr.

By Balance as per Account, 1st November 1863, ...			$1,117 88
Amount collected at Saint John,—			
Per Account to 31st January, ...	$991 33		
30th April, ...	784 74		
31st July, ...	1,124 96		
31st October, ...	797 60		
Total collected at Saint John,		3,698 63	
By Amount received from Out-Bays, viz :—			
Campbellton, ...	— —		
Bathurst, ... 63,	$100 10		
Dalhousie, ... 69,	158 60		
Caraquet, ... 67,	13 77		
Shippegan, ... 81,	11 89		
Chatham, ... 68,	307 00		
Newcastle, ... 78,	576 14		
Richibucto, ... 80,	878 72		
Buctouche, ... 64,	439 82		
Shediac, ... 82,	354 42		
Sackville, ... 83,	4 19		
North Joggins, ... 79,	8 48		
Dorchester, ... 70,	1 49		
Moncton, ... 77,	9 54		
Hillsborough, ... 76,	119 16		
Harvey, ... 75,	— —		
Saint Andrews, ... 85,	649 02		
West Isles, ... 89,	41 23		
Bay Verte, ... 65,	1 88		
Saint George, ... 86,	49 22		
		3,684 67	
		$8,501 18	

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 30.—Account B.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
	By Balance per Account 1st November, ...		$3,406 13
1864.			
Feb. 10.	By Received from A. C. Hammond, ...		117 05
April 9.	Do. Wm. Salter, ...		66 67
June 14.	Do. Messrs. Bishop & Hickson, ...		40 00
July 5.	Do. John Dibblee, ...		6 50
Aug. 8.	Do. A. C. Hammond, ...		216 00
Sept. 24.	Do. Commissioner, Gloucester, ...		4 00
1864.			
Feb. 17.	To paid Warrant, No. 87, ...	$144 00	
March 19.	Do. 114, ...	169 00	
April 14.	Do. 29, ...	27 00	
July 30.	Do. Aboushagan Indians, per Order in Council, 2nd December 1853, ...	92 00	
Oct. 31.	Balance, ...	3,424 35	
		$3,856 35	$3,856 35

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 31.—Account B.

CAPE RACE LIGHT in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1864.	Dr.	
Jan. 11.	To Paid into the Commissariat Chest, £159 12 1 Stg.	$776 73
Oct. 31.	Balance due this Fund, ...	257 09
		$1,033 82

	Cr.		
By Balance as per Account, 1st November 1863, ...			$509 03
Amount collected at St John, 1st Quarter, ...	$104 81		
Do. do. 2nd do.	30 64		
Do. do. 3rd do.	103 30		
Do. do. 4th do.	54 23		
			292 98
Amount received from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—			
At Bathurst, ...	63,	$12 02	
Dalhousie, ...	69,	11 52	
Caraquet, ...	67,	0 26	
Shippegan, ...	81,	1 15	
Newcastle, ...	78,	48 18	
Chatham, ...	68,	41 91	
Richibucto, ...	80,	47 71	
Buctouche, ...	64,	13 93	
Shediac, ...	82,	31 01	
Dorchester, ...	70,	0 43	
West Isles, ...	89,	2 92	
Saint Andrews, ...	85,	5 54	
Saint George, ...	86,	15 23—	231 81
			$1,033 82

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 32.—Account B.

COPY RIGHT DUTIES in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.			Dr.	Cr.
Nov.	1.	By Balance per Account, ...		$84 59
1864.				
January.		To paid into the Commissariat £21 9 1 stg. ...	$104 41	
	31.	By Duties collected at Saint John for Quarter, ...		24 77
April	30.	Do. do. do. ...		27 51
July	31.	Do. do. do. ...		22 09
Oct.	31.	Do. do. do. ...		75 16
	"	To Balance due, ...	129 71	
			$234 12	$234 12

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 33.—Account B.

ACCOUNT OF SUMS paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, towards a "SINKING FUND" for the redemption of Debentures issued per Act 19 Vic. c. 16, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.			
Nov.	1.	For Balance on hand this day, ...	$15,117 55
Dec.	8.	Receiver Gen. proceeds of Sales of Land, &c. in Westmorland,	65 63
1864.			
March	5.	Do. do. do. do. ...	54 15
May	9.	Do. do. do. do. ...	256 36
June	7.	Do. do. do. do. ...	96 37
Sept.	8.	Do. do. do. do. ...	59 85
Oct.	31.	Do. do. do. do. ...	107 34
			$15,757 25

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 34.—Account B.

CAMPBELLTON BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.			Dr.	Cr.
Nov.	1.	By Balance on hand at this date, ...		$89 38
1864.				
March	22.	To Paid Warrant, No. 132, ...	$66 00	
Oct.	31.	Balance due this Fund, ...	23 38	
			$89 38	$89 38

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 35.—Account B.

DALHOUSIE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date, ...		$486 85
1864.			
Jan. 16.	To Paid Warrant, No. 49, ...	$45 75	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from D. Stewart, No. 69, ...		233 88
"	To Balance due this Fund, ...	674 98	
		$720 73	$720 73

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 36.—Account B.

BATHURST BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date, ...		$415 07
1864.			
Jan. 31.	To paid Warrant, No. 68, ...	$339 79	
Oct. 31.	Do. 339, ...	81 87	
"	By Amount received from F. Meahan, No. 63, ...		283 56
	To Balance due this Fund, ...	276 97	
		$698 63	$698 63

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 37.—Account B.

CARAQUET BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand this date, ...		$65 78
1864.			
Jan. 19.	To paid Warrant, No. 47, ...	$64 56	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from J. G. C. Blackhall, 67,		77 66
"	To Balance due this Fund, ...	78 88	
		$143 44	$143 44

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 1st November, 1864.

No. 38.—Account B.

SHIPPEGAN BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.		
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand, ...	$60 84
1864.		
Oct. 31.	Amount received from P. J. N. Dumaresq, No. 81, ...	45 79
		$106 63

R. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 1st November, 1864.

No. 39.—Account B.

MIRAMICHI BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand, ...		$478 85
Dec. 23.	To Paid on Account Warrant, No. 23, ...	$500 00	
1864.			
June 13.	Do. Balance do.	243 18	
24.	Do. Warrant No. 162, ...	120 00	
Sept. 10.	Do. do. 317, ...	600 00	
"	Do. do. 352, ...	185 30	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from J. T. Williston, No. 68,		615 24
"	Do. do. R. Sutton, 78,		864 21
"	To Balance due this Fund, ...	309 82	
		$1,958 30	$1,958 30

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury St. John, 31*st Oct.* 1864.

No. 40.—Account B.

RICHIBUCTO BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand at this date, ...		$2,304 86
Dec. 18.	To paid Warrant No. 32, ...	$125 00	
1864.			
Sept. 9.	Do. 349, ...	140 00	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from H. Livingston, No. 80, ...		456 42
"	To Balance due this Fund, ...	2,496 28	
		$2,761 28	$2,761 28

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31*st October*, 1864.

No. 41.—Account B.

BUCTOUCHE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance in hand at this date, ...		$114 23
1864.			
July 27.	To paid Warrant No. 304, ...	$60 00	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from R. Douglas, No. 64,		170 52
	To Balance due this Fund, ...	224 75	
		$284 75	$284 75

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

No. 42.—Account B.

SHEDIAC BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand, ...		$233 36
28.	To Paid Warrant No. 24, ...	$97 61	
1864.			
March 23.	Do. do. 134, ...	130 00	
Oct. 31.	By Amount received from D. Hanington, No. 82,		453 09
	To Balance due this Fund, ...	458 84	
		$686 45	$686 45

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

No. 43.—Account B.

ST. ANDREWS BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand, ...	$197 02
1864.		
Oct. 31.	" Amount received from J. H. Whitlock, No. 85, ...	165 23
		$362 25

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 44.—Account B.

ST. GEORGE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance due this Fund, ...		$4 84
July 15.	To Paid Balances of Warrant No. 299, (1863,) ...	$50 00	
1864.			
Oct. 19.	Do. Warrant No. 342, (1864,)	95 70	
31.	By Amount received from A. J. Wetmore, No. 86,		151 73
"	To Balance due, ...	10 87	
		$156 57	$156 57

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 45.—Account B.

ST. STEPHEN BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance on hand, ...		$27 36
1864.			
Oct. 28.	To Paid on Account Warrant No. 26, (1863,) ...	$27 36	
		$27 36	$27 36

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

No. 46.—Account B.

ST. JOHN SAVINGS Bank in Account with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1864.		Dr.	Principal.	Interest.
Jan.	1.	To Paid Debenture No. 1, Interest at 6 per cent.	$178,000 00	$10,680 00
	"	" " " 2, " 5 "	200,000 00	10,000 00
	"	" " " 3, " 5 "	46,100 00	2,305 00
	"	" " " 4, " 5 "	22,892 50	1,144 62
	"	" " " 5, " 5 "	6,000 00	281 91
	"	" " " 6, " 5 "	12,000 00	461 91
	"	" " " 7, " 5 "	4,000 00	73 42
	"	" " " 8, " 5 "	5,000 00	72 60
	"	" " " 9, " 5 "	6,000 00	74 79
		Total amount of Interest paid,	25,094 25	
May	10.	To Paid in part of a Debenture, ...	2,000 00	
June	9.	Interest paid on Deposits in anticipation of new Act, as below, ...	1,297 09	
Oct.	29.	Paid in part of a Debenture, ...	4,000 00	
	31.	Balance due the Savings Bank in new Debentures,	559,500 00	
			$1,071,883 84	

1863.		Dr.	Debentures.	Interest.	Total.
Nov.	1.	By Balance from last Account, ...	$479,992 50	$25,094 25	
Dec.	31.	New Debenture at 6 per cent.	178,000 00		
	"	Do. 5 "	200,000 00		
	"	Do. 5 "	50,000 00		
	"	Do. 5 "	50,000 00		
1864.					
June	9.	Interest allowed on Deposits in anticipation of new Act, ...		1,297 09	
	"	New Debenture at 5 per cent.	70,000 00		
	30.	Do. 5 "	7,500 00		
Oct.	1.	Do. 5 "	10,000 00		
			$1,045,492 50	$26,391 34	
Oct.	31.	By Amount of Debentures, ...			$1,045,492 50
	"	Do. Interest, ...			26,391 34
					$1,071,843 84

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Memorandum of Deposits made in anticipation of the new Act.

On	31st December, 1863,	$47,086 75	161 days	to 9th June,	...	$1,038 49
	4th February, 1864,	8,000 00	126 "	"	...	138 06
	9th March "	5,000 00	92 "	"	...	63 01
	31st March, "	6,000 00	70 "	"	...	57 53
						$1,297 09

No. 47.—Account B.

RESTIGOUCHE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

		Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance per Account, 1st November, ...		$11,007 00
November.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,820 00
December.	To Withdrawn, do.	$380 00	
	By Interest paid, ...		5 00
1864.			
January.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	121 00	
	By Interest paid, ...		5 00
February.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	4 00	
March.	By Deposited, do.		52 73
April.	To Withdrawn, do.	101 00	
May.	Do. do.	212 82	
	By Interest paid, ...		9 82
June.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		153 34
	Interest paid, ...		6 66
July.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		283 12
	Interest paid, ...		1 88
August.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		511 00
September.	Do. do.		176 09
October.	To Withdrawn, do.	1,300 89	
	By Interest paid, ...		591 89
	To Balance due Depositors, ...	12,413 73	
		$14,623 44	$14,623 44

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 48.—Account B.

GLOUCESTER SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
	By Balance, 1st November 1863, ...		$3,140 43
November.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	$11 33	
	By Interest paid, ...		50 00
December.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	185 57	
	By Interest paid, ...		64 72
1864.			
January.	By Deposited, balance of Account, ...		446 87
	Interest paid, ...		1 73
February.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		280 00
March.	Do. do.		122 46
	Interest paid, ...		43 87
April.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	65 00	
	By Interest paid, ...		1 00
May.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	1 50	
	By Interest paid, ...		1 50
June.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		8 00
	Interest paid, ...		10 00
July.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	81 38	
	By Interest paid, ...		11 38
August.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		175 00
September.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	10 00	
	By Interest paid, ...		10 00
October.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	95 52	
	By Interest paid, ...		74 99
	Do. credited Depositors, ...		90 37
	To Balance due Depositors, ...	4,132 02	
		$4,532 32	$4,532 32

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct, 1864.

Balance as above due from the Treasury, ...		$4,132 02
Do. due from the Estate of J. Read, ...		2,759 45
Due Depositors, ...		$6,891 47

No. 49.—Account B.

NEWCASTLE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

		Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance, per Account, 1st November, ...		$13,423 71
November.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	$408 39	
	By Interest paid, ...		1 96
December.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		942 32
	Interest paid, ...		0 50
1864.			
January.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		432 73
February.	Do. do.		1,258 10
April.	Do. do.		168 70
	Interest paid, ...		5 90
May.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		354 89
	Interest paid, ...		5 83
June.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	67 44	
	By Interest paid, ...		8 41
July.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		968 63
	Interest paid, ...		6 68
August.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		899 56
September.	Do. do.		62 76
	Interest paid, ...		20 19
October.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	623 34	
	By Interest paid, ...		356 47
	Do. credited Depositors, ...		371 00
	To Balance due do.	18,189 17	
		$19,288 34	$19,288 34

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 50.—Account B.

CHATHAM SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

		Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, ...		$65,205 06
November.	By Remitted to Provincial Treasurer, ...		202 21
December.	Do. do.		2,498 39
1864.			
January.	Do. do.		1,134 24
February	Do. do.		1,630 85
March.	Do. do.		448 39
April.	Do. do.		1,086 93
May.	To Withdrawn from do.	$88 66	
June.	Do. do.	2,509 85	
July.	Do. do.	932 75	
August.	By Remitted to do.		617 90
September.	To Withdrawn from do.	2,213 86	
October.	By Remitted to do.		675 62
	By Interest paid Depositors, ...		3,254 60
	To Balance due "	71,009 07	
		$76,754 19	$76,754 19

Treasury, St. John, 1st November, 1864. B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 51.—Account B.

KENT SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st October 1864.

		Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance as per Account 1st November, ...		$9,682 50
November.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,385 13
December.	Do. do.		140 28
1864.			
January.	Do. do.		382 42
February.	Do. do.		150 84
March.	Do. do.		498 00
April.	Do. do.		214 00
May.	Do. do.		533 02
June.	Do. do.		2,145 42
July.	Do. do.		1,171 47
August.	Do. do.		685 73
September.	To Withdrawn, do.	$111 85	
October.	Do. do.	297 34	
	By Interest allowed, ...		517 88
	To Balance due Depositors per the Provincial Treasurer's Ledger, ...	17,097 50	
		$17,506 69	$17,506 69

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

Balance as above due from the Treasury, ... $17,097 50
Do. as yet to be received from J. W. Weldon, as per Account to 1st June 1858, ... 525 50

Total amount due Depositors, ... $17,623 00

No. 52.—Account B.

SHEDIAC SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

		Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance per Account, 1st November, ...		$1,365 47
1864.			
May.	To Withdrawn, Balance of Account, ...	$213 30	
	By Interest paid, ...		3 27
August.	By Deposited, Balance of Account, ...		145 80
October.	To Withdrawn, do.	6 83	
	By Interest allowed Depositors, ...		58 82
	To Balance due do.	1,353 23	
		$1,573 36	$1,573 36

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 53.—Account B.

SAINT ANDREWS SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

		Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, ...		$45,417 90
November.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,702 51
December.	Do. do.		1,848 87
	Interest paid, ...		1 83
1864.			
January.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,098 62
	Interest paid, ...		2 06
February.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,486 94
	Interest paid, ...		0 52
March.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	$122 33	
	By Interest paid, ...		0 50
April.	To Withdrawn, balance of Account, ...	345 62	
	By Interest paid, ...		21 05
May.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		256 75
	Interest paid, ...		6 51
June.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		226 97
	Interest paid, ...		21 37
July.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,051 97
	Interest paid, ...		13 40
August.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		1,586 18
	Interest paid, ...		0 84
September.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		519 00
	Interest paid, ...		20 08
October.	Deposited, balance of Account, ...		981 13
	Interest paid, ...		948 25
	Interest credited Depositors, ...		1,467 35
	To Balance due Depositors, ...	58,212 65	
		$58,680 60	$58,680 60

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 54.—Account B.

FREDERICTON SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

			Dr.	Cr.
1863.	By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, ...			$2,147 80
November.	Deposited, Balance of Account, ...			16 00
	Interest paid, ...			4 00
December.	Deposited, do.			373 00
1864.				
January.	To Withdrawn, do.		$14 00	
February.	By Deposited, do.			8 00
March.	Do. do.			366 76
	Interest paid, ...			1 24
April.	To Withdrawn, do.		199 33	
	By Interest paid, ...			13 33
May.	Deposited, do.			654 98
	Interest paid, ...			13 02
June.	Deposited, do.			484 00
	Interest paid, ...			1 00
July.	Deposited, do.			95 59
	Interest paid, ...			0 41
August.	Deposited, do.			90 00
September.	To Withdrawn, do.		71 41	
	By Interest paid, ...			12 08
October.	To Withdrawn, do.		19 39	
	By Interest paid, ...			1 08
	Do. credited Depositors, ...			104 70
	To Balance due Depositors, ...		4,082 86	
			$4,386 99	$4,386 99

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 55.—Account B.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Receiver General, &c. in Account for the SURPLUS CIVIL LIST FUND, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1863.	RECEIPTS.			
Nov. 1.	To Balance per Account of this date, ...			$6,859 81
1864.				
Jan. 31.	Warrant No. 69, on the Province Treasurer, ...		$14,500 00	
April 30.	Do. 209, do. ...		14,500 00	
July 31.	Do. 333, do. ...		14,500 00	
Oct. 31.	Do. 397, do. ...		14,500 00	
	Total from Province Treasurer, ...			58,000 00
				$64,859 81
	PAYMENTS.			
By Warrant for Civil List, Balance of—				
	Quarter ending 31st October 1863, ...		$6,059 81	
	Do. 31st January 1864, ...		11,678 14	
	Do. 30th April " ...		3,400 00	
	Do. " " ...		7,616 48	
	Do. 31st July " ...		3,400 00	
	Do. " " ...		7,591 48	
On Account War't. for	Do. 31st October " ...		1,080 00	
				$40,825 91
Warrant for Contingencies of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to 31st October 1863, ...				800 00
Transferred to Provincial Treasurer, ...				11,112 44
Balance on hand to meet unpaid Warrants in this Office, ...				12,121 46
				$64,859 81

B. ROBINSON,
Receiver General's Office, St. John, 1st Nov. 1864. *Prov. Treas. & Rec. Gen.*

Report upon Receiver General's Account No. 55, *Surplus Civil List.*

	RECEIPTS.	
Warrants in favor of the Fund, 1864, ...		$58,000 00
	PAYMENTS.	
Warrants for the year against the Fund, ...		46,887 56
Balance applicable to Ordinary Revenue, ...		$11,112 44

Details.

Balance in Central Bank 1st November 1863, ...	$531 80	
Balance to pay Lieutenant Governor's Contingencies, ...	800 00	
Warrants in favor of the Fund, 1864, ...	58,000 00	
		$59,331 80

Salaries borne on the Civil List, 1864:—

His Excellency the Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, Lieut. Governor,	$14,600 00	
Captain Harry Moody, to pay Private Secretary, ...	973 32	
Sir James Carter, Chief Justice Supreme Court, ...	2,800 00	
Hon. Robert Parker, Justice do.	3,000 00	
" L. A. Wilmot, " do.	2,400 00	
" W. J. Ritchie, " do.	2,400 00	
Judges' Travelling expenses, ...	1,000 00	
Hon. John M. Johnson, Attorney General, ...	2,400 00	
" S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, ...	2,400 00	
" Charles Watters, Solicitor General, ...	973 32	
" John M'Millan, Surveyor General, ...	2,400 00	
" John R. Partelow, Auditor General, ...	2,000 00	
Donation to New Brunswick University, ...	4,444 40	
F. A. H. Straton, Clerk Executive Council, ...	800 00	
Robert Shives, Emigrant Agent, ...	461 52	
Robert Fulton, Clerks in the Office of Prov. Secretary, ...	1,000 00	
J. Woodforde Smith, Clerks in the Office of Prov. Secretary, ...	720 00	
George N. Babbit, Clerks in the Office of Prov. Secretary, ...	475 00	
James Johnson, Chief Clerk Office of Audit, ...	1,000 00	
Edgar Hanson, Junior " do.	400 00	
George Thompson, Donation to Indians, ...	240 00	
		$46,887 56
From the Surplus Fund,—		
Lieutenant Governor's Contingencies, 1864, ...	$800 00	
Transferred to Ordinary Revenue, ...	11,112 44	
		11,912 44
		$58,800 00
Balance in Central Bank, ...		531 80
		$59,331 80
Balance in Central Bank, including Interest 31st October 1863, ...		$6,370 17
Add—1 year's Interest to 31st October 1864, ...		382 20
Total Balance, ...		$6,752 37

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 56.—Account B.

Abstract of Casual and Territorial Revenue.

Balance in hand 31st October 1863, ...		$1,410 45
Receipts for 1864.		
From T. R. Robertson, Dep. Rec. Gen. per Statement No. 1,	$29,413 91	
William Wallace, Royalties collected by him, ...	3,888 34	
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Fees Secy's Office, per Statement No. 2,	6,349 87	
William Smith, Controller, Ship Registration Fees, ...	20 53	
		39,672 65
		$41,083 10

Payments.

Paid Warrants, Series 1863 and prior, ...			$826 15
Provincial Secretary's Office, Stationery and Contingencies,	$672 53		
Surveyor General's Office, do. do.	468 86		
Office of Audit, do. do.	168 65		
Deputy Receiver General, Salary and Contingencies, 1864,	276 05		
Education Office, ...	139 93		
Travelling expenses and Contingencies, Executive Council,	1,210 52		
Printing and Advertising, ...	1,948 72		
Postage, $3,357.37; Telegrams, $1.623.01, ...	4,980 38		
Stage Hire Executive Council and Public Departments, ...	880 75		
Surveying and Inspection, ...	2,538 85		
Return of money paid on Land and Timber Berths, ...	294 95		
Clerkships, Crown Land Office, ...	4,660 00		
Messengers—Ex. Council, Prov. Secretary's, and Audit Offices,	448 00		
Opening Roads in new Settlements, ...	480 00		
Fuel for Public Offices, ...	252 65		
Miscellaneous, ...	377 74		
	$19,798 58		
Less Warrants 1864, Unpaid, ...	118 95		
			19,679 63
Transferred to Ordinary Revenue, ...			19,625 87
Balance reserved to meet unpaid Warrants, ...			951 45
			$41,083 10

STATEMENT No. 1 OF ACCOUNT No. 56.

General Summary of Receipts on account of Casual Revenue and Sinking Fund, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

Mileage on Timber Berths from 1st Nov. 1863 to 30th June 1864,	$3,607 70		
Do. do. from 1st July to 31st October 1864,	11,795 30		
Do. Petitions for sales in November 1864, ...	162 00		
Additional Mileage for Renewals, ...	232 00		
Mileage on Renewals, ...	1,004 90		
Fines, &c. on Lumber cut without Licence, ...	1,655 60		
Mileage in June on Berth sold in July, ...	32 00		
Mileage paid and refunded, no Licence issued, ...	78 00		
Total for Timber, ...			$18,567 50
Land sold between 1st Nov. 1863 and 31st Oct. 1864, ...	$4,576 53		
Instalments on Land sold in former years, ...	4,367 97		
Total for Land, ...			8,944 50
Surveys of Lots, ...	$289 29		
Wild Grass and Meadows, ...	124 63		
Mines and Minerals, ...	167 24		
Plans, Sketches, &c. net, ...	196 96		
Interest on Instalments, ...	4 40		
			782 52
Labour Fund, balances, &c.	$24 58		
Fishery Fund, sundries, ...	108 11	—	132 69
Total Receipts through the Crown Land Office, ...			$28,427 21

Carried forward.

Brought forward,		$28,427 21
Received from Adjutant Generals of Militia for Clothing, Ammunition, &c. for Volunteers, viz:—		
Lieut. Colonel Crowder, ...	$862 21	
Major Pye, ...	72 61	
Lieut. Colonel Anderson, ...	510 10—	1,444 92
From Chief Commissioner of Works, on account John Moore's house, ...		280 48
		$30,152 61
Deduct—Error in last year's Account, corrected in November, ...		4 00
		$30,148 61
Deduct—Amount placed to credit of Sinking Fund, ...	$639 70	
Do. do. Fishery Fund, ...	95 00—	734 70
Casual Revenue, ...		$29,413 91

No. 2 OF ACCOUNT No. 56.

Statement of Fees received at the Provincial Secretary's Office during the Year ending 31st July, 1864.

From the following Issuers of Marriage Liceenses, viz:—		
George F. Hill, ...	$320 00	
A. T. D. M'Elmen, ...	228 00	
Rev. J. S. Williams, ...	52 00	
Wellington Hatch, ...	156 00	
Wm. F. Bonnell, ...	128 00	
A. N. Garden, ...	220 00	
Wm. Napier, ...	72 00	
Charles Drury, ...	1,680 00	
Charles B. Godfrey, ...	246 00	
Rev. W. H. Street, ...	44 00	
E. B. Smith, ...	48 00	
Charles J. Sayre, ...	191 75	
M. B. Palmer, ...	320 00	
Edward Williston, ...	264 00	
James L. Price, ...	36 00	
Benjamin Beveridge, ...	32 00	
A. Barberie, ...	30 00	
George W. Hoben, ...	40 00	
Cochran Craig, ...	24 00	
Dr. Thomson, ...	60 00	
George S. Grimmer, ...	48 00	
		$4,239 75
For Licenses issued from Provincial Secretary's Office, ...	...	752 00
For Commissions, Patents, Copies, &c. &c.	..	960 08
		$5,951 83

Balance due by Secretary, 1863, ...	$100 00	
Fees, per Statement, 1864, ...	5,951 83	
	$6,051 83	
Paid Receiver General, ...	6,349 87	
Balance due Provincial Secretary.	$298 04	

J. R. PARTELOW.

SUB-ACCOUNT of No. 56.—Warrants drawn on the Gross Proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, 1864.

1863.					
Nov. 13.	1	Edward M'Cready,		$12 00	In lieu of 20 acres land sold to him, now in possession of Potts.
"	2	Deputy G. W. M'Cready,		30 00	Commission on Instalments paid by other Deputies in his District.
"	3	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,		853 04	Postages Quarter ended 31st Oct. viz:—Prov. Sec'y. $162.81½; Att'y Gen. $36.70; Sol. Gen. $24.52; Sur. Gen. $227.21½; Education Office, $182.36; Audit Office, $84.61; Ex. Council, $14.19½; Dep. Rec. Gen. $18.33½; Board of Works, $96.31; Clerk of Pleas, $5.98.
20.	4	George E. Fenety,		419 22	Printing and Advertising, viz:—Gov't Gen. Account, $248.55; Gov't Advertizing, $48.75; Prov. Sec'y Office, $3; Audit Office, $4.80; Crown Land Office advertising, $114.12.
23.	5	George R. Atherton,		31 25	Coach hire, Ex. Council, from 1st May to 1st Nov. 1863.
"	6	William Segee,		204 50	Do. do. and Public Departments, Qr. ended 22nd inst.
Dec. 8.	7	Deputy C. E. Beckwith,		230 00	In full discharge of claim for survey of 'Riceville' Tract, Vic.
"	8	Robert Wilson,		3 35	Return of amount paid by him for survey of Land sold J. Stark.
"	9	Deputy H. M. G. Garden,		250 00	In full for surv'g 23 miles of Line between Carleton & Victoria.
"	10	T. R. Robertson,		440 00	To pay Deputy Douglas $386 for second survey of Rhomboid Township, and Charles Stewart $54 for same survey.
"	11	1. S. R. Miller,	$170 57		Stationery, &c. Education Office, to 31st October last, $53.51; Crown Land Office, $117.06.
		2. Francis Beverley,	8 64		Stationery, Crown Land Office, to 31st October last.
		3. Jackson Adams,	5 00		Work at Shelves, making and laying down Carpet, C. L. Office.
		4. Mary Ann Swade,	8 00		Washing Towels, Crown Land Office, to 21st May last.
				192 21	
12.	12	Hon. S. L. Tilley,		277 85	Travelling expenses, including trip to Canada on Railway business, three trips to St. John to examine claims of Railway Contractors, in addition to other visits there in connection with Treasury and Railway matters.
"	13	Deputy John Little,		12 75	Inspecting Beaches at Kouchibouguac.
1864.					
Jan. 11.	14	D. B. Stevens,		375 76	Telegrams for Quarter ended 31st Dec.—Prov. Sec'y, $71.10; Att'y Gen. $10.24; B. of Works, $27.73; C. L. Office, $65.33; Aud. Office, $35.22; Ex. Council, $76.18; Gov't House, $89.96.
20.	15	F. A. H. Straton,		354 67	Travelling expenses, Executive Council.
30.	16	Daniel Gilmor,		48 00	Mileage paid on Petitions for Timber berths in Railway Reserve.

	17	Hon. John M'Millan,		1,155 00	Clerkships, Crown Land Office, Quarter to date.
"	18	1. John M'Cluskey,	$100 00		Messenger Provincial Secretary's Office and Ex. Council.
		2. Edward O'Brien,	12 00		Making fires in Office of Audit.
				112 00	
Feb. 12.	19	George R. Atherton,		23 00	Express to Saint John with important public papers.
"	20	J. Woodforde Smith,		250 17	Stationery and Contingencies Provincial Secretary's Office, half year ended 31st January.
16.	21	H. F. Vavasour,		141 00	Stationery Provincial Secretary's Office, $124.86; Crown Land Office, $5.09; Audit Office, $11.05.
"	22	Myshrall & Richey,		4 55	Cand es for Crown Land Office, December 1863.
"	23	Chubb & Co.		79 60	Stationery, Audit Office, 5th November 1863.
"	24	Margaret M'Cormack,		30 00	Paid by her former husband for Land in Studholm,
"	25	George E. Fenety,		383 51	Printing for Quarter ended 31st January—Governmant General Account, $131.41; Government Advertising, $41.75; Provincial Secretary's Office, $42.20; Crown Land Office, $168.15.
"	26	Robert Gowan,		6 00	Deposit paid on Timber Petitions by Thomas Bridges.
"	27	Hon. Wm. E. Perley,		22 00	Mileage paid on part of a Berth sold to him in error.
20.	28	A. S. Phair, Postmaster,		868 92	Postage for Quarter ended 31st January—Board of Works, $117.52; Receiver General, $23.68; Education Office, $99.61; Executive Council, $19.98; Audit Office, $137.52; Attorney General, $15.86; Clerk of Pleas, $16.52; Solicitor General, $14.39; Prov. Secretary, $206 97; Sur. Gen. $216.88.
26.	29	William Segee,		212 00	Coach hire, Ex. Council and Departments, Qr. ended 22nd inst.
Mar. 10.	30	Robert Fulton,		80 00	To pay extra Clerkship Provincial Secretary's Office.
17.	31	James Johnson,		100 00	Do. do. Office of Audit.
April 16.	32	D. B. Stevens,		505 34	Telegrams Qr. ended 31st March—Att'y Gen. $35.43; Prov. Sec'y, $155.74; Crown Land Office, $78.82; Board of Works, $30.55; Audit Office, $17.96; Ex. Council, $63.22; Gov. House, $123.62.
20.	33	Charles Fisher,		97 74	Fees in three Suits while he was Attorney General, and an opinion in the absence of the Attorney General.
"	34	Deputy John Little,		178 00	Report and Survey of certain Lines in Kent.
"	35	Deputy R. Snell,		42 60	Completing survey for Emigrant Aid Society.
"	36	John Graham,		243 00	Printing Surveyor General's Third Report.
"	37	Thomas A. Beckwith,		10 00	Return of Deposit on Timber applications.
		Carried forward,		$8,279 03	

Warrants drawn on the Gross Proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue.—*Continued.*

		Brought forward,		$8,279 03	
April	20.	38	J. Woodforde Smith,	108 00	Advanced Reuben Stiles amount of his Acc't as Dep. Surveyor.
	"	39	Deputy James R. Hartley,	200 00	Advanced on Account of Surveying, &c.
	30.	40	Hon. John M'Millan,	1,155 00	Clerkships Crown Land Office, Quarter to date.
	"	41	John M'Cluskey, $100 00		Messenger Prov. Secretary's Office and Executive Council.
			Edward O'Brien, 12 00		Making fires, &c. in Office of Audit.
				112 00	
May	5.	42	George N. Babbit,	90 86	Contingencies, Provincial Secretary's Office, Quarter to date.
	23.	43	William Segee,	200 00	Coach hire Ex. Council and Public Departments, Qr. to date.
	27.	44	George E. Fenety,	153 82	Printing for Quarter ended 30th April—Provincial Secretary's Office, $19.20; Crown Land Office, $134.62.
June	1.	45	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,	872 85	Postages Qr. ended 30th April—Prov. Sec'y Office, $180.55½; Att'y Gen. $24.24½; Sol. Gen. $7 35; Sur. Gen. $227.48½; Audit Office, $109.93½; Dep Rec. Gen. $17.36½; B. of Works, $85.96½; Ex. Council, $19.56½; Clerk of Pleas, $10.22½; Superintendent of Schools. $190.16½.
	"	46	James Hogg,	118 00	Printing Blanks, &c. C. L. Office, Dec. 22nd '63 to 18th April '64.
	"	47	John M'Donald,	50 85	Carpeting, &c. C. L. Office, Dec. 1862, and Jan. and Oct. 1863.
	"	48	Peter Simpson,	6 00	Royal Gazettes furnished Crown Land Office. 1861 & 1863.
	"	49	Andrew B. Duncan,	5 88	Repairing Gas fittings and Stove pipe in C. L. Office, 1863.
	"	50	James Johnson,	50 80	Contingencies of Audit Office and travelling expenses auditing Railway Accounts.
	10.	51	James Hogg,	71 80	Printing Blanks, &c. Crown Land Office, June & July, 1863.
	"	52	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	103 40	Travelling expenses to 6th instant.
	16.	53	F. A. H. Straton,	234 55	Travelling expenses and Contingencies, Ex. Council.
	28.	54	Thomas Bowes,	80 00	Towards opening a Road through the Newcastle Settlement.
July	1.	55	William Boyd,	100 00	Opening Road to Johnville Settlement.
	"	56	Joseph Pearson,	200 00	Do. Glassville do.
	"	57	James N. Farley,	100 00	Do. Knowlesville do.
	11.	58	D. B. Stevens,	306 32	Telegrams for Quarter ended 30th June—Prov. Sec'y, $68.07; Att'y Gen. $17.72; Crown Land Office, $64.68; B. of Works, $25.85; Audit Office, $15.99; Ex. Council, $64 59; Government House, $50.32.
	"	59	Deputy James Buttimer,	32 00	Survey of Teague's Lake in Gloucester.
	"	60	S. R. Miller,	274 91	Stationery, &c. C. L. Office, $188.49; Education Office, $86.42.

	"	61	1. H. F. Vavasour, 6 35		Do. do.
			2. Myshall & Richey, 2 10		Candles, Crown Land Office.
			3. Mary Ann Swade, 8 00		Washing Towels, one year, Crown Land Office.
			4. R. H. Payne, 17 50		White and Colour Washing Crown Land Office.
				33 95	
	"	62	Fredericton Gas Company,	18 80	Gas for Crown Land and Audit Offices to 1st May.
	"	63	James Johnson,	7 50	To pay E. O'Brien cleaning Audit Office, washing towels, &c.
	"	64	Samuel Ferguson,	83 60	On account of Timber Berths.
	"	65	R. Hutchinson,	80 00	Do. do.
	30.	66	Hon. John M'Millan,	1,190 00	Clerkships, Crown Land Office, Quarter ended at date.
	"	67	John M'Cluskey, $100 00		Messenger Provincial Secretary's Office and Ex. Council.
			Edward O'Brien, 12 00		Making fires, &c. Audit Office.
				112 00	
Aug.	15.	68	Mary Ann Swade,	12 00	Scrubbing and Washing Crown Land Office.
	17.	69	Deputy J. R. Hartley,	817 50	Additional survey of Johnville and Glassville Settlements.
	"	71	F. A. H. Straton,	240 05	Travelling and Contingencies of Ex. Council.
	26.	72	Andrew S. Phair, Postmaster,	762 56	Postages for Qr. ended 31st July—Prov. Secretary, $227.48; Surveyor General, $173.27; Audit Office, $58.99; Board of Works, $131.57; Education Office, $102.33; Dep. Rec. Gen. $21.67; Sol. Gen. $14.11; Att'y Gen. $5.29; Ex. Council, $16.39; Clerk Pleas, $11.45.
	"	73	William Segee,	210 00	Coach hire Ex. Council and Public Departm'ts, Qr. to 22nd inst.
	"	74	George N. Babbit,	206 64	Contingencies, Provincial Secretary's Office.
	27.	75	George E. Fenety,	142 59	Government Miscellaneous Printing.
	"	76	Do.	53 52	Printing, Provincial Secretary's Office.
	"	77	Do.	363 26	Do. Crown Land Office.
Sept.	5.	78	Deputy H. M. G. Garden,	190 00	Surveying 17½ miles boundary between Carleton and Victoria.
	22.	79	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	100 00	Extra Clerkship Provincial Secretary's Office.
	28.	80	Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway,	252 65	Fuel furnished Public Offices.
Oct.	3.	81	Deputy C. P. Smith,	8 00	Survey of Land to make up deficiency to John Bell.
	13.	82	George C. Hunt,	8 55	Sundries for Crown Land Office to 12th May last.
	"	83	Richard Dunn,	15 70	Making doors and partitions for papers Office of Audit.
	20.	84	D. B. Stevens,	435 59	Telegrams to 30th Sept.—Prov. Secretary, $101.81; Att'y Gen. $10.27; C. L. Office, $76.92; Board of Works, $29.61; Audit Office, $25.79; Ex. Council, $85.94; Gov't House, $105.25.
			Carried forward,	$18,250 53	

Warrants drawn on the Gross Proceeds of the Casual and Territorial Revenue.—*Continued.*

Oct. 31.	85	Hon. John M'Millan,		$18,250 53	
"	86	John M'Cluskey,	$100 00	1,160 00	Clerkships, Crown Land Office, Quarter to date.
		Edward O'Brien,	12 00		Messenger, Provincial Secretary's Office and Ex. Council.
				112 00	Making fires, &c. Office of Audit.
"	87	T. R. Robertson, Dep. Rec. Gen.		276 05	Salary and Contingencies 1864.
				$19,798 58	
		Transferred to Ordinary Revenue,		19,625 87	
				$39,424 45	

Paid in 1864, ...			$19,679 63
Unpaid 31st October 1864,—			
No. 33, part, ...	$0 30		
61–2, ...	2 10		
79, ...	100 00		
81, ...	8 00		
82, ...	8 55		
		18 95	
Transferred to Ordinary Revenue,		19,625 87	
			$39,424 45

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 57.—Account B.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Receiver General, &c. in Account for the Fishery Fund, from the 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	To Balance from Account rendered this date, ...	$1,696 85	
Dec. 19.	Fine at Grand Manan, per R. Stevens, ...	40 00	
1864.			
Aug. 12.	Collected by T. R. Robertson, per Acct. for July,	95 00	
Oct. 20.	Received per Auditor General from J. Giberson, Fishery Warden, ...	5 00	
31.	Received from J. H. Whitlock, Dep. Treasurer, paid into his hands by L. Drake, Fishery Warden,	48 00	
"	Received from J. E. Dixon, Deputy Treasurer, ...	48 00	
July 15.	By Paid Warrant, No. 291, Wm. Fisher, ...		$80 00
Oct. 31.	Do. 408, Robt. Stevens, ...		316 18
	Balance in favor of this Fund, ...		1,536 67
		$1,932 85	$1,932 85

B. ROBINSON, *Rec. Gen.*

Receiver General's Office, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

No. 58.—Account B.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, ...		$31,706 39
1864.			
April 14.	To paid Warrant No. 155, ...	$18,182 34	
October 14.	Do. do. 370, ...	13,524 05	
		$31,706 39	$31,706 39

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, St. John, 31st October, 1864.

No. 59.

RAILWAY IMPOST in Account Current with BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

DR.

For the following Dividends paid by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and charged in their "Dividends Account," viz :—

1863.			Nos.		Stg.	Stg.			
Dec. 2.	N. Brunswick & Canada Railway Debentures,		58 to 71,		£7,000	£212	2	0	
1864.									
Jan. 1.	Do.	do.	99	199,	18,000	545	8	0	
"	19 Vic. cap. 14,	do.	1	162,	46,800	1,418	0	10	
"	19 Vic. cap. 16,	do.	381	&c.	792,100	24,000	12	7	
6.	Acts prior,	do.	51	72,	9,400	284	16	5	
Mar. 11.	Do.	do.	1	50,	33,800	1,024	2	9	
"	New Brunswick & Canada	do.	78	83,	2,000	60	12	0	
27.	Do.	do.	1	24,	6,000	181	16	0	
April 1.	19 Vic. cap. 16,	do.	1	380,	50,000	1,515	0	0	
27.	New Brunswick & Canada	do.	25	57,	11,000	333	6	0	
June 2.	Do.	do.	58	71,	7,000	212	2	0	
July 1.	Do.	do.	99	199,	18,000	545	8	0	
"	19 Vic. cap. 14,	do.	1	162,	46,800	1,418	0	10	
"	19 Vic. cap. 16,	do.	381	&c.	792,100	24,000	12	7	
6.	Acts prior,	do.	51	72,	9,400	284	16	5	
Sept 11.	Do.	do.	1	50,	33,800	1,024	2	9	
"	New Brunswick & Canada	do.	78	83,	2,000	60	12	0	
27.	Do.	do.	1	24,	6,000	181	16	0	
Oct. 1.	19 Vic. cap. 16,	do.	1	380,	50,000	1,515	0	0	
27.	New Brunswick & Canada	do.	25	57,	11,000	333	6	0	
						£59,151	13	2	
	Equal in Currency @ $4.80 to the £ Sterling, to								$283,927 96
	Additional Premiums paid over and above $4.80 to the £ Sterling on Bills of Exchange remitted during the year to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. for this Account, viz :—								
	On £24,000 Stg. @ 2½ per cent. additional,					$2,666	66		
	53,200 " 2 " "					4,728	88		
									7,395 54
	For Balance of Interest on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Dividends Account for 1863, ...					£1,526	15	1	
	For Bill Stamps paid by them in 1863, ...					27	9	0	
						£1,554	4	1=	7,460 18
	Paid drawbacks on goods exported this year, ...								10,481 19
									$309,264 87

Treasury, St. John, 31st Oct. 1864.

No. 59.

Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1864.							
			Cr.				
Jan. 31.	By Amount collected at Saint John, Quarter ended this date,			..	$21,888 98		
April 30.	Do.	do.	do.	..	33,421 89		
July 31.	Do.	do.	do.	..	43,501 00		
Oct. 31.	Do.	do.	do.	..	44,158 67		
							$142,970 54
	Received from C. Botsford,	Campbellton,	..	66,	— —		
	D. Stewart,	Dalhousie,	..	69,	$1,641 91		
	F. Meahan,	Bathurst,	..	63,	3,306 54		
	J. G. C. Blackhall,	Caraquet,	..	67,	725 55		
	P. J. N. Dumaresq,	Shippegan,	..	81,	416 98		
	Richard Sutton,	Newcastle,	..	78,	7,177 52		
	J. T. Williston,	Chatham,	..	68,	6,654 29		
	H. Livingston,	Richibucto,	..	80,	2,475 73		
	Robert Douglas,	Buctouche,	..	64,	23 52		
	D. Hanington,	Shediac,	..	82,	745 25		
	Edward Wood,	Bay Verte,	..	65,	93 77		
	James Dixon,	Sackville,	..	83,	621 18		
	Rufus Cole,	North Joggins,	..	79,	8 06		
	John Hickman,	Dorchester,	..	70,	326 56		
	James Robertson,	Moncton,	..	77,	1,071 46		
	William Wallace,	Hillsborough,	..	76,	132 32		
	James Brewster,	Harvey,	..	75,	— —		
	T. R. Robertson,	Fredericton,	..	72,	3,235 86		
	H. E. Dibblee,	Woodstock,	..	88,	570 71		
	F. Tibbits,	Andover,	..	61,	88 59		
	Michael Curran,	Grand Falls,	..	73,	1 89		
	C. A. Hammond,	Do.	..	74,	17 00		
	Vital Hebert,	Edmundston, (1863)		71,	20 28		
	J. H. Whitlock,	Saint Andrews,	..	85,	1,643 68		
	John Grimmer,	Saint Stephen,	..	87,	5,630 06		
	A. J. Wetmore,	Saint George,	..	86,	160 61		
	James E. Dixon,	West Isles,	..	89,	1,026 18		
							37,815 50
	Received from Railway Commissioners on Account of earnings to 31st October 1863, ...				$6,000 00		
	Received from Railway Commissioners, balance of earnings to 31st October 1863, ...				1,101 43		
	Received from Railway Commissioners on Account of earnings to 31st October 1864, ...				20,000 00		
							27,101 43
Oct. 31.	By Balance charged to Ordinary Revenue in Interest Account, ...						101,377 40
							$309,264 87

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

No. 60.—Account B.

SYNOPSIS of Provincial Treasurer's Account with the Commercial Bank, from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

1863.					
Nov. 1.	Balance due by the Bank, ...				$94,073 57
30.	Deposited, ...	$83,333 78			
"	Withdrawn, ...		$115,477 92		
Dec. 31.	Deposited, ...	82,018 52			
"	Withdrawn, ...		49,183 99		
1864.					
Jan. 31.	Deposited, ...	48,014 67			
"	Interest received, ...	612 62			
"	Withdrawn, ...		74,256 61		
Feb. 29.	Deposited, ...	36,055 92			
	Withdrawn, ...		65,743 00		
Mar. 31.	Deposited, ...	61,643 33			
	Withdrawn, ...		30,552 00		
April 30.	Deposited, ...	113,217 21			
	Interest received, ...	639 35			
	Withdrawn, ...		55,907 32		
May 31.	Deposited, ...	119,818 09			
	Withdrawn, ...		145,460 20		
June 30.	Deposited, ...	99,145 21			
	Withdrawn, ...		89,222 86		
July 31.	Deposited, ...	87,558 73			
"	Interest received, ...	880 27			
"	Withdrawn, ...		128,631 52		
Aug. 31.	Deposited, ...	71,388 26			
"	Withdrawn, ...		84,308 58		
Sept. 30.	Deposited, ...	103,990 35			
"	Withdrawn, ...		51,598 47		
Oct. 31.	Deposited, ...	154,664 94			
"	Interest received, ...	810 72			
"	Withdrawn, ...		111,042 49		
Total Deposited and Interest received,		$1,063,791 97			
Total Withdrawn, ...			$1,001,384 96		
Balance of the Year's transactions, ...					62,407 01
Balance due by the Bank 31st October 1864, ...					$156,480 58

Total Interest received from the Bank during the Fiscal Year 1864, $2,942.96.

J. R. P.

DEPUTY TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS.

No. 61.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Francis Tibbits, Deputy Treasurer, Andover, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$57 84	
Railway Impost, ...	9 74	
		$67 58
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$455 41	
Railway Impost, ...	88 59	
		544 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		298 95
		$910 58

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$233 83	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	0 90	
		$234 73
By Import Duties for the year, ...		578 37
Railway Impost for the year, ...		97 43
		$910 53

This Deputy Treasurer persists in sending his Accounts without entries, and otherwise irregular. The above is compiled from the imperfect statements received at this office.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Andover for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$1,136 16	12½ per cent.	$142 02
Do.	828 53	15 "	124 28
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Gin and Whiskey,	94 gals.	60 cents,	56 40
Rum and Alcohol,	249 "	35 "	87 15
Malt Liquor,	48 "	10 "	4 80
		Carried forward,	$414 65

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Andover.—Continued

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$414 65
Molasses,	1,074 gals.	2 cents,	21 48
Tea,	1,205 lbs.	4 "	48 20
Sugar,	1,330 "	1¼ "	16 64
Tobacco,	1,700 "	4 "	68 00
Leather,	190 "	4 "	7 60
Axes,	6 no.	30 "	1 80
			$578 37
Railway Impost on $3,248, @ 3 per cent.			$97 44

No. 62.

Estate of the late Joseph Read, Deputy Treasurer, Bathurst.

Balance due, per Report 1864, page 99, on Ordinary Revenue,	$3,371 68
The Prov. Treasurer credits—Amount received on Acct. 1864,	440 00
Balance due Ordinary Revenue, 31st Oct. 1864, ...	$2,931 68
Add—Balance of Savings Bank Account, ...	2,759 45
Total Balance due by the Estate, ...	$5,691 13

Office of Audit. J. R. P.

No. 63.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Francis Meahan, Deputy Treasurer, Bathurst, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$800 00	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	20 55	
		$820 55
Postages, ...		1 80
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$13,679 91	
Railway Impost, ...	3,306 54	
Lights, ...	423 45	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	100 10	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	656 91	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	12 02	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	283 56	
		18,462 49
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...	$252 35	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	133 88—	386 23
		$19,671 07

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November, 1863, viz:—			
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...			$88 66
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$13,431 77		
Export Duties do.	1,088 85		
Auction Duties do.	6 38—		14,527 00
By Railway Impost for the year, ...			3,306 54
Light Duties, do.			423 45
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			145 32
Buoy and Beacon do.			283 56
Cape Race Light Impost, ...			12 02
Balance Savings Bank, ...			656 91
Surcharges in annual Account, 1863, ...			227 61
			$19,671 07

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Bathurst, 1st November 1864.

FRANCIS MEAHAN, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Bathurst, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$30,592 00	1 per cent.	$305 92
Do.	36,177 00	12½ "	4,522 18
Do.	6,956 60	15 "	1,043 49
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	35 gals.	30 cents.	10 50
Do.	30 "	80 "	24 00
Do.	97½ "	90 "	87 75
Brandy,	504½ "	80 "	403 60
Gin and Whiskey,	2,939¾ "	60 "	1,763 85
Rum and Alcohol,	3,385 "	35 "	1,184 75
Cordials,	1½ "	50 "	0 75
Malt Liquors,	2,257 "	10 "	225 70
Lemon Syrup,	78 "	20 "	15 60
Molasses,	21,715 "	2 "	434 30
Sugar, Brown,	40,892 lbs.	1¼ "	511 13
Sugar, Crushed,	2,817 "	2 "	56 34
Tea,	33,570 "	4 "	1,342 80
Coffee,	732 "	2½ "	18 30
Candy,	390 "	2 "	7 80
Dried Fruit,	2,787 "	2 "	55 74
Candles, Common,	5,634 "	2 "	112 68
Soap,	20,847 "	1 "	208 47
Tobacco,	13,875½ "	4 "	555 02
Leather,	12,257½ "	4 "	530 30
Axes,	36 no.	30 "	10 80
			$13,431 77

Railway Impost on $110,218 @ 3 per cent.	$3,306 54
Exports:	
200 Tons Pine Timber @ 20 cents per ton, ...	$40 00
151 " Birch " " 15 " "	22 65
5,131,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber @ 20 cents per M. ...	1,026 20
	$1,088 85

No. 64.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Robert Douglass, Deputy Treasurer, Buctouche, for the year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$243 08	
Railway Impost, ...	2 61	
Light Duties, ...	44 46	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	29 41	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	18 94	
		$338 50
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$2,041 83	
Railway Impost, ...	23 52	
Lights, ...	400 24	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	439 82	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	13 93	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	170 52	
		3,089 86
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		242 90
		$3,671 26

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$93 88	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	175 00	
		$271 88
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$875 84	
Export do.	1,555 09	
		2,430 93
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		26 13
Light Duties do.		444 70
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		294 23
Buoy and Beacon do.		189 46
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		13 93
		$3,671 26

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Buctouche, 1st November 1864.

R. DOUGLASS, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Buctouche for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$14 00	12½ per cent.	$1 75
Do.	32 00	15 "	4 80
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	18 gals.	30 cents,	5 40
Brandy,	32 "	80 "	25 60
Gin and Whiskey,	888 "	60 "	532 80
Rum and Alcohol,	527 "	35 "	184 45
Tea,	86 lbs.	4 "	3 44
Duties April Quarter,	not detailed,		117 60
			$875 84
Railway Impost on $871 @ 3 per cent.			$26 13
Exports.			
9 Tons Birch Timber, @ 15 cents, ...			$1 35
7,768,700 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents, ...			1,553 74
			$1,555 09

No. 65.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Edward Wood, Deputy Treasurer, Bay Verte, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$42 19	
Railway Impost, ...	10 41	
Light Duties, ...	0 85	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	0 20	
		$53 65
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$226 70	
Railway Impost, ...	93 77	
Lights, ...	7 65	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	1 88	
		330 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		159 20
		$542 85

Cr.

By Balance per Account 1st Nov. 1863, Ordinary Revenue, ...	$6 05
Import Duties for the year, ...	422 04
Railway Impost, do.	104 18
Light Duties do.	8 50
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	2 08
	$542 85

A remittance of $120, charged by the Deputy Treasurer in October, is not credited by the Provincial Treasurer, probably not received in time. J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Bay Verte, for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$335 00	1 per cent.	$3 35
Do.	2,367 00	12½ "	295 80
Do.	111 63	15 "	16 87
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Rum and Alcohol,	170 gals.	35 cents.	59 50
Molasses,	269 "	2 "	5 38
Tea,	685 lbs.	4 "	27 40
Tobacco,	159 "	4 "	6 36
Leather,	177 "	4 "	7 08
Calf Skins,	1 no.	30 "	0 30
			$422 04
Railway Impost on $3,473 @ 3 per cent.			$104 18

No. 66.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Chipman Botsford, Deputy Treasurer, Campbellton, for half year ended 30th April 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$64 08	
Railway Impost, ...	12 06—	$76 14
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$575 07	
Railway Impost, ...	108 54	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	30 39—	714 00
Postage paid, ...		0 28
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		879 08
		$1,669 50

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$877 70	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	30 39	
		$908 09
By Import Duties for the half year, ...	$640 81	
Railway Impost, do.	120 60	
		761 41
		$1,669 50

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Campbellton, 30th April 1864.

C. BOTSFORD, *Dep. Treas.*

No Accounts have been received from Mr. Botsford since 30th April 1864. The Provincial Treasurer acknowledges remittances for the year, amount $1,144, which remains undistributed in his Accounts. See Account B, page 63. J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Campbellton for the half year ended 30th April 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$106 00	1 per cent.	$1 06
Do.	1,863 60	12½ "	232 95
Do.	132 40	15 "	19 86
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Gin and Whiskey,	136 lbs.	60 cents,	81 60
Rum and Alcohol,	342 "	35 "	119 70
Malt Liquor,	12 "	10 "	1 20
Molasses,	1,250 "	2 "	25 00
Tea,	2,227 lbs.	4 "	89 08
Sugar, Brown,	656 "	1¼ "	8 20
Coffee,	60 "	2½ "	1 50
Candles,	150 "	2 "	3 00
Soap,	552 "	1 "	5 52
Tobacco,	1,276 "	4 "	51 04
Leather,	27½ "	4 "	1 10
			$640 81
Railway Impost on $3,995 00	@ 3 per cent.	... ...	$119 85
Do. 30 00	" 2½ "	... ...	0 75
			$120 60

No. 67.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with James G. C. Blackhall, Deputy Treasurer, Caraquet, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$339 71	
Railway Impost, ...	80 62	
Light Duties, ...	5 26	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	0 91	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	8 62	
		$435 12
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$3,036 98	
Railway Impost, ...	725 55	
Lights, ...	47 34	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	13 77	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	0 26	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	77 66	
		3,901 56
To paid Postage on Money Letters Registered, ...		0 45
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...	$66 57	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	7 01	
		73 58
		$4,410 71

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November, 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$46 53	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	12 71	
		$59 24
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$3,395 23	
Export do. do.	1 95	
		3,397 18
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		806 17
Light Duties for the year, ...		52 60
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		8 98
Buoy and Beacon do.		86 28
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		0 26
		$4,410 71

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Caraquet, 1st November 1864.

JAS. G. C. BLACKHALL, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Caraquet for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$2,339 00	1 per cent.	$23 39
Do.	17,484 12	12½ "	2,185 52
Do.	940 94	15 "	141 14
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	14 gals.	30 cents.	4 20
Do.	5 "	80 "	4 00
Brandy,	15½ "	80 "	12 40
Gin and Whiskey,	622 "	60 "	373 20
Rum and Alcohol,	525 "	35 "	183 75
Cordials,	2½ "	50 "	1 25
Malt Liquors,	51 "	10 "	5 10
Molasses,	2,311 "	2 "	46 22
Tea, Black,	2,635 lbs.	4 "	105 40
Tea, Green,	126 "	8 "	10 08
Coffee,	286 "	2½ "	7 15
Sugar,	100 "	1¼ "	1 25
Dried Fruit,	252 "	2 "	5 04
Candles, Common,	1,550 "	2 "	31 00
Soap,	2,797 "	1 "	27 97
Tobacco,	3,889 "	4 "	155 56
Leather,	1,330½ "	4 "	53 21
Calf Skins,	4⅓ doz.	120 "	5 20
Sheep Skins,	9 "	60 "	5 40
Axes,	26 no.	30 "	7 80
			$3,395 23
Railway Impost on	$26,838 00 @ 3 per cent.	... ...	$805 12
Do.	42 50 " 2½ "	... ...	1 05
			$806 17

Exports.

9,650,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber @ 20 cents per M. ... $1 95

No. 68.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with J. T. Williston, Deputy Treasurer, Chatham, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$800 00	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	244 17	
Carried forward,		$1,044 17

	Brought forward,	$1,044 17
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$32,364 90	
Railway Impost, ...	6,654 29	
Lights, ...	948 05	
Paid Drawbacks, ...	35 08	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	307 00	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	8,294 53	
Copy Right Fund, ...	24 81	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	41 91	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	615 24	
		49,285 81
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		820 50
		$51,150 57

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$402 80
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$29,811 35	
Export do.	3,991 60	
Auction do.	32 93	
Province Share of Seizures, ...	50 87	
		33,886 75
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		6,654 29
Light Duties, ...		948 05
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		307 00
Buoy and Beacon do.		615 24
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		41 91
Balance Savings Bank, ...		8,294 53
		$51,150 57

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Chatham, 31st October 1864.

JOHN T. WILLISTON, *Dep Treas.*

Mr. Williston has charged $11.82 too much to Import Duties, and the same amount short to Railway Impost. (See Recapitulation.) This does not affect the final balance. The sum of $24·81 charged in Remittances to Provincial Treasurer as Copy Right Duties needs explanation.

J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Chatham for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$48,949 00	1 per cent.	$489 49
Do.	96,951 04	12½ "	12,118 88
Do.	6,826 20	15 "	1,023 93
	Carried forward,		$13,132 30

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Chatham.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$13,132 30
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	226 gals.	30 cents,	67 80
Do.	475 "	80 "	380 00
Brandy,	1,179 "	80 "	943 20
Gin and Whiskey,	8,287 "	60 "	4,972 20
Rum and Alcohol,	9,259 "	35 "	3,240 65
Malt Liquors,	7,148 "	10 "	714 80
Lemon Syrup,	172½ "	20 "	34 50
Molasses,	50,245 "	2 "	1,004 90
Tea,	57,318 lbs.	4 "	2,292 72
Coffee,	1,348 "	2½ "	33 70
Sugar, Brown,	70,392 "	1¼ "	879 90
Sugar, Crushed,	9,810 "	2 "	196 20
Dried Fruit,	4,988 "	2 "	99 76
Candles,	5,376 "	2 "	107 52
Soap,	14,415 "	1 "	144 15
Tobacco,	15,999 "	4 "	639 96
Leather,	9,931¾ "	4 "	397 27
Calf Skins,	2½ doz.	120 "	3 00
Sheep Skins,	1 "	60 "	0 60
Axes,	48 no.	30 "	14 40
			$29,799 53
Railway Impost on	$221,788 00	@ 3 per cent.	$6,653 64
Do.	498 80	" 2½ "	12 47
			$6,666 11
	Exports.		
2,363 Tons Pine Timber,		@ 20 cents,	$472 60
922 " Birch Timber,		" 15 "	138 30
16,903,500 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber,		" 20 "	3,380 70
			$3,991 60

No. 69.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Dugald Stewart, Deputy Treasurer, Dalhousie, for the Year ending 31st October 1863.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$800 00	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	56 94	
		$856 94
Postages on Money Letters, ...		5 40
Carried forward, ...		$862 34

	Brought forward, ...		$862 34
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$6,500 06	
Railway Impost, ...		1,641 91	
Lights, ...		503 30	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		158 60	
Balance Savings Bank, ...		2,996 19	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...		11 52	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...		233 88	
			12,045 46
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		$1,302 57	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		172 83	
			1,475 40
			$14,383 20

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$950 30	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		156 03	
			$1,106 33
By Import Duties for the year, ...		$6,111 59	
Export do. do.		1,577 81	
			7,689 40
By Additional surcharge on British Goods in 1855, ...			25 27
Railway Impost for the year, ...			1,641 91
Light Duties do.			503 30
Sick & D. Seamen's do. do.			175 40
Buoy and Beacon do. do.			233 88
Cape Race Light Impost, ...			11 52
Balance Savings Bank, ...			2,996 19
			$14,383 20

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Dalhousie, 1st November 1864.

D. STEWART, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Dalhousie for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$11,218 00	1 per cent.	$112 18
Do.	23,023 44	12½ "	2,877 93
Do.	2,264 40	15 "	339 66
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	9 1-5 gals.	90 cents.	8 28
Do.	70½ "	80 "	56 40
		Carried forward,	$3,394 45

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Andover.—Continued

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$3,394 45
Brandy,	85½ gals.	80 cents.	68 04
Gin and Whiskey,	546½ "	60 "	327 90
Rum and Alcohol,	1,166 "	35 "	408 10
Lemon Syrup,	15 "	20 "	3 00
Malt Liquors,	517 "	10 "	51 70
Molasses,	10,664 "	2 "	213 28
Tea,	19,879 lbs.	4 "	795 16
Coffee,	205 "	2½ "	5 13
Sugar, Brown,	11,793 "	1¼ "	147 41
Sugar, Crushed,	650 "	2 "	13 00
Dried Fruit,	983 "	2 "	19 66
Candles, Common,	2,350 "	2 "	47 00
Do. Sperm,	12 "	6 "	0 72
Soap,	5,862 "	1 "	58 62
Tobacco,	9,341 "	4 "	373 64
Leather,	4,079½ "	4 "	163 18
Axes,	72 no.	30 "	21 60
			$6,111 59
Railway Impost on $54,607 @ 3 per cent.	...	... ...	$1,638 21
Do. 148 " 2½ "	...	... ...	3 70
			$1,641 91

Exports.

2,219 Tons Pine Timber @ 20 cents per ton, ...	$443 80
1,518¼ " Birch " " 15 " "	227 74
5,431,435 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber @ 20 cents per M. ...	906 27
	$1,577 31

No. 70.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with John Hickman, Deputy Treasurer, Dorchester, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$107 65	
Railway Impost, ...	36 26	
Light Duties, ...	3 90	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0 16	
Carried forward,		$147 97

	Brought forward,	$147 97
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$1,005 42	
Railway Impost, ...	326 56	
Lights, ...	36 10	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	1 49	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	0 43	
		1,370 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		3 70
		$1,521 67

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November, 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$10 16
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$1,047 81	
Export Duties do.	58 80	
		1,106 61
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		362 82
Light Duties, do.		40 00
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		1 65
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		0 43
		$1,521 67

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Dorchester, 31st October 1864.

JOHN HICKMAN, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Dorchester for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$7,377 00	1 per cent.	$73 77
Do.	3,691 20	12½ "	461 40
Do.	203 80	15 "	30 57
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Gin and Whiskey,	504 gals.	60 cents,	302 40
Rum and Alcohol,	305 "	35 "	106 75
Tea,	491 lbs.	4 "	19 64
Tobacco,	561 "	4 "	22 44
Leather,	771 "	4 "	30 84
			$1,047 81

Railway Impost on $12,094 @ 3 per cent. $362 82

Exports.

293,937 Superficial feet sawn Lumber at 20 cents, ... $58 80

No. 71.

VITAL HEBERT.—EDMUNDSTON.

No Returns received from this Office for 1864.

J. R. P.

No. 72.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with T. R. Robertson, Deputy Treasurer, Fredericton, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$800 00	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	29 17	
		$829 17
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$21,279 88	
Railway Impost, ...	3,235 86	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	2,660 69	
		27,176 43
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		8,777 97
		$36,783 57

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$5,379 60
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$25,489 02	
Export do.	18 40	
		25,507 42
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		3,235 86
Balance Savings Bank, ...		2,660 69
		$36,783 57

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Fredericton, 31st October 1864.

T. R. ROBERTSON, *Dep Treas.*

Mr. Robertson, as usual, had to retain a large balance in hand to meet School and other Warrants due in November.

J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Fredericton for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$2,046 00	1 per cent.	$20 46
Do.	59,884 40	12½ "	7,485 55
Do.	9,711 40	15 "	1,456 71
		Carried forward,	$8,962 72

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Fredericton.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Specific.	*Quantities.*	*Forward,.....*	$8,962 72
Wine,	837 gals.	30 cents,	251 10
Do.	225 "	80 "	180 00
Brandy,	3,772 "	80 "	3,017 60
Gin and Whiskey,	9,131 "	60 "	5,478 60
Rum and Alcohol,	12,978 "	35 "	4,542 30
Cordials,	59 "	50 "	29 50
Malt Liquors,	125 "	10 "	12 50
Molasses,	6,709 "	2 "	134 18
Tea,	20,342 lbs.	4 "	813 68
Sugar, Brown,	62,772 "	1¼ "	784 65
Sugar, Crushed,	5,719 "	2 "	114 38
Coffee,	120 "	2½ "	3 00
Dried Fruit,	5,514 "	2 "	110 28
Candles, Tallow,	472 "	2 "	9 44
Candles, Wax,	162 "	6 "	9 72
Soap,	637 "	1 "	6 37
Tobacco,	17,657 "	4 "	706 28
Leather,	7,933 "	4 "	317 32
Sheep Skins,	6 doz.	60 "	3 60
Axes,	6 no.	30 "	1 80
			$25,489 02
Railway Impost on	$107,388 33 @ 3 per cent.	... ...	$3,221 65
Do.	568 40 " 2½ "	... ...	14 21
			$3,235 86
	Exports.		
92,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber @ 20 cents,		... ...	$18 40

No. 73.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account with Michael Curran, Deputy Treasurer, Grand Falls, from the 1st of Nov. 1863 to 31st Jan. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$0 87	
Railway Impost, ...	0 21	
		$1 08
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$171 11	
Railway Impost, ...	1 89	
		173 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		208 68
		$382 76

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$371 91
By Import Duties for the Quarter, ...	$8 75	
Railway Impost " "	2 10—	10 85
		$382 76

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Grand Falls during the Quarter ended 31st January 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$70	12½ per cent.	$8 75
Railway Impost on $70 @ 3 per cent.			$2 10

I have no Account from Mr. Curran later than 31st January. His successor was appointed on the 2nd May. The above statement differs from that furnished by him, the Remittances being taken from the Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, and the balance of 1863 quoted from my Report of that year, page 115. J. R. P.

No. 74.

C. A. HAMMOND, Deputy Treasurer, Grand Falls.

This officer was appointed successor to Michael Curran, 2nd May 1864, and has not furnished this Office with any Account.

J. R. P.

No. 75.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with James Brewster, Deputy Treasurer, Harvey, for the year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$48 33	
Railway Impost, ...	4 80	
Light Duties, ...	7 15	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	1 40	
		$61 68
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$445 57	
Railway Impost, ...	43 17	
Lights, ...	64 31	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	12 57	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	1 38	
		567 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		467 02
		$1,095 70

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$467 63
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$238 14	
Export do.	245 16	
Province share of fine collected from E. Peck, Jr.	10 00	
		493 30
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		47 97
Light Duties do.		71 45
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		13 97
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		1 38
		$1,095 70

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Harvey, 31st October 1864.

JAS. BREWSTER, *Dep. Treas.*

The whole amount of Remittances to Provincial Treasurer is credited in his Account B, page 63 of this Report.

J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Harvey for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$10 00	1 per cent.	$0 10
Do.	409 92	12½ "	51 24
Do.	467 70	15 "	70 14
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Alcohol,	2 gals.	35 cents,	0 70
Tea,	1,452 lbs.	4 "	58 08
Dried Fruit,	150 "	2 "	3 00
Candles, Common,	80 "	2 "	1 60
Soap,	72 "	1 "	0 72
Tobacco,	457 "	4 "	18 28
Leather,	857 "	4 "	34 28
			$238 14

Railway Impost on $1,569 00 @ 3 per cent.	$47 07
Do. 36 00 " 2½ "	0 90
	$47 97

Exports.

1,111,841 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents, ... $245 16

No. 76.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Wm. Wallace, Deputy Treasurer, Hillsborough, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$79 32	
Railway Impost, ...	14 69	
Light Duties, ...	44 53	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	13 23	
		$151 77
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$780 70	
Railway Impost, ...	132 32	
Lights, ...	400 82	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	119 16	
		1,433 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		54 31
		$1,639 08

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st Nov. 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$121 07
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$726 34	
Export Duties, do.	66 92	
		793 26
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		147 01
Light Duties do.		445 35
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		132 39
		$1,639 08

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Hillsborough, 31st October 1864.

WM. WALLACE, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Hillsborough for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$13 00	1 per cent.	$0 13
Do.	2,260 00	12½ "	282 50
Do.	1,353 41	15 "	203 01
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Tea,	20 lbs.	4 cents,	0 80
Sugar, Brown,	1,235 "	1¼ "	15 44
Sugar, Refined,	495 "	2 "	9 90
		Carried forward,	$511 78

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Hillsborough.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$511 78
Coffee,	280 lbs.	2½ cents.	7 00
Dried Fruit,	200 "	2 "	4 00
Tobacco,	1,011 "	4 "	40 44
Leather,	4,078 "	4 "	163 12
			$726 34
Railway Impost on $4,900.33 @ 3 per cent.			$147 01
Exports.			
334,600 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents ℔ M. ...			$66 92

No. 77.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Jas. Robertson, Deputy Treasurer, Moncton, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$575 63	
Railway Impost, ...	119 03	
Light Duties, ...	4 28	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	1 06	
		$700 00
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$5,184 09	
Railway Impost, ...	1,071 46	
Lights, ...	38 57	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	9 54	
		6,303 66
To Paid Drawback on Goods exported, ...	$173 27	
Postages on Money Letters, ...	3 25	
		176 52
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		100 01
		$7,280 19

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November, 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$150 55
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$5,782 90	
Export do. do.	94 80	
Province Share of Seizures, ...	8 00	
		5,885 70
Carried forward, ...		$6,036 25

Brought forward, ...	$6,036 25
By Railway Impost for the year, ...	1,190 49
Light Duties for the year, ...	42 85
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	10 60
	$7,280 19

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Moncton, 4th November 1864.

JAMES ROBERTSON, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Moncton for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$2,650 00	1 per cent.	$26 50
Do.	20,164 64	12½ "	2,520 58
Do.	3,859 40	15 "	578 91
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	79 gals.	30 cents.	23 70
Brandy,	220 "	80 "	176 00
Gin and Whiskey,	637 "	60 "	382 20
Rum and Alcohol,	859 "	35 "	300 65
Malt Liquor,	221 "	10 "	22 10
Molasses,	5,018 "	2 "	100 36
Tea,	13,959 lbs.	4 "	558 36
Sugar, Brown,	26,784 "	1¼ "	334 80
Sugar, Crushed,	1,863 "	2 "	37 26
Coffee,	134 "	2½ "	3 35
Dried Fruit,	3,080 "	2 "	61 60
Tobacco,	7,760 "	4 "	310 40
Candles,	680 "	2 "	13 60
Soap,	60 "	1 "	0 60
Leather,	8,223¼ "	4 "	328 93
Calf Skins,	1 doz.	120 "	1 20
Axes,	6 no.	30 "	1 80
			$5,782 90
Railway Impost on $39,683 @ 3 per cent.			$1,190 49

Exports.

472,500 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents per M. ...	$94 50
2 Tons Spruce Timber, " 15 "	0 30
	$94 80

No. 78.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Richard Sutton, Deputy Treasurer, Newcastle, for Year ending 31st October 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$700 00	
Railway Impost, ...	100 00	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	88 46	
		$888 46
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$28,265 14	
Railway Impost, ...	7,177 52	
Lights, ...	1,452 55	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	576 14	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	5,087 69	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	48 18	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	864 21	
		43,471 43
To Paid Drawbacks for the year, ...	$16 00	
Postages, &c.	23 00	
		39 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		3,356 19
		$47,755 08

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$2,649 67
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$24,021 56	
Export do.	5,621 50	
Surcharges upon Accounts of 1863, ...	156 06	
		29,799 12
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		7,277 52
Light Duties, do.		1,452 55
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		576 14
Buoy and Beacon do.		864 21
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		48 18
Balance Savings Bank, ...		5,087 69
		$47,755 08

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Newcastle, 1st November 1864.

RICHARD SUTTON, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Newcastle for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$104,556 00	1 per cent.	$1,045 56
Do.	85,704 40	12½ "	10,713 05
Do.	5,184 40	15 "	777 66
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	563 gals.	30 cents.	168 90
Do.	35½ "	80 "	28 40
Brandy,	916½ "	80 "	733 20
Gin and Whiskey,	5,822 "	60 "	3,493 20
Rum and Alcohol,	7,107 "	35 "	2,487 45
Malt Liquors,	2,508 "	10 "	250 80
Lemon Syrup,	125½ "	20 "	25 10
Molasses,	31,980 "	2 "	639 60
Tea,	40,821 lbs.	4 "	1,632 84
Sugar, Brown,	51,996 "	1¼ "	649 95
Sugar, Crushed,	5,581 "	2 "	111 62
Coffee,	1,090 "	2½ "	27 25
Dried Fruit,	5,050 "	2 "	101 00
Candles, Common,	4,032 "	2 "	80 64
Candles, Sperm,	90 "	6 "	5 40
Soap,	12,962 "	1 "	129 62
Tobacco,	17,358 "	4 "	694 32
Leather,	3,400 "	4 "	136 00
Axes,	300 no.	30 "	90 00
			$24,021 56
Railway Impost on	$242,138 00 @ 3 per cent. ...	... ...	$7,264 14
Do.	535 20 " 2½ " ...	... ...	13 38
			$7,277 52

Exports.

1,424 Tons Pine Timber,	@ 20 cents,	...	$284 80
1,206 " Birch Timber,	" 15 "	...	180 90
25,779,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber,	" 20 " per M.	...	5,155 80
			$5,621 50

No. 79.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with Rufus Cole, Deputy Treasurer, North Joggins, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

	Dr.	
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$4 18	
Railway Impost, ...	0 89	
Light Duties, ...	4 05	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	0 94	
		$10 06
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$46 96	
Railway Impost, ...	8 06	
Lights, ...	36 50	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	8 48	
		100 00
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		7 99
		$118 05
	Cr.	
By Balance per Account 1st Nov. 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$17 24
By Import Duties for the year, ...		41 89
Railway Impost for the year, ...		8 95
Light Duties do.		40 55
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		9 42
		$118 05

Compiled from Quarterly statements, and the Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer.

J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of North Joggins for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$29 36	12½ per cent.	$3 67
Do.	17 16	15 "	2 56
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Cider,	66 gals.	5 cents,	3 30
Molasses,	230 "	2 "	4 60
Tea,	43 lbs.	4 "	1 82
Sugar,	256 "	1¼ "	3 20
Tobacco,	485 "	4 "	19 40
Leather,	26½ "	4 "	1 06
Soap,	228 "	1 "	2 28
			$41 89
Railway Impost on $298.38 @ 3 per cent.			$8 95

No. 80.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with H. Livingston, Deputy Treasurer, Richibucto, for the Year ending 31st October 1863.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$800 00	
Savings Bank Deposits, on $10,170 at 1 pr. ct.	101 70	
		$901 70
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$12,153 68	
Railway Impost, ...	2,475 73	
Lights, ...	1,360 35	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	878 72	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	6,897 12	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	47 71	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	456 42	
		24,269 73
		$25,171 43

CR.

By Import Duties for the year, ...	$8,399 56	
Export do. do.	4,630 74	
Province Share of Seizures, ...	25 08	
		$13,055 38
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		2,475 73
Light Duties do.		1,360 35
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		878 72
Buoy and Beacon do.		456 42
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		47 71
Balance Savings Bank, ...		6,897 12
		$25,171 43

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Richibucto, 1st November 1864.

HENRY LIVINGSTON, *Dep. Treas.*

Mr. Livingston remitted $401.34 over his collections, which the Provincial Treasurer holds for his credit, per Account B, page 63.

J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Richibucto for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$31,079 00	1 per cent.	$310 79
Do.	24,480 96	12½ "	3,060 12
Do.	1,040 80	15 "	156 12
	Carried forward,		$3,527 03

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Richibucto.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$3,527 03
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	30 gals.	30 cents,	10 20
Brandy,	240 "	80 "	192 00
Gin and Whiskey,	1,531 "	60 "	918 60
Rum and Alcohol,	3,319 "	35 "	1,161 65
Malt Liquors,	26½ "	10 "	2 65
Lemon Syrup,	21½ "	20 "	4 30
Cider,	90 "	5 "	4 50
Molasses,	24,856 "	2 "	497 12
Tea,	18,531 lbs.	4 "	741 24
Sugar, Brown,	45,373 "	1¼ "	567 16
Sugar, Crushed,	2,995 "	2 "	59 90
Coffee,	506 "	2½ "	12 65
Dried Fruit,	2,084 "	2 "	41 68
Tobacco,	9,374 "	4 "	374 96
Candles, Tallow,	2,220 "	2 "	44 40
Candles, Sperm,	6 "	6 "	0 36
Soap,	1,650 "	1 "	16 50
Leather,	5,386½ "	4 "	215 46
Axes,	24 no.	30 "	7 20
			$8,399 56
Railway Impost on $82,482 00 @ 3 per cent.		... ...	$2,474 46
Do. 50 80 " 2½ "		... ...	1 27
			$2,475 73
	Exports.		
332 Tons Pine Timber,	@ 20 cents,	...	$66 40
21 " Birch Timber,	" 15 "	... ...	3 15
22,805,950 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber	" 20 "	... ...	4,561 19
			$4,630 74

No. 81.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with P. J. N. Dumaresq, Deputy Treasurer, Shippegan, for the year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$201 54	
Railway Impost, ...	46 34	
Light Duties, ...	5 01	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	1 31	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	5 09	
Carried forward,		$259 29

	Brought forward,	$259 29
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$1,368 55	
Railway Impost, ...	416 98	
Lights, ...	45 14	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	11 89	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	1 15	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	45 79	
		1,889 50
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		488 91
		$2,637 70

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—	
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$43 64
By Import Duties for the year, ...	2,015 36
Railway Impost for the year, ...	463 32
Light Duties do.	50 15
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	13 20
Buoy and Beacon do.	50 88
Cape Race Light Impost, ...	1 15
	$2,637 70

N. B.—A Bill for £100 Sterling was enclosed to the Provincial Treasurer on the 18th October, but had to be returned for want of a City Endorser, and the amount could not be remitted in time to be charged in this Account. *Dy. Tr.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Shippegan, 2nd November 1864.

P. J. N. DUMARESQ, *Dep. Treas.*

The Balance of 1863 should be $75.07.—J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Shippegan for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$1,786 00	1 per cent.	$17 86
Do.	6,874 56	12½ "	859 32
Do.	371 60	15 "	55 74
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	6 gals.	80 cents.	4 80
Brandy,	2 "	30 "	1 60
Gin and Whiskey,	730 "	60 "	438 00
Rum and Alcohol,	236 "	35 "	82 60
Lemon Syrup,	10½ "	20 "	2 10
	Carried forward,		$1,462 02

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Shippegan.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$1,462 02
Molasses,	4,825 gals.	2 cents,	96 50
Tea,	3,397 lbs.	4 "	135 88
Sugar, Brown,	1,544 "	1¼ "	19 30
Candy,	50 "	2 "	1 00
Coffee,	74 "	2½ "	1 85
Dried Fruit,	720 "	2 "	14 40
Candles,	376 "	2 "	7 52
Soap,	2,763 "	1 "	27 63
Tobacco,	3,877 "	4 "	155 08
Leather,	1,454½ "	4 "	58 18
Calf Skins,	3 doz.	120 "	3 60
Axes,	108 no.	30 "	32 40
			$2,015 36
Railway Impost on	$15,375 00 @	3 per cent.	$461 25
Do.	82 80 "	2½ "	2 07
			$463 32

No. 82.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with D. Hanington, Deputy Treasurer, Shediac, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$285 43	
Railway Impost, ...	22 46	
Light Duties, ...	99 50	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	22 28	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	5 46	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	50 33	
		$485 46
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$5,346 90	
Railway Impost, ...	745 25	
Lights, ...	1,077 55	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	354 42	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	145 80	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	31 01	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	453 09	
		8,154 02
To Paid expenses on Remittances of 1862, ...		4 25
Postages on Remittances, ...		4 60
Other expenses, ...		1 30
Carried forward,		$8,649 63

	Brought forward,	$8,649 63
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		72 06
		$8,721 69

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$189 97
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$2,065 51	
Export do.	3,464 52	
		5,530 03
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		767 71
Light Duties do.		1,177 05
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		376 70
Buoy and Beacon do.		503 42
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		31 01
Balance Savings Bank, ...		145 80
		$8,721 69

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Shediac, 1st November 1864.

D. HANINGTON, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Shediac for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$9,473 00	1 per cent.	$94 73
Do.	10,233 26	12½ "	1,278 07
Do.	100 00	15 "	15 00
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	122 gals.	30 cents,	54 60
Do.	26 "	80 "	20 80
Gin and Whiskey,	366 "	60 "	219 60
Rum and Alcohol,	372 "	35 "	130 20
Molasses,	666 "	2 "	13 32
Tea,	528 lbs.	4 "	21 12
Sugar, Brown,	1,972 "	1¼ "	24 64
Coffee,	1,054 "	2½ "	26 35
Leather,	2,019 "	4 "	80 76
Tobacco,	2,158 "	4 "	86 32
			$2,065 51
Railway Impost on $25,598.72 @ 3 per cent.			$767 71
Exports.			
2,215 Tons Pine Timber	@ 20 cents, ...		$3 00
83½ " Birch Timber	" 15 "		12 52
17,245,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber	" 20 "		3,449 00
			$3,464 52

No. 83.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with James Dixon, Deputy Treasurer, Sackville, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$320 17	
Railway Impost, ...	69 02	
Light Duties, ...	3 60	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0 46	
		$393 25
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$2,951 70	
Railway Impost, ...	621 18	
Lights, ...	32 40	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	4 19	
		3,609 47
To Paid Postage on Money Letters Registered, ...		1 60
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...		87 96
		$4,092 28

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November, 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$159 77
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$3,160 20	
Export Duties do.	41 46	
		3,201 66
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		690 20
Light Duties, do.		36 00
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		4 65
		$4,092 28

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Sackville, 1st November 1864.

JAMES DIXON, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Sackville for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$5,333 00	1 per cent.	$53 33
Do.	8,667 76	12½ "	1,084 72
Do.	2,410 10	15 "	361 50
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Brandy,	101 gals.	80 cents.	80 80
Gin and Whiskey.	160 "	60 "	96 00
		Carried forward,	$1,676 35

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Sackville.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$1,676 35
Rum and Alcohol,	1,665 gals.	35 cents.	582 75
Molasses,	8,429 "	2 "	168 58
Tea,	2,803 lbs.	4 "	112 12
Sugar, Brown,	29,345 "	1¼ "	366 81
Sugar, Crushed,	815 "	2 "	16 30
Coffee,	114 "	2½ "	2 85
Dried Fruit,	150 "	2 "	3 00
Soap,	408 "	1 "	4 08
Leather,	4,400 "	4 "	176 00
Tobacco,	1,014 "	4 "	40 56
Axes,	36 no.	30 "	10 80
			$3,160 20
Railway Impost on $22,840 @ 3 per cent.	...	... ...	$685 20
Do. 200 " 2½ "	...	... ...	5 00
			$690 20

Exports.

207,300 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents, ... $41 46

No. 84.

The Estate of the late D. W. JACK, Saint Andrews.

The Balance due by Mr. Jack at the time of his death, per Report 1863, page 130, is assumed by his successor in office, J. H. Whitlock, Esquire, $1,968.71. J. R. P.

No. 85.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with J. H. Whitlock, Deputy Treasurer, St. Andrews, for Year ending 31st October 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$665 72	
Railway Impost, ...	85 13	
Light Duties, ...	33 00	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	9 32	
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	183 95	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	6 83	
		$983 95
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$13,157 51	
Railway Impost, ...	1,643 68	
Lights, ...	599 20	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	649 02	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	5 54	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	165 23—	16,220 18
Carried forward, ...		$17,204 13

Brought forward, ...		$17,204 13
To Paid Postage Account, ...		8 33
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		885 24
		$18,097 70

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$1,968 71
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$11,678 84	
Export do.	1,229 10	
Auction do.	19 39	
Province Share of Seizures, ...	4 71	
		12,932 04
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		1,728 81
Light Duties do.		632 20
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		658 34
Buoy and Beacon do.		172 06
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		5 54
		$18,097 70

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Saint Andrews, 31st October 1864.

J. H. WHITLOCK, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint Andrews for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$6,386 00	1 per cent.	$63 86
Do.	22,142 42	12½ "	2,765 30
Do.	2,602 85	15 "	390 42
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	610 gals.	30 cents.	183 00
Do.	245 "	80 "	196 00
Do.	34 "	90 "	30 60
Brandy,	1,067 "	80 "	853 92
Gin and Whiskey,	5,376 "	60 "	3,225 60
Rum and Alcohol,	3,392½ "	35 "	1,187 38
Malt Liquor,	880 "	10 "	88 00
Molasses,	8,587 "	2 "	171 74
Tea, Black,	29,926 lbs.	4 "	1,197 04
Tea, Green,	89 "	8 "	7 12
Sugar, Brown,	28,607 "	1¼ "	357 57
Sugar, Crushed,	10,482 "	2 "	209 64
		Carried forward.	$10,927 19

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Saint Andrews.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$10,927 19
Coffee,	307 lbs.	2½ cents,	7 67
Dried Fruit,	6,947 "	2 "	138 94
Tobacco,	14,149 "	4 "	565 96
Candles, Common,	160 "	2 "	3 20
Candles, Sperm,	6 "	6 "	0 36
Soap,	1,081 "	1 "	10 81
Leather,	602½ "	4 "	24 10
Calf Skins,	½ doz.	120 "	0 60
			$11,678 83
Railway Impost on $57,589 00	@ 3 per cent.	... ...	$1,727 67
Do. 45 80	" 2½ "	... ...	1 15
			$1,728 82
	Exports.		
106 Tons Pine Timber,	@ 20 cents,	... ...	$21 20
475 " Birch Timber,	" 15 "	... ...	71 25
5,683,225 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber,	" 20 "	... ...	1,136 65
			$1,229 10

No. 86.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with A. J. Wetmore, Deputy Treasurer, Saint George, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$462 68	
Railway Impost, ...	17 83	
Light Duties, ...	112 19	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	38 56	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	16 85	
		$648 11
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$4,122 30	
Railway Impost, ...	160 61	
Lights, ...	1,009 76	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	49 22	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	15 23	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	151 73	
		5,508 85
To Paid Dep. Treas. St. George, on Account S. & D. Seamen,		311 11
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...	$694 69	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	96 22—	790 91
		$7,258 98

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$652 67		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	109 38		
			$762 05
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$2,316 50		
Export do. do.	2,310 50		
			4,627 00
By Railway Impost for the year, ...			178 44
Light Duties for the year, ...			1,121 95
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.			385 73
Buoy and Beacon do.			168 58
Cape Race Light Impost, ...			15 23
			$7,258 98

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Saint George, 1st November 1864.

A. J. WETMORE, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint George for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$43 00	1 per cent.	$0 43
Do.	618 00	12½ "	77 50
Do.	1,401 00	15 "	210 15
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	32 gals.	30 "	9 60
Brandy,	163 "	80 "	130 40
Gin and Whiskey,	2,076 "	60 "	1,245 60
Rum and Alcohol,	797 "	35 "	278 95
Malt Liquors,	19 "	10 "	1 90
Molasses,	1740 "	2 "	14 80
Tea,	5,670 lbs.	4 "	226 80
Sugar, Brown,	3,717 "	1¼ "	46 45
Sugar Candy,	15 "	2 "	0 30
Coffee,	60 "	2½ "	1 50
Candles, Common,	480 "	2 "	9 60
Soap,	880 "	1 "	8 80
Tobacco,	1,273 "	4 "	50 92
Leather,	70 "	4 "	2 80
			$2,316 50
Railway Impost on $5,948 @ 3 per cent.			$178 44
Exports.			
334 Tons Hacmatac Timber,	@ 15 cents, ...		$50 10
11,302,000 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber	" 20 "		2,260 40
			$2,310 50

No. 87.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with John Grimmer, Deputy Treasurer, St. Stephen, for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$659 80	
Railway Impost, ...	140 20	
		$800 00
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$26,870 54	
Railway Impost, ...	5,630 06	
		32,500 60
To Drawbacks on Lumber, ...		130 20
Paid Postage for the year, ...		1 96
		$33,432 76

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$1,263 55	
Province Maps sold, ...	121 50	
		$1,385 05
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$25,995 46	
Province share of Seizures, ...	203 87	
		26,199 33
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		5,770 26
Balance due Deputy Treasurer, ...		78 12
		$33,432 76

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
Saint Stephen, 3rd November 1864.

JOHN GRIMMER, *Dep. Treas.*

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of St. Stephen for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$35,971 00	1 per cent.	$359 71
Do.	50,049 20	12½ "	6,256 15
Do.	6,073 40	15 "	911 01
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	59 gals.	30 cents,	17 70
Do.	3 "	90 "	2 70
Brandy,	402 "	80 "	321 60
Gin and Whiskey,	1,844 "	60 "	1,106 40
	Carried forward,		$8,975 27

Recapitulation of Import Duties at Saint Stephen.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		Forward,.....	$8,975 27
Rum and Alcohol,	2,725 gals.	35 cents.	953 75
Cordials,	3 "	50 "	1 50
Cider,	219 "	5 "	10 95
Molasses,	135,738 "	2 "	2,714 76
Tea,	139,991 lbs.	4 "	5,599 64
Sugar, Brown,	302,768 "	1¼ "	3,784 60
Sugar, Crushed,	31,409 "	2 "	628 18
Coffee,	656 "	2½ "	16 40
Dried Fruit,	31,674 "	2 "	633 48
Candles,	1,890 "	2 "	37 80
Soap,	1,595 "	1 "	15 95
Tobacco,	64,507 "	4 "	2,580 28
Leather,	1,072½ "	4 "	42 90
			$25,995 46
Railway Impost on	$192,327 00 @	3 per cent.	$5,769 81
Do.	18 00 "	2½ "	0 45
			$5,770 26

No. 88.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with H. E. Dibblee, Deputy Treasurer, Woodstock, for the Year ending 31st October 1864.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$350 08	
Railway Impost, ...	49 92	
		$400 00
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$5,722 65	
Railway Impost, ...	570 71	
		6,293 36
To Paid Premium on Drafts and Postage, &c. ...	$20 84	
" for Office with Safe for security of Books,	7 50	
		28 34
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		1,519 86
		$8,241 56

Cr.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...		$1,067 35
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$5,573 31	
Auction do.	11 45	
Carried forward,	$5,584 76	$1,067 35

Brought forward,		$5,584 76	$1,067 35
By Province share of Seizures, ...		50 46	
Surcharges for Excessive Commission charged from '60 to '63 inclusive,	$1,018 36		
Less—Salary for 4th Quarter 1863, not paid by Provincial Treasurer,	100 00—	918 36	
			6,553 58
By Railway Impost for the year, ...			620 63
			$8,241 56

Mr. Dibblee makes his Ordinary Revenue Balance, $1,463.86, but he has introduced into his Account Current, an Account of Silver and Copper Coin sent him by Provincial Treasurer for circulation, which should be separately accounted for. J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Woodstock for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$203 00	1 per cent.	$2 03
Do.	9,283 40	12½ "	1,160 42
Do.	3,489 60	15 "	523 50
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	304 gals.	30 cents.	91 20
Do.	33 "	80 "	26 40
Brandy,	790 "	80 "	632 00
Gin and Whiskey,	3,162 "	60 "	1,897 40
Rum and Alcohol,	2,048 "	35 "	716 60
Tea,	5,518 lbs.	4 "	220 72
Sugar, Brown,	7,176 "	1¼ "	89 70
Coffee,	600 "	2½ "	15 00
Dried Fruit,	322 "	2 "	6 44
Candles,	120 "	2 "	2 40
Soap,	327 "	1 "	3 27
Tobacco,	2,171 "	4 "	86 84
Leather,	2,485 "	4 "	99 39
			$5,573 31
Railway Impost on	$19,946 66 @ 3 per cent.	... ...	$598 40
Do.	889 20 " 2½ "	... ...	22 23
			$620 63

No. 89.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with J. E. Dixon, Deputy Treasurer, West Isles, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$425 00	
Railway Impost, ...	114 01	
Light Duties, ...	45 53	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	9 51	
		$594 05
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$4,032 47	
Railway Impost, ...	1,026 18	
Lights, ...	409 87	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	1 23	
Balance Savings Bank, ...	48 00	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	2 92	
		5,520 67
To Paid Postages, ...		1 25
Paid Deputy Treasurer, St. Andrews, S. and D. Seamen,		106 47
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...		3 16
		$6,225 60

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November, 1863, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$208 64	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	25 26	
		$233 90
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$4,234 78	
Export do. do.	15 31	
		4,250 08
By Railway Impost for the year, ...		1,140 18
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		95 11
Fishery Fund, ...		48 00
Cape Race Light Impost, ...		2 92
		$6,225 60

Deputy Treasurer's Office,
West Isles, 31st October 1864.

J. E. DIXON, *Dep. Treas.*

The credit of $41.23 in Sick and Disabled Seamen's Account, page 75, is a typographical error, the amount should be as above, $1.23.

Mr. Dixon has charged, in error, $94.05 excessive Commission. The Prov. Treasurer holds, per Account B, page 63, $118.15 to his credit, but he is only entitled to credit for $24.10 against his collections in 1865.

J. R. P.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of West Isles for the Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-valorem,	$12,561 00	1 per cent.	$125 61
Do.	1,124 00	12½ "	140 51
Do.	250 00	15 "	37 50
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Wine,	70 gals.	80 cents,	56 00
Brandy,	210 "	80 "	168 00
Gin and Whiskey,	2,136 "	60 "	1,281 60
Rum and Alcohol,	759 "	35 "	265 65
Molasses,	4,989 "	2 "	99 78
Tea,	36,947 lbs.	4 "	1,477 88
Sugar, Brown,	6,820 "	1¼ "	85 25
Dried Fruit,	788 "	2 "	15 76
Candles,	45 "	2 "	0 90
Soap,	202 "	1 "	2 02
Tobacco,	11,958 "	4 "	478 32
			$4,234 77
Railway Impost on $38,006 @ 3 per cent.			$1,140 18
Exports.			
76,552 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, @ 20 cents ℔ M. ...			$15 31

No. 90.

STATEMENT of Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurers for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Name.	Service.	Amount.	
Francis Tibbits,	On all Duties,		$67 58
Francis Meahan,	Do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	$20 55	
Robert Douglas,	On all Duties,		338 50
Edward Wood,	Do.		53 65
Chipman Botsford,	Do.		76 14
James G. C. Blackhall,	Do.		435 12
John T. Williston,	Do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	244 17	
Dugald Stewart,	On all Duties,		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	56 94	
John Hickman,	On all Duties,		147 97
T. R. Robertson,	Do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	29 17	
Michael Curran,	On all Duties,		1 08
James Brewster,	Do.		61 68
William Wallace,	Do.		151 77
James Robertson,	Do.		700 00
Richard Sutton,	Do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	88 46	
Rufus Cole,	On all Duties,		10 06
H. Livingston,	Do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	101 70	
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	On all Duties,		259 29
D. Hanington,	Do.		480 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	5 46	
James Dixon,	On all Duties,		393 25
J. H. Whitlock,	Do.		800 00
	Savings Bank Deposits,	183 95	
A. J. Wetmore,	On all Duties,		648 11
John Grimmer,	Do.		800 00
H. E. Dibblee,	Do.		400 00
J. E. Dixon,	Do.		594 05
		$730 40	$11,218 25

SUMMARY.

Commission on Ordinary Revenue, ...	$9,633 30
Railway Impost, ...	936 23
Light Duties, ...	413 31
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	128 75
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	106 66
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	730 40
	$11,948 65

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 91.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES IN HANDS OF DEPUTY TREASUERS, 31ST OCT. 1864.

Francis Tibbits, Andover,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			$298 95
Late Joseph Read, Bathurst,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			2,931 68
Francis Meahan, Bathurst,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$252 35		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	133 88		
			386 23
R. Douglas, Buctouche,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			242 90
Edward Wood, Bay Verte,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			159 20
Chipman Botsford, Campbellton,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			879 08
J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$66 57		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	7 01		
			73 58
John T. Williston, Chatham,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			820 50
Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$1,302 57		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	172 83		
			1,475 40
John Hickman, Dorchester,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			3 70
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			8,777 97
Michael Curran, Grand Falls,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			208 68
James Brewster, Harvey,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			467 02
William Wallace, Hillsborough,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			54 31
James Robertson, Moncton,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			100 01
Richard Sutton, Newcastle,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			3,356 19
Rufus Cole, North Joggins,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			7 99
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan,			
Ordinary Revenue, ...			488 91
Carried forward.			$20,732 30

	Brought forward,		$20,732 30
D. Hanington, Shediac, Ordinary Revenue, ...			72 06
James Dixon, Sackville, Ordinary Revenue, ...			87 96
J. H. Whitlock, Saint Andrews, Ordinary Revenue, ...			885 24
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George, Ordinary Revenue, ...	$694 69		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	96 22		
			790 91
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock, Ordinary Revenue, ...			1,519 86
J. E. Dixon, West Isles, Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...			3 16
			$24,091 49
Deduct—			
Amount held per Account B, page 63, for—			
H. Livingston, ...	$401 34		
James E. Dixon, ... $118 15			
Less—Excessive Commission charged in his Acc't Current, 94 05			
	24 10		
Also—Balance over-remitted by John Grimmer,	78 12		
			503 56
Nett Balance due by Deputy Treasurers 31st October 1864, ...			$23,587 93

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 92.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Duties collected for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1864, shewing the Articles and Amount within the same period in 1863.

DESCRIPTION.		VALUE AND RATE.		DUTIES 1864.	DUTIES 1863.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Ad-valorem,	Saint John,	$1,065,192 00					
	Out-Ports,	313,026 00					
			$1,378,218 00 at 1 pr. ct.	$13,782 18	$11,019 32	$2,762 86	
Do.	Saint John,	$2,507,014 00					
	Out-Ports,	484,685 84					
			$2,991,699 84 " 12½ "	373,962 63	252,159 75	121,802 88	
Do.	Saint John,	$191,223 80					
	Out-Ports,	56,629 32					
			$247,853 12 " 15 "	37,178 10	27,204 24	9,973 86	
Wine,	Saint John,	16,778½					
	Out-Ports,	2,993					
			19,771½ gals. at 30 cents.	5,931 45	5,514 75	416 70	
Do.	Saint John,	3,609					
	Out-Ports,	1,221					
			4,830 " " 80 "	3,864 00	4,822 80	... ...	$958 80
Do.	Saint John,	2,255½					
	Out-Ports,	143½					
			2,399 " " 90 "	2,159 28	3,106 08	... ...	946 80
Brandy,	Saint John,	20,355					
	Out-Ports,	9,700					
			30,055 " " 80 "	24,043 96	22,582 52	1,461 44	
Gin & Whiskey,	Saint John,	77,358½					
	Out-Ports,	46,988½					
			124,347 " " 60 "	74,608 25	52,796 70	21,811 55	
Rum & Alcohol,	Saint John,	103,162					
	Out-Ports,	52,187					
			155,349 " " 35 "	54,372 13	55,353 37	... ...	981 24
			Carried forward,	$589,901 98	$434,559 53	$158,229 29	$2,886 84

Comparative Statement of Duties collected for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1864.—*Continued.*

Description.		Value and Rate.		Duties 1864.	Duties 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Brought forward,	$589,901 98	$434,559 53	$158,229 29	$2,886 84
Cordials,	Saint John,	3,328					
	Out-Ports,	66					
			3,394 gals. at 50 cents,	1,697 00	1,073 00	624 00	
Tinctures,	Saint John,	205					
	Out-Ports,	... ...					
			205 " " 30 "	61 50	149 55	... ...	88 05
Lemon Syrup,	Saint John,	154½					
	Out-Ports,	423					
			577½ " " 20 "	115 50	128 80	... ...	13 30
Malt Liquors,	Saint John,	26,918½					
	Out-Ports,	13,812½					
			40,731 " " 10 "	4,073 10	3,659 54	413 56	
Cider,	Saint John,	2,844					
	Out-Ports,	375					
			3,219 " " 5 "	160 95	72 07	88 88	
Molasses,	Saint John,	585,769					
	Out-Ports,	320,295					
			906,064 " " 2 "	18,121 28	19,493 32	... ...	1,372 04
Sugar, Brown,	Saint John,	2,343,534					
	Out-Ports,	695,528					
			3,039,062 " " 1¼ "	37,988 10	38,120 63	... ...	132 53
Sugar, Crushed,	Saint John,	430,350					
	Out-Ports,	73,091					
			503,441 " " 2 "	10,068 82	10,634 58	... ...	565 76
Sugar, Loaf,	Saint John,	130					
	Out-Ports,	... ...					
			130 " " 2½ "	3 25	53 28	... ...	50 03
Tea, Black,	Saint John,	565,206					
	Out-Ports,	438,046½					
			1,003,252½ " " 4 "	40,130 10	37,879 28	2,250 82	
Tea, Green,	Saint John,	639					
	Out-Ports,	215					
			854 " " 8 "	68 32	43 12	25 20	
Coffee,	Saint John,	132,118					
	Out-Ports,	7,626					
			139,744 " " 2½ "	3,493 60	3,054 08	439 52	
Tobacco,	Saint John,	332,736					
	Out-Ports,	202,009½					
			534,745½ " " 4 "	21,389 82	19,836 22	1,553 60	
Dried Fruit,	Saint John,	202,229					
	Out-Ports,	65,689					
			267,918 " " 2 "	5,358 36	5,303 65	54 71	
Sperm Candles,	Saint John,	1,318					
	Out-Ports,	276					
			1,594 " " 6 "	95 64	106 20	... ...	10 56
Common Candles,	Saint John,	2,218					
	Out-Ports,	25,615					
			27,833 " " 2 "	556 66	668 60	... ...	111 94
Soap,	Saint John,	17,416					
	Out-Ports,	67,338					
			84,754 " " 1 "	847 54	838 97	8 57	
Leather,	Saint John,	100,749½					
	Out-Ports,	71,772					
			172,521½ " " 4 "	6,900 86	7,979 34	... ...	1,078 48
Calf Skins,	Saint John,	349½					
	Out-Ports,	11½					
			361 doz. " 120 "	432 80	302 60	130 20	
Sheep Skins,	Saint John,	550¼					
	Out-Ports,	16					
			566¼ " " 60 "	339 75	158 60	181 15	
Axes,	Saint John,	25					
	Out-Ports,	668					
			693 no. " 30 "	207 90	176 10	31 80	
Undistributed,	Out-Ports,			897 41	793 53	103 88	
				$742,910 24	$585,084 59	$164,135 18	$6,309 53

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—SUMMARY.

Increase on the foregoing Imports, ...	$164,135 18	Revenue on Imports, 1864, ...	$742,910 24
Deduct Decrease, ...	6,309 53	Do. do. 1863, ...	585,084 59
Net Increase, ...	$157,825 65	Increase, ...	$157,825 65

No. 93.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RAILWAY IMPOST collected in the Province for the Fiscal Years 1863 and 1864.

	Value and Rate.		Duty 1864.	Duty 1863.	Increase.
Saint John,	$4,756,983 00				
Out-Ports,	1,297,929 00	$6,054,912 00 at 3 per cent.	$181,647 36	$138,029 40	$43,617 96
Saint John,	$10,442 00				
Out-Ports,	3,145 20	13,587 20 at 2½ "	339 68	260 88	78 80
		$6,067,499 20	$181,987 04	$138,290 28	$43,696 76

Revenue 1864 on	$6,067,499 20	$181,987 04	
Revenue 1863 on	4,611,414 20	138,290 28	
Increase 1864,	$1,456,085 00	$43,696 76	

J. R. PARTELOW.

No. 94.

Particulars of Export Duties on Lumber in the Province during the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1864.

Where collected.	Hardwood Timber, Duty, 15 cents per Ton.		Pine Timber, Duty, 20 cents per Ton.		Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, Duty, 20 cents per M.		Total Duties.
Saint John, ...	15,763⅔	$2,364 55	14,770¼	$2,954 05	179,197,750	$35,839 55	$41,158 15
Bathurst, ...	151	22 65	200	40 00	5,131,000	1,026 20	1,088 85
Buctouche, ...	9	1 35	...	...	7,768,700	1,553 74	1,555 09
Campbellton, (assumed),	...	...	...	...	2,350,000	470 00	470 00
Caraquet, ...	...	...	...	...	9,650	1 95	1 95
Chatham, ...	922	138 30	2,363	472 60	16,903,500	3,380 70	3,991 60
Dalhousie, ...	1,518¼	227 74	2,219	443 80	4,531,435	906 27	1,577 81
Dorchester, ...	...	...	...	...	293,937	58 80	58 80
Fredericton, ...	...	...	...	...	92,000	18 40	18 40
Harvey, ...	...	...	...	...	1,225,841	245 16	245 16
Hillsborough, ...	...	...	...	...	334,600	66 92	66 92
Moncton, ...	2	0 30	...	...	472,500	94 50	94 80
Newcastle, ...	1,206	180 90	1,424	284 80	25,779,000	5,155 80	5,621 50
Richibucto, ...	21	3 15	332	66 40	22,805,950	4,561 19	4,630 74
Shediac, ...	88½	12 52	15	3 00	17,245,000	3,449 00	3,464 52
Sackville, ...	...	...	...	...	207,300	41 46	41 46
Saint Andrews, ...	475	71 25	106	21 20	5,683,225	1,136 65	1,229 10
Saint George, ...	334	50 10	...	...	11,302,000	2,260 40	2,310 50
West Isles, ...	...	...	...	...	76,552	15 31	15 31
	20,490	$3,072 81	21,429¼	$4,285 85	301,409,940	$60,282 00	$67,640 66

J. R. PARTELOW.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF LUMBER 1863 AND 1864.

	Hardwood Timber, at 15 cents per Ton.		Pine Timber, at 20 cents per ton.		Sawn Lumber, at 20 cents per M. Sup. feet.		Total Duties.
Province, 1864, ...	20,490	$3,072 81	21,429¼	$4,285 85	301,409,940	$60,282 00	$67,640 66
Do. 1863, ...	13,982¼	2,097 34	32,459	6,491 80	266,235,661	53,247 11	61,836 25
	Increase. 6,507¾	$975 47	Decrease 11,029¾	$2,205 95	Increase. 35,174,279	$7,034 89	Increase. $5,804 41

Increase on Hardwood Timber, ...	$975 47
Increase on Sawn Lumber, ...	7,034 89
	$8,010 36
Deduct— Decrease on Pine Timber, ...	2,205 95
Nett Increase 1864, ...	$5,804 41

The following were the Exports of the same commodities in 1862:—

Hardwood Timber, 10,271 Tons at 15 cents, ...	$1,540 64
Pine Timber, 22,300½ " 20 "	4,460 08
Sawn Lumber, 200,922,983 Superficial feet, at 20 cents per M. ...	40,184 60
Total, ...	$46,185 32

J. R. P.

No. 95.

ABSTRACT OF THE REVENUE of the Province of New Brunswick for the Fiscal Year ending on the 31st day of October 1864.

PORTS.	Railway Impost.	Import Duties.	Export Duties.	Casual & Territorial Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.	Auction Duty.	Provincial Share of Seizures.	Light House Duty.	Sick & Disabled Seamen's Duty.	Buoy & Beacons Duty.	TOTAL.
Saint John, ..	$142,970 54	$564,079 33	$41,158 15	$30,738 31	$3,402 00	$157 57	$706 57	$11,946 40	$3,698 63	..	$798,857 50
Campbellton, assumed,	237 00	1,108 00	470 00	..	..	..	..	111 00	35 00	$15 00	2,006 00
Dalhousie, ..	1,641 91	6,111 59	1,577 81	..	..	..	..	503 30	175 40	233 88	10,243 69
Bathurst, ..	3,306 54	13,431 77	1,088 85	..	..	6 38	..	423 45	145 32	283 56	18,685 87
Caraquet, ..	806 17	3,395 23	1 95	..	..	..	..	52 60	8 98	86 28	4,351 21
Shippegan, ..	463 32	2,015 36	..	..	..	..	..	50 15	13 20	50 88	2,592 91
Newcastle, ..	7,277 52	21,177 62	5,621 50	..	..	..	..	1,452 55	576 14	864 21	39,969 54
Chatham, ..	6,654 29	29,811 35	3,991 60	..	..	32 93	50 87	918 05	307 00	615 24	42,411 33
Richibucto, ..	2,475 73	8,399 56	4,630 74	..	..	..	25 08	1,360 35	878 72	456 42	18,226 60
Buctouche, ..	26 13	875 84	1,555 09	..	..	..	..	444 70	294 23	189 46	3,385 45
Shediac, ..	767 71	2,061 98	3,464 52	..	..	..	..	1,177 05	376 70	503 42	8,351 38
Bay Verte, ..	104 18	420 56	..	..	..	..	..	8 50	2 08	..	535 32
Sackville, ..	690 20	3,160 20	41 46	..	..	..	..	36 00	4 65	..	3,932 51
North Joggins, ..	8 95	41 79	..	..	..	..	..	40 55	9 42	..	100 71
Dorchester, ..	362 82	1,047 81	58 80	..	..	..	..	40 00	1 65	..	1,511 08
Moncton, ..	1,190 49	5,782 90	91 80	..	..	..	8 00	42 85	10 60	..	7,129 64
Hillsborough, ..	147 01	726 34	66 92	..	..	..	..	445 35	132 39	..	1,518 01
Harvey, ..	47 97	238 14	245 16	..	..	..	10 00	71 45	13 97	..	626 69
Fredericton, ..	3,235 86	25,489 02	18 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,743 28
Woodstock, ..	620 63	5,573 31	..	..	..	11 45	50 46	..	..	..	6,255 85
Andover, ..	97 43	577 52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	674 95
Grand Falls, ..	20 97	253 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274 19
Edmundston, assumed,	23 00	311 00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	334 00
Saint Andrews, ..	1,728 81	11,678 84	1,229 10	..	..	19 39	4 71	632 20	240 76	172 06	15,705 87
Saint Stephen, ..	5,770 26	25,995 46	..	..	..	..	203 87	..	..	..	31,969 59
Saint George, ..	178 44	2,316 50	2,310 50	..	..	..	..	1,121 95	385 73	168 58	6,481 70
West Isles, ..	1,140 19	4,234 77	15 31	..	..	..	..	455 40	95 11	..	5,940 78
	$181,994 07	$743,315 01	$67,640 66	$30,738 31	$3,402 00	$227 72	$1,059 56	$21,363 85	$7,405 68	$3,668 99	$1,060,815.85

No Accounts received from Campbellton and Edmundston, the amounts inserted are taken from the Accounts of the previous year.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November, 1864.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1863 AND 1864.

SERVICE.	1863.	1864.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Railway Impost, ...	$138,300 28	$181,994 07	$43,693 79	... ...
Import Duty, ...	585,069 75	743,315 01	158,245 26	... ...
Export Duty, ...	61,834 25	67,640 66	5,806 41	... ...
Casual and Territorial Revenue, ...	23,293 56	30,738 31	7,444 75	... ...
Supreme Court Fees, ...	4,050 00	3,402 00	... ...	$648 00
Auction Duty, ...	323 44	227 72	... ...	95 72
Province Share of Seizures, ...	680 81	1,059 56	378 75	... ...
Light House Duties, ...	20,998 56	21,363 85	365 29	... ...
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ...	7,090 48	7,405 68	315 20	... ...
Buoy and Beacon Duties, ...	3,213 42	3,668 99	455 57	... ...
Distillery Licences, ...	40 00	... ...	... ...	40 00
	$844,894 55	$1,060,815 85	$216,705 02	$783 72

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November, 1864.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

C.

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT shewing whole amount paid by Department of Public Works, from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864: Also,—Statement of Warrants on the Provincial Treasurer, and other sums received within the same period.

Payments on Account of Great Road Service, as follows:—

GREAT BRIDGES—		
Au Lac Aboideau, ...	$889 81	
Bull Creek, ...	44 93	
Bocabec, ...	1,192 78	
Coal Creek, ...	2,114 35	
Clark's Cove, ...	362 00	
Digdeguash, ...	180 00	
Eel River, ...	90 50	
Groom's Cove, ...	1,353 95	
Greer's, ...	88 00	
Hanson's, ...	965 00	
Little Tracadie, ...	178 23	
M'Lean's, ...	79 00	
Near Alex. Steeves, ...	390 00	
Pokemouche, ...	1,193 80	
Patterson's Creek, ...	751 45	
Stanley, ...	450 00	
Tete-a-gouche, ...	17 21	
Tilley's Wharf, ...	450 00	
Weldon's Creek, ...	1,135 93	
		$11,926 94
Elder, Rev. Wm.	$35 40	
Barnes & Co.	7 17	
Hogg, James	2 90	
Graham, John	2 89	
M'Neil, Thomas	34 50	
Brown, J. B.	40 00	
Heron, J. W.	5 85	
Reid, R. A.	10 00	
Fowler, W. F.	32 00	
Letson, G. E.	27 00	
Noble, George	17 20	
White, James	30 00	
Young, James	19 00	
Nevers, Elisha	8 00	
Courser, J. B.	14 00	
Yerxa, Wellington	40 00	
Wilkinson, John	52 87	
Downey, M.	6 00	
Atherton, C. H.	20 00	
Thompson, Alex.	64 00	
Sewell, Thos.	25 00	
DesBrisay, L. P. W.	40 00	
Carried forward,	$533 78	$11,926 94

Brought forward,		$533 78	$11,926 94
Mayor Woodward, St. John,	$200 00		
Brockway, Olive	128 00		
Harrison, A. & J.	300 00		
Cullinan, James	402 50		
Lewin, J. D.	51 77		
Seely, Wm. & Thos. Dole, ...	495 00		
Killeen, M. & W. Cooper, ...	313 09		
		1,890 36	
			2,424 14
PAYMENTS TO SUPERVISORS—			
Armstrong, John		$380 00	
Armstrong, Barnabas		500 00	
Avard, Adam		965 31	
Burpee, J. C.		430 00	
Burpee, James		630 00	
Burnett, Geo.		230 00	
Buber, John		1,529 60	
Charters, S. C.		1,878 90	
Campbell, D. B.		130 00	
Crocker, Rowland		1,150 00	
Cottrill, Thos.		110 00	
Coombes, A. L.		425 00	
Carter, Nicholas		90 00	
Carpenter, Wm.		2,004 70	
Dow, Asa		1,615 67	
Day, N. P.		467 00	
Emmerson, John		635 00	
Girvan, Thos.		400 00	
Gibson, Alex.		392 00	
Gross, Samuel		559 00	
Gallop, Amos		600 00	
Gillies, Joseph		75 00	
Hagarty, John		550 00	
Hazen, Charles		331 08	
Hitchings, Henry		400 00	
Hoyt, Wm. E.		300 00	
Hackey, Hilaron		2,170 89	
Hutchinson, Ezekiel		2,000 00	
Kay, Alex.		200 00	
King, Robt.		150 00	
Kelly, Wm. M.		2,804 88	
Kilburn, Isaac		3,378 41	
Kierstead, James		150 00	
Letson, G. E.		530 00	
Lawson, Robt.		270 00	
Moore, Geo.		210 00	
Morton, G. A.		400 00	
Menzies, Arch.		530 00	
Mitchell, Asa		150 00	
M'Callum, Arch.		300 00	
M'Clelan, Thos.		505 00	
Carried forward,		$30,257 44	$14,351 08

Brought forward,		$30,257 44	$14,351 08
Payments to Supervisors—*Continued.*			
M'Millan, John		1,700 00	
M'Rea, John		200 00	
M'Laggan, James		500 00	
M'Lean, G. E.		520 00	
M'Lean, Arthur		1,000 00	
Nase, Philip Jr.		430 00	
Newcomb, Wm. R.		948 68	
Oulton, Geo.		300 00	
Pratt & Smart, ...		400 00	
Parker, Wm.		150 00	
Pauline, Joseph		797 70	
Robertson, John		658 54	
Robinson, Thomas		150 00	
Read, J. A.		325 00	
Steeves, F. W.		376 00	
Smith, Solomon		640 00	
Scott, John		300 00	
Taylor, Jeremiah		200 00	
Trynor, Caleb		400 00	
Welling, John		200 00	
Woods, Francis		300 00	
Yerxa, A. D.		1,609 95	
		$42,633 31	
Coombs, L. R. ...	$44 00		
Jordan, John ...	415 77		
		459 77	
		$43,093 08	
Less, refunded by Thos. Stevenson, late a Supervisor, ...		6 90	
		$43,086 18	
Payments to Supervisors in Nov. 1864—			
Charters, S. C.		200 00	
Crocker, Rowland		630 70	
Carpenter, Wm.		600 00	
Dow, Asa		16 00	
Hazen, Chas.		189 00	
Kilburn, Isaac		300 00	
M'Millan, John		23 74	
Smith, Solomon		160 00	
			45,205 62
Total Great Road Expenditure, ...			$59,556 70
Payments on Account of Public Buildings in Fredericton—			
Government House, ...	$889 38		
Less—Price of an old Stove sold,	2 00		
		$887 38	

Carried forward,

Brought forward,		$887 38	$59,556 70
Public Buildings and Public Offices,	$1,120 41		
Deduct, received for services of T. Willams at last Session of Assembly,	$127 00		
And also for Ann Williams,	20 00— 147 00—	978 41	
			1,860 79
Travelling Expenses, ...		$663 80	
Office Contingencies,	$281 99		
Deduct, refunded by Ass'bly,	$63 25		
And	42 62— 105 87—	176 12—	839 92
Printing and Binding, ...		... ...	39 61
Our Report of 1863, ...	$475 83		
Less—Received for 200 School Maps,	33 57—		442 26
Salaries, ...		... ...	2,320 00
Light Houses—			
Richibucto, ...	$394 77		
Partridge Island, ...	618 25		
Beacon Light, Saint John, ...	192 87—	$1,205 89	
Refunded as follows—			
Warrant No. 389 of 26th Nov. 1863,	$263 22		
" 404 of 31st Oct. 1864,	942 67—	$1,205 89	
Bathurst Harbour, ...		... ...	7 26
Dalhousie Wharf, ...		... ...	217 41
Grimross Canal, ...		... ...	147 25
Lunatic Asylum, ...		$1,358 82	
Penitentiary, ...	$5,622 45		
Less—Refunded by Warr't No. 51,	4,479 95—	1,142 50	
			2,501 32
Steamers—Westmorland, ...		$1,000 00	
Advertising, ...		72 47	
			1,072 47
Inland Navigation—			
Expenses connected with the Dredge Machine,	$3,618 17		
Less, rec'd from E. D. Jouett & Co.	362 25—	$3,255 92	
Expenditures at Meductic Falls, &c. ...		464 00	
			3,719 92
House of Assembly Contingencies not properly chargeable to Public Buildings, ...		$432 08	
Less, refunded by Warrant No. 201, Amount of S. R. Miller's Bill for Stationery, ...		359 00	
			73 08
Fuel for Legislature and Public Offices, ...		$784 97	
Less, refunded as follows—			
Warrant No. 372,	$532 32		
Casual Revenue, Warrant No. 80,	252 65—	$784 97	
Reed Property at Bathurst, ...		$17 75	
Weldon Property at Moncton, ...		13 25—	31 00
Carried forward,			$72,828 99

Brought forward,		$72,828 99
Advanced on Bye Roads, to be refunded—		
Northumberland, ...	$371 00	
Queen's, ...	9 00	
King's, ...	21 54	
York, ...	250 00	
		651 54
Remitted Prov. Treasurer on Account of Interest on D. Morgan's Fredericton Fire Loan Bond,	$120 00	
Less, received from B. Atherton, ...	120 00	
John Moore Frame House—		
Paid incidental expenses, $5 52		
And Dep. Rec. Robertson's Balance, 280 48		
	$286 00	
Less, the undermentioned Sums received—		
From J. M'Cluskey on account of		
Purchase money, $150 00		
And Interest, 36 00		
$186 00		
And from Alex. Macpherson, one year's Rent, 100 00		
	$286 00	
		$73,480 53

SCHEDULE of Warrants on the Provincial Treasurer, received for General Expenditure from 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

1864.			
No. 52, Jan. 9,	G. L. Hatheway,	$8,000 00	
124, March 3,	Do.	4,000 00	
146, April 2,	Do.	4,000 00	
245, May 21,	Do.	10,000 00	
270, June 6,	Do.	10,000 00	
290, " 28,	Do.	10,000 00	
301, July 14,	Do.	10,000 00	
362, Sept. 6,	Do.	10,000 00	
380, Oct. 4,	Do.	4,000 00	
405, " 31,	Do.	2,000 00	
		$72,000 00	
Over-drawn at the Treasury, 31st Oct. 1864, ...		457 30	
Balance due the Province last year, ...		1,003 35	
			$73,460 65

Carried forward,

	Brought forward,		$73,460 65
Received on Account of Brick Buildings in Fredericton, per Statement below, viz :—			
For Rents past year, ...	$386 31		
And on Acct. 4 buildings sold by Auction,	1,142 25		
		$1,528 56	
Less—Deduct as follows :—			
Ground Rents and other incidental payments, ...	$248 43		
And remitted Provincial Treasurer, 14th November 1864, ...	1,129 27		
		1,377 70	
Balance due Public Works last year, ...			150 86
			$73,611 51
Less—Balance of Cash, ...			30 98
			$73,580 53
Deduct also this sum improperly drawn from the Treasury by W. S. Teakles of King's County, on our Cheque, No. 259, of the 15th August 1863, ...			100 00
			$73,480 53

Department Public Works,
Fredericton, 31*st October* 1864.

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

STATEMENT shewing the several sums received by this Department, from 1st November 1863 to 13th November 1864, on account of Brick Buildings in Fredericton, under the *Fredericton Fire Loan Act*, purchased in by the Crown at Sheriff's Sale. Also shewing in detail the several sums paid for Ground Rents and other incidental charges within the same period.

Rents Received—				
Wetmore's House,	Mrs. Jamieson, ...	$55 00		
	Mrs. Lugrin, ...	20 00		
	Joseph Sutherland, ...	44 25		
				$119 25
M'Aloon's,	M. Noonan, ...			120 00
Bendeler's,	John Perks, ...			6 00
Martin's,	Thomas Dowling, ...			120 00
M'Sorley's,	P. M'Garrigle, ...			21 06
	Carried forward,			$386 31

		Brought forward,	$386 31
Received on account of first instalment of purchase money on the undermentioned Buildings sold by Auction—			
Bendeler's,	James Johnson, ...	$201 00	
M'Aloon's,	M. Noonan, ...	333 00	
Winters',	William Lemont, ...	357 00	
M'Cafferty's,	Henry Torrence, ...	251 25	
			1,142 25
			$1,528 56
Sums paid by the Department, viz:—			
Bendeler's—M. Johnson, 16¼ months Ground Rent up to 31st July 1864, at $28 a year,		$37 91	
And for repairs, ...		1 50	
			$39 41
M'Aloon's—Estate F. M'Manus, 1 year's Ground Rent to 24th August 1864, ...		$24 00	
And to E. H. Wilmot, 3 years Ground Rent to 31st March 1864, on the Barn Lot, ...		12 00—	36 00
Wetmore's—R. Dunn, his Bill for repairs, &c.			12 00
M'Cafferty's—E. H. Wilmot, 1 year's Ground Rent to the 24th March 1864, ...			20 00
Paid for Advertising Buildings for sale by Auction, &c.—			
Royal Gazette, ...		$18 25	
New Brunswick Reporter, ...		13 50	
Head Quarters, ...		13 85	
Farmer, ...		9 30	
			54 90
			$162 31
Auctioneer's charges for attending auction sales, ...			62 02
Law expenses connected with sale of Buildings, ...			24 10
			$248 43
Balance due Public Works, 31st Oct. 1863, see Auditor General's Report 1863, page 159, ...			150 86
			$399 29
Balance remitted to Provincial Treasurer, 14th Nov. 1864, ...			1,129 27
			$1,528 56

Department Public Works,
Fredericton, 14th Nov. 1864.

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Continued from page 159 of last year's Report.—J. R. P.

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS on the Treasury for special purposes, as mentioned in the preceding Account of Expenditures, within the year ending 31st October 1864.

No.	Date.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Drawn from Treasury.	Balance remaining in Treasury.
	1863.				
389	Nov. 26.	On Ac't Richibucto Light House,	$263 22		
	1864.				
404	Oct. 31.	Light Houses, ...	942 67		
				$1,205 89	
51	Jan. 11.	On Acc't Penitentiary Build'gs,	$4,479 95	4,479 95	
201	April 28.	S. R. Miller's Bill, Stationery for Assembly, ...	359 00	359 00	
275		To sums refunded by Assembly for Stationery used in Session 1864,—			
		For Reporters, ...	63 25		
		And for Clerks and Assistants,	42 62	105 87	
372	Sept. 28.	On Account of Fuel for Legislature, &c.	532 32		
80		Warrant on Casual Revenue, Fuel for Public Offices, ...	252 65		
				784 97	
378	October.	On Account of York Bye Roads,	$670 00	400 00	$270 00
		King's Bye Roads. Special Grant No. 79, ...	300 00	157 00	143 00
		Saint John Bye Roads, Special Grant No. 168, Tabor's Bridge, ...	200 00		200 00
			$8,105 68	$7,492 68	$613 00

Department Public Works,
Fredericton, 31st October 1864.

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Report upon Public Works Annual Account.

The Payments as stated in the four Quarterly Accounts, are as follows:—

31st January, ...	$13,381 44	
30th April, ...	6,658 03	
31st July, ...	33,501 01	
31st October, ...	25,177 83	
		$78,718 31
To which add Supplementary Acct. of sums paid in Nov. 1864,		4,670 32
		$83,388 63

Carried forward,

	Brought forward,		$83,388 63
From which the undermentioned Casual Receipts have been deducted,—			
From Supervisors, Cash refunded, ...		$6 90	
Government House, old Stove sold, ...		2 00	
Public Buildings, T. Williams' services in the House of Assembly,	$127 00		
And Ann Williams do.	20 00—	147 00	
From Departmental Expenses,—			
200 School Maps sold, ...	$33 57		
Refunded by Assembly, ...	105 87		
Salaries refunded, ...	80 00—	219 44	
From Light Houses,—			
Warrant 389 of 26th Nov. 1863,	$263 22		
Do. 404 31st Oct. 1864,	942 67—	1,205 89	
From Provincial Penitentiary, Warrant 51, ...		4,479 95	
Inland Navigation, for services of Dredge,		362 25	
House of Assembly, Warrant No. 201, ...		359 00	
Fuel for Legislature and Public Offices,			
Warrant 372, ...	$532 32		
" 80, on Casual Rev.	252 65—	784 97	
From Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds, interest from			
D. Morgan, ...		120 00	
J. Moore house, Purchase Money and Rent,		286 00	
Bye Roads, York, ...	$400 00		
" King's, ...	157 00—	557 00	
		$8,530 40	
From Brick Buildings in Fredericton, viz :—			
Ground Rents and other incidental payments,	$248 43		
And remitted Province Treasurer,	1,129 27—	1,377 70—	9,908 10
			$73,480 53
Balance—Cash in Office 31st October 1864, ...			30 98
			$73,511 51
Resources,—			
Balance on hand 1st Nov. 1863, viz :—			
Undrawn on Warrants,	$919 04		
Cash in Office,	84 31—	$1,003 35	
Warrants on Ordinary Revenue, as detailed,	$72,000 00		
Over-drawn at Treasury, 31st October 1864,	457 30—	72,457 30	
Balance due from Brick Buildings last year,		150 86	
			$73,511 51

A large amount appears in the list of Unpaid Warrants, pages 44 to 47 of this Report, which is caused by cheques drawn by the Chief Commissioner not having been presented for payment at the Treasury prior to 31st October.

Annexed is a full Report upon the Expenditures of Supervisors of Great Roads.

J. R. PARTELOW.

GREAT ROADS.

Report upon Accounts furnished the Board of Works.

No. 1.—JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Advanced in 1864,			$380 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,	$7 44		
On Road No. 35, Gagetown to Nerepis, viz:—			
Cost of Summer Hill Bridge,	$170 00		
General repairs of Road and Bridges,	176 90—	$346 90	
Commission on $380,		38 00—	392 84
Balance due Supervisor,			$12 84

No. 2.—BARNABAS ARMSTRONG.

Advanced in 1864,			$500 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863,	$15 35		
On Road No. 56, Carleton County Line to Whitehead's,	434 65		
Commission on $500,	50 00		
			$500 00

No. 3.—ADAM AVARD.

Advanced in 1864,			$965 31
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,	$104 07		
On Road No. 49, Shediac to Cape Tormentine—			
Material and labour for Chipman's Mill Pond Bridge,	$439 00		
Goodie's Brook Bridge, (Barachois,)	65 00		
General repairs of Road and Bridges,	272 95—	776 95	
Commission on $965.31,		96 53—	977 55
Balance due Supervisor,			$12 24

No. 4.—ISAAC C. BURPEE.

Advanced in 1864,			$430 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,	$16 33		
On Road No. 39, Queen's Co. Line to Little Forks, Salmon River,	211 29		
On Road No. 43, Gaspereaux to Salmon River Bridge,	157 00		
Commission on $430,	43 00—	427 62	
Balance due Board of Works,			$2 38

No. 5.—JAMES BURPEE.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863,			$2 35
Advanced in 1864,			630 00
			$632 35
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 39, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line,		$452 26	
" " 41, Tilley's Landing to Little Riv. Mills,		115 00	
Commission on $630,		63 00—	630 26
Balance due by Supervisor,			$2 09

No. 6.—GEORGE BURNETT.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863,			$4 94
Advanced in 1864,			230 00
			$234 94
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 1, Saint John to Hampton Ferry,		$236 48	
Commission 5 per cent. on Grooms' Cove Bridge Contract, $1,340,		67 00	
Commission on money advanced on Road,	$230 00		
Less—Commission allowed on Bridge,	67 00		
	$163 00—	16 30—	319 78
Balance due Supervisor,			$84 84

No. 7.—JOHN BUBER.

Advanced in 1864,			$1,529 60
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863,		$111 24	
On Road No. 56, Victoria Co. Line to York Co. Line—			
On the following Bridges, per Contract, viz:—			
J. B. Rideout, Dyer Bridge,	$448 00		
Samuel Campbell, Stickney Creek Bridge,	302 00		
John Rierdon, Gibson's Bridge,	186 00		
Michael Gallagher, Campbell's Bridge,	12 75		
John Smith, Balance, Poquiock Bridge,	44 00		
Moody Rogers, Balance,	16 00		
Michael Gallagher, Grey's Brook Bridge,	61 50		
Making new Road,	302 56		
Repairing Road and Bridges,	122 90		
Land Damage,	5 00		
		1,500 71	
Commission on $1,529.60,		152 96—	1,764 91
Balance due Supervisor,			$235 31

No. 8.—S. C. CHARTERS.

Advanced prior to 31st October 1863, ...		$1,878 90	
Do. in November, ...		200 00	
			$2,078 90
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$67 59	
On Road No. 1, Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line—			
Paid Hugh Gallagher, new roof and other repairs Sackville Bridge,	$1,000 00		
Repairs, and gravelling Road & Bridges,	966 05—	1,966 05	
Commission on $2,078.90, ...		207 89	
			2,241 53
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$162 63

No. 9.—D. B. CAMPBELL.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$0 76	
Advanced in 1864, ...		130 00	
			$130 76
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 42, Sussex Vale to Upham, ...		$110 85	
Commission on $130.		13 00	
			123 85
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$6 91

No. 10.—ROWLAND CROCKER.

Advanced prior to 31st October 1864, ...		$1,150 00	
Do. in November, ...		500 00	
Do. do. for Newcastle Ferry Landing,		130 70	
			$1,780 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$35 44	
On Road No. 12, Boiestown to Newcastle—			
Building Bridge over Glibe Brook,	$300 00		
Labour and materials building block and repair'g Newcastle Ferry Landing, per Contract,	130 70		
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	1,241 07		
		1,671 77	
Commission on $360, Nelson Bridge Contract,		36 00	
Commission on $1,780.70; Less—Commission on Nelson's Bridge, $36, $1,744.70, ...		174 47	
			1,917 68
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$136 98

No. 11.—THOMAS COTTRELL.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863, ...		$13 28	
Advanced in 1864, ...		110 00	
			$123 28
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 24, Waweig to Saint Stephen, ...		$91 10	
Commission on $110, ...		11 00—	102 10
Balance due by Supervisor, ...			$21 18

No. 12.—L. R. COOMBES.

Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...			$44 00
Amount paid in 1864, ...			$44 00

No. 13.—A. L. COOMBES.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$425 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 17, Little Falls to near Grand Falls,		$397 44	
Commission on $425, ...		42 50—	439 94
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$14 94

No. 14.—NICHOLAS CARTER.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$5 94	
Advanced in 1864, ...		90 00	
			$95 94
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 26, Oak Bay to D. M'George's, ...		$88 78	
Commission on $90, ...		9 00—	97 78
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$1 84

No. 15.—WM. CARPENTER.

Advanced prior to 31st Oct. 1864, ...		$2,604 70	
Do. in November 1864, ...		600 00	
			$2,604 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$180 37	
On Road No. 5, Shediac to Richibucto,—			
Material and labour, repairing Big Buctouche Bridge, ...	$895 33		
Material and labour, Kingston, Weldon, and M'Almon's Bridges, ...	624 33		
Repairing H. Thorne's Bridge by Contract,	252 00		
Repairs of Road, Bridges, &c.	648 61		
		2,420 27	
Commission 5 per cent. on Weldon's Creek Bridge Contract, $1,120, ...		56 00	
Commission, 10 per cent. on	$2,604 70		
Less—Commission on Weldon Bridge,	56 00		
	$2,548 70	254 87—	2,911 51
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$306 81

No. 16.—Asa Dow.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$1,631 67
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$15 67		
On Road No. 14, Eel River to Long's Creek, and " " 26, " Little Digdeguash,	1,317 28		
Commission on $1,631.67, ...	163 17		1,496 12
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$135 55

Mr. Dow charges $33 for 11 days superintending M'Keel's Bridge, which is reserved for the decision of the Board of Works. The balance he states is reserved to pay M'Keel for putting on Railing on Bridge, and for the completion of Wharf at Eel River.

No. 17.—N. P. Day.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$467 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	$17 24		
On Road No. 36, Fredericton to Jemseg—			
Paid John S. Covert for right of way,	$137 00		
Paid W. D. Perley, " " labour, &c.	35 00		
Paid J. H. Colvill, care of Jemseg Bridge and repairs,	22 00		
Paid Alfred Day, deals and labour at Lodar's Creek Bridge,	48 00		
Paid Charles Brown, right of way,	30 00		
Paid J. W. Chase, care of Estey's Creek Bridge, and repairs,	41 00		
Repairs of Road and Wharves, &c.	59 00		
		372 00	
Commission on $467, ...		46 70	
			435 94
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$31 06

No. 18.—John Emmerson.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$635 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 17, Little Falls to Canadian Boundary,		$348 07	
On Road No. 18, Little Falls to Saint Francis—			
Repairing Bridges and Culverts, ...		285 25	
Commission on $635, ...		63 50	
			696 82
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$61 82

No. 19.—ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Advanced in 1864,			$392 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,	$10 80		
On Road No. 14, Woodstock to Eel River,	$131 43		
" " 22, " Houlton,	216 00		
Commission on $392,	39 20	386 63	
			397 43
Balance due Supervisor,			$5 43

No. 20.—SAMUEL GROSS.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863,		$6 12	
Advanced in 1864,		559 00	
			$565 12
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 29, Salisbury Station to Hopewell Corner,		$370 25	
" " 46, M'Latchey's to Stoney Creek,		66 50	
Commission on $990, for superintending Bridge near Alexander Steeves',		99 00	
Commission on	$559 00		
Less—Commission allowed on Bridge,	99 00		
	$460 00—	46 00	
			581 75
Balance due Supervisor,			$16 63

No. 21.—AMOS GALLOP.

Amount advanced in 1864,			$600 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$9 63	
On Road No. 15, Woodstock to River de Chute,		387 23	
" " 21, Florenceville to U. S. Boundary,		155 95	
Commission on $600,		60 00	612 81
Balance due Supervisor,			$12 81

No. 22.—JOSEPH GILLIES.

Advanced in 1864,			$75 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$0 14	
On Road No. 33, Bellisle to Great Road near A. B. Smith's,		67 72	
Commission on $75,		7 50	75 36
Balance due Supervisor,			$0 36

No. 23.—Thomas Gervin.

Advanced in 1864,			$400 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$0 25	
On Road No. 40, Kent County Line to Richibucto,		361 39	
Commission on $400,		40 00	401 64
Balance due Supervisor,			$1 64

No. 24.—John Hagarty.

Advanced in 1864,			$550 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$6 48	
On Road No. 50, Hoar's Brook to New Canaan River,—			
Paid R. A. Hagarty in full for repairs on Hoar's Brook Bridge,	$173 22		
General repairs of Road and Bridges,	315 30—	488 52	
Commission on $550,		55 00	
			$550 00

No. 25.—Charles Hazen.

Advanced prior to 31st October 1864,		$331 08	
Advanced in November 1864,		189 00	
			$520 08
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863,		$81 08	
On Road No. 13, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line,		499 44	
Commission on $520.08,		52 00	
			632 52
Balance due Supervisor,			$112 44

No. 26.—Henry Hitchings.

Advanced in 1864,			$400 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$19 75	
On Road No. 23, Magaguadavic to Saint Andrews—			
Gravelling, filling ruts, holes, &c.	$51 00		
Building and repairing Culverts,	7 75		
Skirting and securing ditches,	11 25		
Repairing Bridges,	40 00		
Building Bridge at Reed's Mills, ℔ Contract,	230 00		
		340 00	
Commission on $400,		40 00	
			399 75
Balance due Board of Works,			$0 25

No. 27.—WILLIAM E. HOYT.

Advanced in 1864,			$300 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 44, Hartt's Mills to Douglas Valley,		$270 00	
Balance due Supervisor,		0 39	
Commission on $300,		30 00—	300 39
Balance due Supervisor,			$0 39

No. 28.—H. HACKEY.

Advanced in 1864,			$2,170 89
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$120 90	
On Road No. 8, Grand Aunce to Bathurst—			
Paid Patrick Foley, elevating west end Pokeshaw Bridge	$356 00		
J. Foley, breastwork do.	56 00		
Other expenditures,	100 00		
Repairs of Road, &c.	264 70		
	$776 70		
On Road No. 11, Tabusintac to Bathurst,	217 20		
On Road No. 9, Bathurst to Belledune—			
Paid T. Ford, logs for Tete-a-gouche Bridge,	$40 00		
Robt. Moody, do.	145 97		
J. Hackey, stringers and railing Tete-a-gouche Bridge,	100 00		
Making new Road, do. Hill,	161 16		
Alteration of Road, land damages,	134 00		
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	410 12		
	991 25—	1,985 15	
Commission on $2,170.89,		217 08—	2,323 13
Balance due Supervisor,			$152 24

No. 29.—EZEKIEL HUTCHINSON.

Advanced in 1864,			$2,000 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863,		$4 53	
On Road No. 54, St. John River, Tobique to Restigouche boundary,—			
Paid M. Hutchinson, cutting out and turnpiking 608 rods of road, at $1.48,	$900 00		
Paid James Finemore, building Bridge over Three Brooks Stream,	250 00		
Locating, cutting out, and turnpiking new road, &c.	612 36—	1,762 36	
Commission on $2000,		200 00—	1,966 89
Balance due Board of Works,			$33 11

Mr. Hutchinson makes the following charges, which are not allowed, viz :—

Board and provisions (per vouchers) for labourers, ...		$24 14
Do. (not vouched) do.		1 00
7½ days work, self, locating road, at $2, ...		15 00
		$40 14

No. 30.—JOHN JORDAN, late Supervisor.

Balance due by him in 1863, ...	$74 10	
Paid M'Devitt on Disbrow Bridge, ...	200 00	
Advanced to himself prior to 31st Oct. 1864, ...	215 77	
		$489 87
Expenditure—		
Paid M'Devitt on account Disbrow Bridge, ...	$200 00	
On Road No. 32, Saint John to Quaco, ...	131 36	
" " 31, " Albert Co. Line,	23 00	
	$354 36	
Commission on $215.77, ...	21 58	375 94
Balance due by J. Jordan, 31st Oct. 1864, ...		$113 93

Memo.

Balance brought down, ...		$113 93
Advanced Mr. Jordan in December 1864, ...		177 48
		$291 41
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 31, St. John to Albert County Line,	$159 17	
" " 32, " Quaco, ...	3 97	
	$163 14	
Commission on $177.48, ...	17 74	180 88
Balance still due by Mr. Jordan, 28th Jan. 1865,		$110 53

No. 31.—ALEX. KAY.

Advanced in 1864, ...		$200 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 47, Hopper's, Coverdale, to County Line between Westmorland and Albert, ...	$180 00	
Commission on $200, ...	20 00	
		$200 00

No. 32.—Wm. M. Kelly.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$2,804 88
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$309 16	
On Road No. 6, Richibucto to Chatham—			
Paid J. Ullock on acct. Kouchibouguacis Bridge,	$700 00		
Do. on acct. Big North West Bridge,	724 00		
Repairs of Road, gravelling, &c.	947 95		
		2,371 95	
On Road No. 11, Newcastle to Tabusintac, ...		500 50	
Material and labour, repairing Steam Ferry landing,		202 78	
Commission on $2,804.88, ...		280 49	
			3,664 88
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$860 00

No. 33.—Robert King.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$150 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 58, Moore's Mills to Woodstock, ...		$135 00	
Commission on $150, ...		15 00	
			$150 00

No. 34.—Isaac Kilburn.

Advanced prior to 31st October 1864, ...			$3,378 41
" in November 1864, ...			300 00
			$3,678 41
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$30 96	
On Road No. 23, F'ton to Magaguadavic,	$767 95		
Expended by David Little,	190 00		
		957 95	
On Road No. 14, Fredericton to Long's Creek—			
Building and completing Bridges, viz :—			
Joseph Dunphy, Bridge in Kingsclear,	$410 00		
F. Kilburn, Garden's Creek Bridge,	820 00		
N. Cliff, two Bridges in Kingsclear,	419 55		
E. S. Hammond & A. Long, lumber for Currier's Creek Bridge,	106 00		
Making, gravelling, and repairing Road, Bridges, &c.	623 73		
		2,379 28	
Commission on $3,678.41, ...		367 84	
			3,736 03
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$57 62

No. 35.—J. KIERSTEAD.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$0 55	
Advanced in 1864, ...		150 00	
			$150 55
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 34, Bellisle to Rothsay, ...		$136 00	
Commission on $150, ...		15 00	—151 00
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$0 45

No. 36.—GEORGE E. LETSON.

Advanced Supervisor in 1864, ...			$530 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 7, Newcastle to Gloucester County Line,		$138 59	
Paid for lumber for Bridge at Gillmour & Rankin's Mills—			
Andrew M'Lean, for cedar logs,	$280 00		
Wm. M'Lean, securing and putting logs in Boom,	60 00		
J. Williston, hauling logs at Bridge Site,	40 00—	380 00	
Commission on $530, ...		53 00—	571 59
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$41 59

No. 37.—ROBERT LAWSON.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$270 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 57, Kingston, south side of Richibucto River, via Robinson's, to Little Forks, Salmon Riv.		$243 20	
Commission on $270, ...		27 00—	270 20
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$0 20

No. 38.—GEORGE MOORE.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$0 67	
Advanced in 1864, ...		210 00	
			$210 67
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 27, Dead Water Brook to St. Stephen,		$178 50	
Commission on $210, ...		21 00—	199 50
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$11 17

No. 39.—GEO. A. MORTON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$24 71	
Advanced in 1864, ...		400 00	
			$424 71
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 1, Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills,		$354 74	
Expenses connected with Groom's Bridge Contract,		7 00	
Commission on $400, ...		40 00—	401 74
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$22 97

No. 40.—ARCH. MENZIES.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$15 97	
Advanced in 1864, ...		530 00	
			$545 97
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 2, St. John to Lepreaux, ...		$444 82	
" " St. George to Digdeguash, 1863,		45 00	
Commission on $530, ...		53 00—	542 82
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$3 15

No. 41.—ASA MITCHELL.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$150 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$2 19	
On Road No. 26, Charlotte Co. Line to Little Digdeguash—			
Oak Bay and Eel River Road, ...		135 00	
Commission on $150, ...		15 00—	152 19
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$2 19

No. 42.—ARCH. M'CALLUM.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$300 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$1 38	
On Road No. 25, Roix to Oak Bay, ...		265 13	
Commission on $300, ...		30 00—	296 51
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$3 49

No. 43.—THOMAS M'CLELLAN.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$505 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$3 22	
On Road No. 29, Hopewell Court House to Harvey,		135 19	
" " 31, Crooked Creek to King's Co. Line,		309 59	
Commission on $505, ...		50 50—	498 50
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$6 50

No. 44.—JOHN M'MILLAN.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$7 46	
Advanced prior to 31st October 1864,	$1,700 00		
Do. in November 1864, ...	23 74—	1,723 74	
			$1,731 20
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 10, Belledune to Metis—			
John M'Cormack, building Benjamin Riv. Bridge,		$616 00	
D. M'Cormack, removing jam and building Buttress,		48 00	
Repairs of Road, gravelling, &c.		645 20	
Carried forward,		$1,309 20	$1,731 20

Brought forward,		$1,309 20	$1,731 20
On Road No. 52, Addington to Tom Kedgwick,		126 00	
" " 54, Campbellton to Victoria Co. Line,		126 00	
Commission on $1,723.74, ...		172 37	—1,733 57
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$2 37

No. 45.—JOHN M'RAE.

Balance due Board of Works 1863, ...		$93 89	
Advanced in 1864, ...		200 00	
			$293 89
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 45, Chatham to Escuminac Light House—			
Bal. of Dennis' Creek Bridge Contract,	$100 00		
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	173 50—	$273 50	
Commission on $200, ...		20 00—	293 50
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$0 39

No. 46.—JAMES M'LAGGAN.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$500 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$13 22	
On Road No. 12, Fredericton to Boiestown, ...		415 26	
Com. on Tay Creek Bridge Contract, $116—$11 60			
Do. Hanson's Bridge, 965— 96 50			
Do. M'Lean's " 79— 7 90			
		116 00	
Commission on Advances.	$500 00		
Less—Commission allowed on Bridges,	116 00		
	$384 00—	38 40	
			582 88
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$82 88

No. 47.—GEORGE E. M'LEAN.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$9 28	
Advanced in 1864, ...		520 00	
			$529 28
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 51, New Canaan to Salmon River—			
Repairs of Cumberland Bridge,	$69 00		
" Colwell's "	75 00		
Balance paid Absalom Day on Landing,	160 00		
General repairs of Road, &c.	40 85		
Paid W. E. Weaver, Land Damage,	160 00		
		504 85	
Commission on $520, ...		52 00—	556 85
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$27 57

No. 48.—ARTHUR M'LEAN.

Advanced prior to 31st October 1864, ...			$1,000 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 31, Saint John King's County Line,		$650 52	
On Road No. 32, St. John to Quaco, viz :—			
Paid Patrick Ryan for building Bridge at Wilmot's Brook,	$375 00		
General repairs of Road,	355 51—	730 51	
		$1,381 03	
Commission on $1,000, ...		100 00—	1,481 03
Balance due Supervisor 31st October 1864, ...			$481 03

Memo.

Two sums were advanced Mr. M'Lean in December 1864, amounting to		$644 10	
On account of which he has since furnished vouchers for the undermentioned expenditures, viz :—			
On Road from Marsh Bridge, Saint John to Rothsay,	$138 80		
Saint John to Quaco,	26 60		
	$165 40		
Bal. due Sup. 31st Oct. 1864, brought down,	481 03		
	$646 43		
Commission on $644.10,	64 41—	710 84	
Balance due Supervisor 28th January 1865,		$66 74	

No. 49.—PHILIP NASE.

Amount advanced in 1864, ...			$430 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$58 15	
On Road No. 13, Queen's County Line to St. John,		400 60	
Superintending repairs of Brundage's Mill Brook Bridge,		6 00	
Commission on $430, ...		43 00—	507 75
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$77 75

No. 50.—WM. R. NEWCOMB.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$948 68
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$148 68	
On Road No. 16, River DeChute to 3 miles above Grand Falls, ...		760 00	
On Road No. 19, Grand Falls to U. S. Boundary,		39 00	
" " 20, Pickard's Store to do. ...		45 00	
Commission on $948.68, ...		94 87—	1,087 55
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$138 87

No. 51.—Geo. Oulton.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...	$2 77		
Advanced in 1864, ...	300 00		
			$302 77
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 38, Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	$284 05		
Commission on $300, ...	30 00—		314 05
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$11 28

No. 52.—Pratt & Smart.

Balance due by Supervisors 1863, ...	$48 54		
Advanced in 1864, ...	400 00		
			$448 54
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 28, Lower Trout Brook to Magaguadavic,	$366 54		
Commission on $400, ...	40 00—		406 54
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$42 00

Charges to the amount of $42 in these Supervisors' Accounts for 1863 were reserved for the decision of the Board of Works, and remain still unsettled.

J. R. P.

No. 53.—Wm. Parker.

Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$5 01		
Advanced in 1864, ...	150 00		
			$155 01
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 43, South West Miramichi to Gaspereaux—			
Paid R. K. Doak & Hiram Freeze, Land Damage,	$93 00		
Repairs, Turnpiking, &c.	42 00		
Commission on $150, ...	15 00—		150 00
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$5 01

No. 54.—Joseph Pauline.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$797 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	$5 63		
On Road No. 8, Gloucester County Line, Tracadie to Grand Aunce—			
Rope for Pokemouche Ferry,	$37 80		
Material and labour for Waugh Bridge,	159 40		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, &c.	307 80—	505 00	
On Road No. 53, Inkerman to Shippegan Harbour,		212 00	
Allowed Supervisor for inspecting Logs, Tracadie Bridge 1863, and Ferriage, ...		13 20	
Commission on $797.70, ...		79 77—	815 60
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$17 90

No. 55.—JOHN ROBINSON.

Advanced in 1864, ...		$658 54
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$70 54	
On Road No. 37, Jemseg to Finger Board, ...	556 17	
Commission on $658.54, ...	65 85	
		692 56
Balance due Supervisor, ...		$34 02

No. 56.—THOMAS ROBINSON.

Balance due by Supervisor 1862, ...	$9 26	
Advanced in 1864, ...	150 00	
		$159 26
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 26, David M'George's to York County Line, Oak Bay and Eel River Road, ...	$156 07	
Commission on $150, ...	15 00	
		171 07
Balance due Supervisor, ...		$11 81

No. 57.—J. A. REID.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...	$0 21	
Advanced in 1864, ...	325 00	
		$325 21
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 30, Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf, ...	$286 35	
Commission on $325, ...	32 50	
		318 85
Balance due Board of Works, ...		$6 36

No. 58.—F. W. STEEVES.

Advanced in 1864, ...		$376 00
Expenditure—		
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	$4 91	
On Road No. 48, Teakles' Mills to County Line between Westmorland and Albert, ...	175 09	
On account of building Kennebeccasis Bridge, ...	160 00	
	$340 00	
Commission on $376, ...	37 60	
		377 60
Balance due Supervisor, ...		$1 60

No. 18.—Solomon Smith.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$2 04	
Advanced prior to 31st Oct. 1864,	$640 00		
Do. in November 1864, ...	160 00—	800 00	
			$802 04
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 44, Bailey's Brook to Hartt's Mills,		$709 66	
Commission on $800, ...		80 00—	789 66
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$12 38

No. 60.—John Scott.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$31 09	
Advanced in 1864, ...		300 00	
			$331 09
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 46, Taylor's to Stoney Creek—			
Paid H. Steeves, 3rd, Balance of Contract 1863, Trite's Bridge,	$110 00		
General repairs of Road, &c.	110 42		
Expenses, Surveying, providing Juries, and Land Damage for alteration in Road at new Petitcodiac Bridge,	23 50—	243 92	
Commission on $300, ...		30 00—	273 92
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$57 17

No. 61.—Caleb Trynor.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$400 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 2, Lepreaux to St. Andrews, ...		$363 35	
Commission on $400, ...		40 00—	403 35
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$3 35

No. 62.—Jeremiah Taylor.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$4 14	
Advanced in 1864, ...		200 00	
			$204 14
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 50, Salisbury Corner to Hoar's Brook,		$181 25	
Commission on $200, ...		20 00—	201 25
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$2 89

No. 63.—John Welling.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$200 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$18 28	
On Road No. 3, Bend to Shediac, ...		68 36	
" " 4, Shediac to Dorchester, ...		95 78	
Commission on $200, ...		20 00—	202 42
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$2 42

No. 64.—Francis Woods.

Advanced Supervisor in 1864, ...			$300 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...		$45 33	
On Road No. 13, Lower Line Sunbury to Queen's Co. Line,		227 93	
Commission on $300, ...		30 00—	303 26
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$3 26

No. 65.—A. D Yerxa.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$1,609 95
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$47 50	
On Road No. 55, Nashwaak to Carleton Co. Line—			
Paid Moses M'Nally, Land Damage,	$140 00		
Paid Geo. Hawkins and Murray Scott for wharfing and railing Road in Parish of Douglas,	670 00		
Paid Benj. Yerxa, Bridge at Jones' Forks,	220 00		
Paid John Hartley, Bridge over Fox Creek,	144 95		
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	200 70		
		1,375 65	
Commission on $1,609.95, ...		161 00	
			1,584 15
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$25 80

No. 66.—P. C. Amereaux.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863, ...			$59 79
Expenditure—			
Two irregular Receipts disallowed in 1863, now corrected and allowed, ...			62 50
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$2 71

No. 67.—Henry Piers.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1861, ...			$40 05

No. 68.—Thos. Stevenson.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863, ...			$10 05
Expended in 1864, ...		$3 15	
Cash refunded Board of Works, ...		6 90	
			$10 05

SUMMARY.

Balances due by Supervisors 1863, ...	$423 66	
Do. T. Robinson, 1862, now settled,	9 26	
		$432 92
Advanced by Board of Works—		
Prior to 31st October 1864, ...	$43,093 08	
In November and December 1864, ...	2,119 44	45,212 52
		$45,645 44
Expenditure—		
Balances due to Supervisors 1863, ...	$1,627 84	
Building and repairing Bridges, and gravelling, turnpiking and repairing Roads, ...	41,810 88	
Commission allowed Supervisors, ...	4,526 44	
Do. do. on Contracts, ...	320 20	
Cash refunded, ...	6 90	
		48,292 26
		$2,646 82
Balances due to Supervisors 1864, ...		$3,192 56
Deduct—		
Balances due by Supervisors 1864, ...		545 74
Net Balance due by Board of Works, 31st Oct. 1864, ...		$2,642 82

Balances of former years remaining unsettled.

Due by Supervisors—

1861. Henry Piers, Report page 166, ...		$40 05
1862. Millidge Steeves, " " 177, ...		12 10
" Geo. Wilson, " " 178, ...		14 67
		$66 82

Due to Supervisors—

1862. J. D. Giberson, Report page 169, ...		$3 65
" Florent Fournier, " " 178, ...		0 61
		$4 26

J. R. PARTELOW, *A. G.*

D.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

GENERAL BALANCE, YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1864.

Dr.

To Engineering,	per Abstract A.	$216,642 94		
Permanent Way,	" B.	3,724,448 57		
Buildings,	" C.	195,552 69		
Rolling Stock and Machinery,	" D.	363,070 48		
Miscellaneous Stock,	" E.	15,512 03		
General Expenses,	" F.	64,757 49		
			$4,579,984	20
Norton and Apohaqui Bridges, ...			12,583	67
Water Terminus, ...			5,152	04
General Stores, ...			113,655	06
Commercial Bank, ...			21,441	87
Cash, ...			0	32
Bye Roads, ...			175	03
Board of Works, ...			1,199	75
Burpee's Survey, ...			339	00
Arrears at Stations, ...			1,685	69
F. Giles, ...			92	00
H. W. Baldwin, ...			212	40
LeBaron Drury, ...			260	82
Alex. M'Bean, ...			72	23
American Telegraph Company, ...			181	60
J. H. Littlehale, ...			49	28
Freight and Baggage unclaimed, ...			24	28
Saint John City Corporation, ...			41	60
Freehold Property, ...			3,290	18
			$4,740,441	02

Cr.

By Provincial Treasury, ...	$4,727,994	90	
Revenue Account, ...	11,972	53	
Round Trip, ...	179	34	
Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company, ...	42	75	
International Steamship Company, ...	251	50	
	$4,740,441	02	

ABSTRACT A.—ENGINEERING.

Particulars of Expenditure.	To 1863.	1864.	Totals.
Salaries and Office Expenses,.....	$112,081 63	$621 83	$112,703 46
Surveying, &c.....	48,545 03	...	48,545 03
Travelling and Incidentals,.....	35,903 25	...	35,903 25
Instruments and Drawing Material,....	3,313 15	...	3,313 15
Inspectors,.....	14,364 64	...	14,364 64
Miscellaneous,.....	1,813 41	...	1,813 41
	$216,021 11	$621 83	$216,642 94

ABSTRACT B.—PERMANENT WAY.

Particulars of Expenditure.	To 1863.	1864.	Totals.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,.....	$2,531,443 77	$45 20	$2,531,488 97
Rails, Ties, Chairs, Signals, &c.....	833,130 64	...	833,130 64
Land Damage,.....	151,248 49	2 40	151,250 89
Miscellaneous, including Fencing,— $208,948 63			
Less—Ballast sold, 436 46—	208,512 17	65 90	208,578 07
	$3,724,335 07	$113 50	$3,724,448 57

ABSTRACT C.—BUILDINGS.

Particulars of Expenditure.	To 1863.	1864.	Total.
Terminal Stations,.....	$64,010 42	$55 34	$64,065 76
Stations,.....	76,722 62	644 85	77,467 47
Way Stations,.....	3,381 36	...	3,381 36
Wharves,.....	42,930 02	...	42,930 02
Miscellaneous,.....	7,708 08	...	7,708 08
	$194,852 50	$700 19	$195,552 69

ABSTRACT D.—ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Particulars of Expenditure.	To 1863.	1864.	Total.
Engines and Tenders,.....	$134,542 69	$30 00	$134,572 69
Spare Gear,.....	13,267 18	...	13,267 18
Tools and Implements,.....	13,150 34	19 22	13,169 56
Snow Ploughs,.....	4,273 48	...	4,273 48
Stationery Engines,.....	2,282 60	...	2,282 60
Passenger Cars,.....	44,274 62	...	44,274 62
Freight Cars,.....	50,562 97	96 05	50,659 02
Platform Cars,.....	66,147 19	358 89	66,506 08
Ballast Cars,.....	27,444 00	...	27,444 00
Miscellaneous,.....	6,621 25	...	6,621 25
	$362,566 32	$504 16	$363,070 48

ABSTRACT E.—MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Particulars of Expenditure.	To 1863.	1864.	Total.
Furniture in General Office,	$4,715 40	...	$4,715 40
Furniture in Stations,	9,436 20	...	9,436 20
Horses, Waggons, &c. &c.	1,143 30	...	1,143 30
Miscellaneous,	217 13	...	217 13
	$15,512 03	...	$15,512 03

ABSTRACT F.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

Particulars of Expenditure.	To 1863.	1864.	Total.
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.	$32,011 48	$170 42	$32,181 90
Insurance,	933 95	...	933 95
Interest and Commission,	1,307 93	...	1,307 93
Postage, Printing, &c.	5,936 12	...	5,936 12
Police Expenses,	14,347 03	...	14,347 03
Miscellaneous,	10,050 56	...	10,050 56
	$64.587 07	$170 42	$64.757 49

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1863.	Dr.			
Nov.	To Provincial Treasury, ...			$6,000 00
Dec.	Do. do.			1,101 43
1864.				
Aug.	Do. do.			20,000 00
Oct.	Rothsay Accident, Law Expenses, ...			9,455 21
	Locomotive Power, per Abstract G.		$33,691 99	
	Merchandize & Pass. Cars, " H.		22,008 64	
	Maint. of Way & Buildings, " I.		26,295 04	
	General Charges, " K.		21,634 45	
	Net Revenue current year, ...		41,427 74	
	Balance carried to General Balance Sheet,			11,972 53
			$145,057 86	$48,529 17

1863.	Cr.		
Oct. 31.	By Net Revenue, balance at date, ...		$7,101 43
1864.			
Oct. 31.	Passenger Traffic, ...	$64,292 52	
	Freight Traffic, ...	71,999 74	
	Mails and Sundries, ...	8,765 60	
	Net Revenue this year, ...		41,427 74
		$145,057 86	$48,529 17

ABSTRACT G.—LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

Particulars of Expenses.	1864.
Wages to Drivers, Firemen, and Cleaners,	$7,396 65
Firewood,	13,303 50
Oil, Tallow, and Waste,	1,276 04
Materials for repairing Engines and Tenders, including packing,	2,444 79
Wages for repairing Engines and Tenders,	7,291 42
Repairs to Works Shops and Engine Houses,	107 23
Repairs and Renewals of Tools, Lamps, &c	125 75
Water, Pumping and Pump and Tank Repairs,	877 54
Small Stores,	158 90
Miscellaneous,	710 17
	$33,691 99

ABSTRACT H.—MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

Particulars of Expenses.	1864.
Wages to Conductors, Brakemen and Porters,	$7,208 11
Oil and Waste for Packing Cars,	937 49
Materials for repairing Cars,	5,656 11
Wages for repairing Cars,	5,062 42
Repairs to Workshops, Cranes, Tools and Implements, including repairs and renewal of Lamps,	199 08
Small Stores used on Trains,	203 86
Wages to Switchmen,	1,312 65
Fuel,	144 00
Extra labor, loading and discharging Freight,	333 13
Miscellaneous,	951 79
	$22,008 64

ABSTRACT I.—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Particulars of Expenses.	1864.
Track-master, Foremen, and Laborer's Wages,	$19,996 69
Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers,	2,847 77
Repairs to Stations, Wharves, Buildings and Platforms,	734 70
Portion of Resident and Assistant Engineers' Salaries and Expenses,	621 82
Small Stores,	31 77
Repairs to Snow Ploughs and Flange Cleaners,	119 06
Repairs and renewal of Hand Cars, Tools and Implements,	299 38
Extra labor, shovelling snow and cutting ice,	631 72
Miscellaneous, including Fencing,	1,012 13
	$26,295 04

ABSTRACT K.—GENERAL CHARGES.

Particulars of Expenses.	1864.
Portion of Commissioners' Salary and Office Expenses,	$2,647 27
Salaries of Superintendent, Accountant, Clerks, and Office Expenses,	2,843 92
Salaries to Station Agents, Clerks and Watchmen,	7,423 75
Stationery used at Stations,	765 14
Damage to Goods, &c	888 64
Insurance,	1,309 50
Advertising, Printing, and Tickets,	837 53
Fuel, Oil, and Incidental Expenses at Stations,	1,311 26
Pine Hill Accident,	1,661 27
Defalcation of J. H. Beck, Station Agent, Saint John,	1,282 22
Miscellaneous,	663 95
	$21,634 45

Report upon Accounts of the European and North American Railway.

EXPENDITURE.

Total cost of Construction, including the Roadway, Bridges, Buildings, Rolling Stock, and Norton and Apohaqui Bridges, 31st October 1863,		$4,590,457 77
Add Expendtture 1854, for—		
Proportion of Salaries and Office expenses of Resident and Assistant Engineers,	$621 83	
New Fencing, &c. on Line,	113 50	
Platforms and additions to Stations,	700 19	
Platform Cars, &c. &c.	504 16	
Proportion of Salaries and Office expenses,	170 42	
		2,110 10
		$4,592,567 87

OTHER ASSETS.

General Stores on hand, consisting of Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Locomotive material, Firewood, and other supplies,	$113,655 06	
Freehold Property, not essential to the Road,	3,290 18	
Balance in Commercial Bank, and Cash in Office,	21,442 19	
Balances due at Stations,	1,685 69	
Expenditure on account of Saint John Water Terminus, to be carried to General Accounts when work is completed,	5,152 04	
Debts due the Railway,	2,647 99	
		147,873 15
		$4,740,441 02

RESOURCES.

Advanced by Provincial Treasurer out of the proceeds of Debentures, to 31st October 1863,	$4,696,288 51	
Do. from 1st November 1863, to 31st October 1864,	31,706 39	
		$4,727,994 90
Balances due Steamers, and Nova Scotia Railway,		473 59
Balance of net Revenue due Provincial Treasury,		11,972 53
		$4,740,441 02

Statement of Floating Liabilities and Assets.

LIABILITIES.		
Provincial advances to 31st October 1864, ...	$4,727,994 80	
Deduct—Cost of Construction to date, ...	4,592,567 87	
		$135,426 93
Add—Balances due Steamers and Provincial Treasury, ...		12,446 12
		$147,873 05
ASSETS.		
General Stores, Freehold property, and Debits due Railway,	$119,593 13	
Expenditure on account of Water Terminus, ...	5,152 04	
Cash in Commercial Bank and Office, ...	21,442 19	
Balances due at Stations, ...	1,685 69	
		$147,873 05

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account for 1864.

Norton Station Platform, ...	$400 00
Do. Siding, ...	162 50
Safety Chairs for Cars, ...	454 94
New Store Room, St. John Station, ...	38 75
Cattle Guards, Rothsay, ...	15 40
Do. Moncton, ...	10 20
Fencing, ...	61 90
Enlarging Freight Office, Petitcodiac, ...	21 23
Slope to Platform, do.	61 12
Gate and Railing, Freight House, Point DeChene, ...	16 59
Engineering, ...	621 83
Brackets for Lamps, First Class Cars, ...	19 22
Registering Lands, Torryburn, ...	2 40
Mooring Post, Moncton Wharf, ...	4 00
Blowers to Engines, ...	30 00
Making Road to Gurney's Siding, ...	19 60
Proportion Commissioners Salary and Office Expenses, ...	170 42
	$2,110 10
Cost of Construction to 31st October 1864, ...	...$4,592,567 87
Do. do. do. 1863, ...	... 4,590,457 77
Additional in 1864, ...	$2,110 10

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Receipts for 1864.

Received for conveyance of Passengers, ...	$64,292 52	
Do. do. Freight, ...	71,999 74	
Do. Mails, Rent of Express Car, &c.	8,765 60	
		$145,057 86

Working Expenses 1864.

Running & repairing Engines & Tenders, salaries of Drivers, Firemen, and Watchmen, fuel, oil, tallow, waste, &c.	$33,691 99	
Running and repairing Passenger and Freight Cars, salaries of Conductors, Brakemen, Switchmen and Porters, &c.	22,008 64	
Repairing Track and Buildings, chiefly Trackmaster's and Labourer's wages, materials, &c.	26,295 04	
Salaries of Chairman, Superintendent, Accountant, Clerks and Station Agents, Books, Stationery, &c.	21,634 45	
		103,630 12
Net Profits for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864, ...		$41,427 74

DISPOSAL OF PROFITS.

Balance in hands of Chairman 1st Nov. 1863, ...			$7,101 43
Profits of 1864 brought down, ...			41,427 74
			$48,529 17
Deduct—			
Paid Provincial Treasurer balance of 1863,	$7,101 43		
Do. do. on Account of 1864,	20,000 00		
		$27,101 43	
Law Expenses and personal damages in settlement of claims on account of Rothsay Accident, ...		9,455 21	
			36,556 64
Balance due Provincial Treasury, ...			$11,972 53

The payments to Provincial Treasurer will be found to credit of the Railway Commissioners, in Railway Impost Account, page 99 of this Report.

The payments on account of Rothsay Accident are spread through the Railway Accounts of 1863 and 1864, and regularly vouched.

Comparative Statement of Railway Traffic, 1863 *and* 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Service.	1863.	1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers, ...	$57,832 70	$64,292 52	$6,459 82	
Freight, ...	61,388 78	71,999 74	10,610 96	
Mails, Locomotives and Cars, Express, &c.....	10,051 04	8,765 60	... ...	$1,285 44
	$129,272 52	$145,057 86	$17,070 78	$1,285 44

WORKING EXPENSES.

Service.	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Locomotive Power,.....	$28,319 75	$33,691 99	$5,372 24
Merchandize and Passenger Cars,.....	17,013 03	22,008 64	4,995 61
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,.....	24,471 83	26,295 04	1,823 21
General Charges,.....	18,729 68	21,634 45	2,904 77
	$88,534 29	$103,630 12	$15,095 83

Total Receipts, 1864,	$145,057 86	Increase in Receipts 1864,	$17,070 78
Do. 1863,	129,272 52	Deduct Decrease,	1,285 44
	$15,785 34	Net Increase,	$15,785 34

Net earnings 1864,	$41,427 74	Increase in Receipts 1864,	$15,785 34
Do. 1863,	40,738 23	Deduct Increase in Expenses,	15,095 83
Increase 1864,	$689 51		$689 51

The large increase in working expenses, as shewn by the above Tables, arose chiefly from the increased price of Firewood, extensive repairs to Merchandize and Passenger Cars, and the improvement of several Sections of Permanent Way. There were also one or two accidental occurrences which contributed largely to the swelling of the expenditure. It will be observed that the Traffic Receipts would, but for these incidents, have yielded an additional net Revenue of $15,785.34, and hence it is probable that the year 1865 may shew equally good net results as the preceding year, although the gross amount of traffic is likely to be much less.

Summary of Cash received and paid by the Commissioners for the year ended 31st October 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Commercial Bank and Office, 1st November 1863, ...			$6,456 28
From Stations—			
Saint John,	Freight Agent, ...	$42,367 28	
Do.	Ticket Agent, ...	28,200 45	
Rothsay,	Station Agent, ...	1,842 21	
Ossekeag,	do.	3,346 96	
Norton,	do.	2,791 75	
Apohaqui,	do.	3,433 00	
Sussex,	do.	8,293 64	
Penobsquis,	do.	1,583 66	
Anagance,	do.	1,225 07	
Petitcodiac,	do.	2,360 97	
Salisbury,	do.	4,383 24	
Moncton,	do.	9,739 75	
Shediac,	do.	11,277 09	
Point DeChene,	do.	7,825 36	128,570 43
		Carried forward,	$135,026 71

Brought forward,		$135,026 71
From Conductors, collected in Cars, ...	$5,718 83	
From Post Office Department, Mail Service, ...	3,600 00	
From Miscellaneous items, Rents, Express Car, &c. ...	341 67	
From Station Masters, for oil and wood used in Station, ...	168 33	
From J. E. Boyd, Freight and Supplies for Survey, ...	365 28	
From Board of Works for sundries furnished Bye Roads, ...	211 45	
From Gulf Steamers, balance of Account, ...	12 80	
From C. F. Olive, on account of Rent, ...	25 00	
From sundry persons for Stores sold, ...	16 68	
		10,460 04
From Provincial Treasurer, to pay Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co.	$18,182 34	
Do. do. Balance of Construction Fund,	13,524 05	
		31,706 39
		$177,193 14

EXPENDITURE.

1st Quarter.	Paid on Account general services, per vouchers,	$18,988 81	
	Provincial Treasurer, Bal. of Revenue 1863,	7,101 43	
			$26,090 24
2nd "	On Account general services, per vouchers,		29,997 57
3rd "	Do. do. do.		30,484 40
4th "	Do. do. do.	$30,996 40	
	Provincial Trasurer, on Account Revenue,	20,000 00	
			50,996 40
	Balance of Account to Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.		18,182 34
	Balance in hand 31st October 1864—		
	In Commercial Bank,	$21,441 87	
	In Railway Office,	0 32—	21,442 19
			$177,193 14

Balances due at Stations 31st October 1864.

Saint John,	Freight Agent, ...	$421 60
Do.	Ticket Agent, ...	24 20
Rothsay	Station Agent, ...	88 31
Ossekeag	do.	11 86
Norton	do.	3 03
Apohaqui	do.	11 48
Sussex	do.	57 12
Penobsquis	do.	8 46
Anagance	do.	56 49
Petitcodiac	do.	120 95
Salisbury	do.	34 47
Moncton	do.	10 89
Shediac	do.	168 92
Point DeChene	do.	667 91
	Per Balance Sheet, ...	$1,685 69

The whole expenditure, upon Capital and Traffic Accounts, have been furnished Quarterly in detail with vouchers, and the vouchers for Traffic Receipts have been examined by Mr. Johnson at the Railway Station, St. John, in June and December last, and found satisfactory.

J. R. PARTELOW, *A. G.*

E.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Account of Expenditure and Receipts by Commissioners of Provincial Penitentiary for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

1863.				
Nov. 1.	To Balance due Commissioners from last year, ...		...	$3,612 75
1864.	EXPENDITURE.			
Jan. 31.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	$852 33		
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	269 70		
	Fuel for Prison and Steam Engine, ...	1,032 90		
				2,154 93
April 30.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	$3,169 98		
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	952 10		
	Fuel for Prison and Steam Engine, ...	330 70		
				4,452 78
July 31.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	$3,709 85		
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	1,762 63		
				5,472 48
Oct. 31.	For Maintenance of the Institution, ...	$4,007 78		
	Materials for Manufacturing Department, ...	7,411 34		
				11,419 12
				$27,112 06
1864.	RECEIPTS.			
April 30.	By Warrants on Prov. Treasurer Nos. 100 & 136, ...	$3,700 00		
July 31.	Do. do. No. 242, ...	2,000 00		
Oct. 31.	Do. do. No. 400, ...	500 00		
		$6,200 00		
July 31.	By Warrant on Prov. Treasurer, No. 225, for Goods destroyed by Fire at the Provincial Penitentiary on the 16th June 1863, ...	2,688 00		
	Diets of Military Prisoners—			
Jan. 31.	By Amount received in Quarter, ...	$178 55		
April 30.	Do. do. ...	192 59		
July 31.	Do. do. ...	168 39		
Oct. 31.	Do. do. ...	149 28		
			688 81	
	Sales of Prison Manufactures—			
Jan. 31.	By Sales in Quarter, ...	$1,303 55		
April 30.	Do. do.	1,810 73		
July 31.	Do. do.	4,473 97		
Oct. 31.	Do. do.	3,045 95		
			10,634 20	
	By Discount on amount remitted United States, ...		2,996 21	
				23,207 22
	Balance due the Commissioners, ...		...	$3,904 84

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y. & Treas.*

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

Account shewing result of Prison Labour applied to reproductive Manufactures, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

1864.				
Oct. 31.	To Value of Stock on hand, per Inventory, ...	$4,757 75		
	Amount received for sale of Prison Manufactures,	10,634 20		
	Discount on remittances to United States for Stock,	2,996 21		
	Outstanding Accounts due in 1863, ...	1,325 30		
	Lumber used in construction of Provincial Penitentiary and Fences, to be paid for by B. of Works,	100 00		
				$19,813 46
	Contra.			
1863.				
Nov. 1.	By Value of Stock on hand, ...	$3,374 56		
1864.				
Oct. 31.	Amount of Expenditure in the year for manufacturing Stock, repairs on Machinery, and incidental expenses connected with the Manufacturing Department, ...	10,395 77		
	Outstanding Accounts for materials furnished and not yet paid for, ...	4,387 96		
	Cost of Fuel for Engine from 1st June, ...	150 00		
				18,308 29
	Gain on the Manufacturing Department for the year 1864,			$1,505 17

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

Saint John, N. B., 31st October 1864.

Account shewing the Stock of Manufactured Articles on hand 1st Nov. 1863, the quantity sold, and Balance remaining on hand 31st Oct. 1864.

ARTICLES.	On hand 1st Novem. 1863.	Received during the Year.	TOTAL.	Sold during the Year.	On hand 31st Oct. 1864.
Brooms and Whisks, ... doz.	271-8	2,706	2,977-8	2,852	125-8
Pails and Buckets, ... "	5-6	1,565	1,570-6	1,191-10	378-8
Tubs, ... "	5-10	52-4	58-2	51-10	6-4
Tubs, ... nests, (5)	1	...	1	1	...
Clothes Pins, ... gross.	160	...	160	160	...
Saw Frames, ... doz.	2-9	...	2-9	2-9	...
Butter Tubs, ... "	38-7	...	38-7	30-5	8-2
Rolling Pins, ... "	8	...	8	4	4
Bungs, ... M.	8,304	...	8,304	7,400	904
Sleds, ... doz.	-9	...	-9	-9	...
Boots, ... pairs.	17	226	243	199	44
Shoes, ... "	74	120	194	72	122
Scrub Brushes, ... doz.	45-1	...	45-1	45-1	...
Black Lead Brushes, ... "	11-5	...	11-5	11-5	...
Type " ... ... "	-6	...	-6	-6	...
Horse " ... ... "	5-2	...	5-2	...	5-2
Circular " ... ... "	1-9	...	1-9	1-9	...
Wheel Barrows, ... "	3-8	...	3-8	3-8	...
Butter Churns, ... "	7-12	...	7-12	...	7-12
Broken Pottery, ... bush.	...	177	177	177	...
Boots & Shoes repaired for L. Asylum,	...	$53 67	$53 67	$53 67	...
Boots & Shoes for P. Penitentiary,	...	300 00	300 00	300 00	...

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

Saint John, N. B., 31st October 1864.

Inventory of Manufactured Stock and Manufactured Articles at Provincial Penitentiary and in the Commissioners' hands the 31st Oct. 1864.

At the Penitentiary—

40	M.	Ash Plank, ...	@	$14 00	$560 00	
15	"	Hardwood Plank, ...		12 00	180 00	
30	"	Pine Boards and Plank, ...		12 00	360 00	
6	"	Hornbeam, ...		11 00	66 00	
3	"	Spruce Boards, ...		10 00	30 00	
2	"	Poplar Boards, ...		10 00	20 00	
						$1,216 00
1	bbl.	Varnish, 40 galls.	@	$1 50	$60 00	
80	lbs.	Twine, ...		0 40	32 00	
800	"	Broom Wire, ...		0 16	128 00	
						220 00
450	doz.	Pails, ...	@	$1 50	$675 00	
39	"	Half Pails, ...		1 20	46 80	
14	"	Tubs, No. 2, ...		6 00	84 00	
69	"	Brooms, No. 1, ...		3 25	224 25	
170	"	Do. 2, ...		2 75	467 50	
120	"	Do. 3, ...		2 25	270 00	
5	"	Do. Medium, ...		2 95	14 75	
2	"	Pairs Women's Shoes, ...		1 00	24 00	
14½	M.	Broom Handles, ...		10 00	145 00	
3	"	Rake Handles, ...		40 00	120 00	
					$2,071 30	
		Less—Deduct 10 per cent.			207 10	
						1,864 20
						$3,300 20

In Commissioners' Ware Room—

49		doz. Brooms, No. 1, ...	@	$3 25	$159 25	
12	8-12	" Do. 2, ...		2 75	34 82	
15		" Do. Medium, ...		2 95	44 25	
49		" Whisks, ...		1 50	78 50	
378	8-12	" Pails, ...		1 50	667 00	
4	4-12	" Tubs, No. 2, ...		6 00	26 00	
2		" Do. 3, ...		4 80	9 60	
8	2-12	" Butter Tubs, ...		1 50	12 25	
4		" Rolling Pins, ...		1 00	4 00	
7-12		" Butter Churns, ...		12 00	7 00	
75		" Bungs for Kegs, ...		0 03	2 25	
5	2-12	" Horse Brushes, ...		2 00	10 33	
44		pairs Men's Boots, ...		2 75	121 00	
122		" Women's Shoes, ...		1 00	122 00	
4		bbl. Varnish, 160 gals.		1 50	240 00	
134		lbs. Twine, ...		0 40	53 60	
					$1,586 85	
		Deduct 10 per cent. on $1,293, ...			129 30	
						1,457 55
						$4,757 75

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

Saint John, 31st October 1864.

ACCOUNT shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary in the Year ended 31st October 1864, the number of Rations required, and the Employment of the Prisoners for each month.

MALE PRISONERS.

MONTHS.	In Prison on first of month.	Admitted in the month.	Discharged in the month.	In Prison on last of the month.	Number of Rations.	EMPLOYMENT. General Labor.	Brushmaking.	Broommaking.	Pailmaking.	Carpentry.	Tailoring.	Smith-work, &c.	Shoemaking.	TOTAL.
1863.														
November,.....	110	25	19	116	3,447	1,000	..	500	..	150	100	100	200	2,050
December,.....	116	27	36	107	3,566	810	..	405	..	162	108	135	243	1,863
1864.														
January,.....	107	20	18	109	3,324	884		361	..	208	130	104	234	1,924
February, ...	109	14	20	103	3,105	1,000	..	..	..	250	100	250	350	1,950
March, ...	103	23	18	108	3,149	1,045	..	..	..	270	108	270	324	2,017
April,.....	108	12	23	97	3,090	1,040	..	120	..	260	104	260	312	2,096
May, ...	97	23	20	100	3,050	1,137	..	360	200	200	32	260	260	2,449
June,.....	100	12	18	94	2,937	598	..	520	520	260	52	260	260	2,470
July,.....	94	24	22	96	2,957	393	..	650	650	208	52	260	208	2,421
August,.....	96	32	27	101	2,988	691	..	675	675	135	54	135	135	2,500
September,.....	101	20	37	84	2,774	464	..	725	725	130	..	104	130	2,278
October,.....	84	33	23	94	2,775	586	..	260	780	156	..	260	156	2,198
	1225	265	281	1209	37,162	9,648	..	4,579	3,550	2,389	840	2,398	2,812	26,216

Monthly average in 1861, 59 6-12ths; in 1862, 76 11-12ths; in 1863, 82 10-12ths; and in 1864, 102 1-12th.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

MONTHS.	In Prison on first of month.	Admitted in the month.	Discharged in the month.	In Prison on last of month.	Number of Rations.	EMPLOYMENT. General Labor.	Wool Dressing.	Sewing.	Spinning.	Knitting.	Weaving.	TOTAL.
1863.												
November,.....	39	8	9	38	1,068	292	208	56	75	114	83	828
December,.....	38	6	16	28	966	289	100	61	71	83	93	697
1864.												
January, ...	28	8	3	33	954	250	176	74	55	81	82	718
February,.....	33	4	6	31	976	250	236	64	54	99	86	789
March, ...	31	8	7	32	967	260	159	76	57	80	110	742
April,.....	32	15	9	38	1,122	372	181	62	61	108	104	888
May, ...	38	20	17	41	1,299	300	295	88	75	127	99	984
June,.....	41	14	9	46	1,294	314	319	168	60	112	104	1,077
July,.....	46	16	14	48	1,488	392	295	216	79	78	122	1,182
August,.....	48	16	18	46	1,452	344	280	208	81	153	106	1,172
September,.....	46	15	8	53	1,487	413	339	66	78	160	104	1,160
October.....	53	15	23	45	1,441	337	317	147	18	156	104	1,079
	473	145	139	479	14,514	3,813	2,905	1,286	764	1,351	1,197	11,316

Monthly average in 1861, 18 2-12ths; in 1862, 21 11-12ths; in 1863, 27 8-12ths; and in 1864, 39 5-12ths.

Monthly average of Males and Females in 1861, 77 8-12ths; in 1862, 98 10-12ths; in 1863, 110 6-12ths; and in 1864, 141 6-12ths.

Prisoners remaining on the 1st November 1861—139.

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

Saint John, N. B., 31st October 1864.

Statement shewing the actual result of all transactions connected with the management of the Penitentiary for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Maintenance of the Prison, per vouchers, ...			$11,739 94	
Do. (outstanding debts, 1864,)	$664 58			
Do. (less do. 1863,)	726 00—		61 42	
				$11,678 52
Manufacturing materials, per Vouchers, ...			$10,395 77	
Do. (outstanding debts, 1864,)	$4,387 96			
Do. (less do. 1863,)	1,325 30—		3,062 66	
				13,458 43
Fuel for all purposes, per Vouchers, ...			$1,363 60	
Do. (on hand, 1864,)	$90 00			
Do. (less do. 1863,)	168 00—		78 00—	1,441 60
Stock on hand 31st October 1863, ...			...	3,374 56
				$29,953 11

RESOURCES.

Legislative appropriation, per Warrants, ...	$6,200 00	
Received for manufactured articles sold, ...	10,634 20	
Received for Diets of Military Prisoners, ...	688 81	
Discount on payments in United States, ...	2,996 21	
Material used in the re-building of the Provincial Penitentiary, to be paid for by the Board of Works, ...	100 00	
Stock on hand 31st October 1864, ...	4,757 75	
		25,376 97
Over-expended in 1864, ...	...	$4,576 14

Maintenance of the Prison.

EXPENDITURE.

Supplies and Salaries, &c. per Vouchers, ...	$11,739 94		
Less—Difference in outstanding debts, ...	61 42		
			11,678 52
Fuel for all purposes, ...	...		1,363 60
			$13,042 12

RESOURCES.

Legislative appropriation, ...	$6,200 00	
Received for Diets of Military Prisoners, ...	688 81	
Lumber used in rebuilding Provincial Penitentiary, to be paid for by Board of Works, ...	100 00	
Gain in the Manufacturing Department, ...	1,505 17—	8,493 98
Deficiency in 1864, ...	...	$4,548 14

The comparative average cost of each Prisoner in the Expenditure of Maintenance for the last five years, is—for 1864, $90.50; 1863, $97.08; 1862, $98.09; 1861, $126.41; and in 1860, $128.09.

The results of Penitentiary management for the year are not so favorable to the Province as those of former years. Two special causes have conspired to produce this effect. Much of the Machinery requsite for manufacturing purposes, which was ordered to supply the place of that destroyed by fire in June 1863, was not procured and put in working order until late in the last year—this was owing to the inability of the manufacturers to meet the great pressure of demands arising out of the American war—and consequently several important articles could not be supplied. To this must be added the large increase in the average number of Prisoners, chiefly of such as are committed for short terms of imprisonment, whose labour cannot be made productive, and whose maintenance is consequently an unmitigated charge upon the resources of the Institution. It will be observed, however, that the cost per head is less than in any former year.

J. R. PARTELOW.

F.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Provincial Lunatic Asylum in Account with the Commissioners for the Year ending 31st October 1864.

DR.

1864.				
Jan. 31.	For Balance from last Quarter, 31st October 1863, ...			$374 25
"	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st Jan'y,			4,478 82
April 30.	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 30th April,			4,941 74
July 31.	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st July,			5,668 18
Oct. 31.	Amount of Expenditure for the Quarter ending 31st Oct.			6,023 27
				$21,485 76

CR.

1864.					
Jan. 31.	By Treasury Warrants No. 73, ...		$4,000 00		
April 30.	Do. " 222, ...		4,000 00		
July 31.	Do. " 331, ...		4,000 00		
Oct. 31.	Do. " 401, ...		4,000 00		
					$16,000 00
Jan. 31.	Cash from paying Patients, First Quarter, ...		$925 45		
April 30.	Do. do. Second Quarter, ...		461 75		
July 31.	Do. do. Third Quarter, ...		726 54		
Oct. 31.	Do. do. Fourth Quarter, ...		523 58		
					2,637 32
April 30.	Cash for 550 lbs. Tallow, @ 12 cents, ...		$66 00		
"	Do. 600 lbs old rags, @ 2 cents, ...		12 00		
July 31.	Do. old Rags sold by R. G.		10 00		
Oct. 31.	Do. 420 lbs. Tallow, @ 12 cents, ...		50 40		
					138 40
"	By Balance due the Commissioners, ...				2,710 04
					$21,485 76

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

G. W. SMITH, *Accountant.*

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for five years ending 31st Oct. 1864.

Specification.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
Food,.....	$8,157 62	$7,875 97	$7,383 00	$7,768 91	$7,786 65
Clothing, ...	3,338 49	2,776 63	1,800 44	1,627 68	1,944 32
Furniture and Furnishing,.....	845 32	647 03	614 65	698 64	728 58
Officers and Keepers,.....	5,219 90	4,988 05	4,711 75	4,462 08	4,358 87
Fuel,.....	1,316 14	538 43	1,821 72	1,041 53	1,265 18
Stock and Fodder,.....	416 31	245 92	612 40	910 40	738 73
Farm,.....	254 82	160 00	...	...	...
Not classified,.....	1,268 17	1,076 20	1,208 60	984 94	903 18
Repairs,.....	294 74	329 58	321 46	316 41	285 22
Farm Produce,..... $1,039 33					
Less—Cash in hand, 189 78	— 849 55	976 56	1,042 54	1,094 68	1,201 47
Insurance, ...	...	...	...	187 00	187 00
Totals,..... $	21,961 06	19,614 37	19,516 56	19,092 27	19,399 20

The comparative average cost of each Patient in the aggregate expenditure for Maintenance for the last five years, is for 1864, $113; 1863, $108; 1862, $112; 1861, $111; 1860, $121.25.

Classification of the Total Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year ending 31st October 1864.

CLASSIFICATION.	Quarter ending 31st Jan.	Quarter ending 30th April.	Quarter ending 31st July.	Quarter ending 31st Oct.	Total.
Food,.....	$2,127 26	$1,862 63	$2,121 93	$2,045 80	$8,157 62
Clothing, &c.....	456 91	1,457 97	595 66	827 95	3,338 49
Furniture and Furnishing,	143 49	68 94	235 64	397 25	845 32
Salaries, ...	1,096 47	1,115 14	1,155 19	1,853 10	5,219 90
Fuel,.....	382 35	207 00	563 54	163 25	1,316 14
Farm Expenses,.....	44 00	40 00	130 82	40 00	254 82
Repairs,.....	55 03	54 08	166 67	18 96	294 74
Not Classified,.....	107 67	31 17	491 97	637 36	1,268 17
Stock and Fodder,.....	65 14	104 81	206 76	39 60	416 31
Total,.....	$4,478 32	$4,941 74	$5,668 18	$6,023 27	21,111 51

Annual Amount received from Paying Patients.

	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858
Quarter ending—							
31st January,	$925 45	$272 90	$263 06	$354 38	$588 50	$691 08	$650 25
30th April,...	461 75	285 50	602 84	463 88	523 72	514 00	559 07
31st July,....	726 54	331 47	884 20	702 39	516 05	677 30	945 40
31st Oct.....	523 58	925 73	650 08	158 75	561 45	612 72	643 95
$	2,637 32	1,815 60	2,400 18	1,679 35	2,189 72	2,495 10	2,798 67

Quantity and Quality of the Crops for the Year 1864.

Oats,	152	bushels,	@	50	cents,	... ...	$76 00
Turnips,	865	"	"	25	"	... ...	216 25
Carrots,	286	"	"	40	"	... ...	114 40
Beets,	71	"	"	50	"	... ...	35 50
Mangels,	121	"	"	25	"	... ...	30 25
Parsnips,	32	"	"	50	"	... ...	16 00
Hay,	12	tons,	"	$15 00		... ...	180 00
Straw,	3	"	"	11 00		... ...	33 00
Butter,	152	lbs.	"	20	"	... ...	30 40
Pork,	1,360	"	"	05	"	... ...	68 00
Lard,	65	"	"	15	"	... ...	9 75
Feed from green Oats,			...	...		... ...	40 00
Proceeds from Farm Stock, (Cash on hand,)						... ...	189 78
			Estimated Value,			... ...	$1.039 33

Number of Patients in the Asylum the last day of each Month during the Fiscal Year 1864.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Males,.....	96	98	101	106	109	105	105	105	104	106	105	110	1,250
Females,.....	91	90	87	90	93	89	91	90	90	9[illegible]	90	90	1,081
Total.....	187	188	188	196	202	194	196	195	194	196	195	200	2,331

Annual average number,—104 2-12, Females, 90 1-12,—Total 194 3-12.

Greatest number, 19th March,—Males, 110, Females. 93,—Total 203.

Smallest number, 3rd November 1863,—Males, 100, Females, 86,—Total 186.

Number of Patients from each County in the Province for the year 1864.

York,	...	...	30	Gloucester,	... ...	4
Saint John,	...	...	144	Carleton,	... ...	7
Westmorland,	...	...	22	Restigouche,	... ...	1
Charlotte,	...	...	20	Albert,	... ...	6
King's,	...	...	18	Victoria,	... ...	3
Queen's,	...	...	8			
Sunbury,	...	...	3	Nova Scotia,	... ...	1
Northumberland,	...	...	13			
Kent,	...	...	8	Total,	... ...	288

Brief Statement of Patients in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the Year ending 31st October 1863.

	Number and Sex of Patients.			Remaining Recovered.		RESULT OF TREATMENT. DISCHARGED. Recovered.		Much Improv'd		Improved.		Unimproved.		Died.		Remaining.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Old Cases,.....	100	86	186	1	..	2	5	..	1	5	5	..	1	16	8	77	66	143
Admitted since,	64	38	102	..	..	21	8	1	2	5	2	1	..	3	2	33	24	57
Total.....	164	124	288	1	..	23	13	1	3	10	7	1	1	19	10	110	90	200

Patients remaining on the 1st November 1864, and in what condition.

Males,	Recovered, ...	1	
	Improved, ...	24	
	Unimproved, ...	85	
			110
Females,	Improved, ...	24	
	Unimproved, ...	66	90
			200

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*
Medical Superintendent.

Number of Patients admitted in 1863, ...	103
Do. do. 1864, ...	102
Decrease, ...	1
Number of Patients remaining in Asylum 31st Oct. 1863, ...	186
Do. do. do. 1864, ...	200
Increase, ...	14
Number discharged recovered and improved in 1863, ...	74
Do. do. 1864, ...	57
Decrease, ...	17
Number discharged unimproved in 1863, ...	5
Do. do. 1864, ...	1
Decrease, ...	4
Deaths in 1863, ...	16
Do. 1864, ...	29
Increase, ...	13
Number of Patients in Asylum 31st October 1863, ...	186
Admitted in 1864, ...	102
	288
Discharged, ... 59	
Died, ... 29—	88
Remaining, ...	200

J. R. PARTELOW, *A. G.*

G.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Province of New Brunswick in General Account with the Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Lights.

1863.			
Nov. 1.	To Balance due per last Audit to this date,	$991 45	
1864.			
April 30.	To Paid Gas Company, Reed's Point Light, 6 months to 31st Oct. 1863, ...	30 00	
July 11.	Albertine Oil Company, per J. M'Grath, 3200½ gals. Oil per Contract, at 40 cents per gal.	1,280 20	
	Colonial Presbyterian, advertising, ...	4 00	
	Morning Telegraph, do. ...	4 40	
July 13.	Gas Company, Reed's Point Light, 6 months to 1st May 1864, ...	30 00	
Aug.	Thos. Ryan, Cartage, ...	4 00	
	W. M. Smith, Testing Contract Oils,	10 00	
Oct. 31.	Gas Company, Reed's Point Light, 6 months to 1st Nov. 1864, ...	30 00	
	Morning News, Advertising, ...	6 00	
	Chubb & Co. do. and Stationery,	7 34	
	Barnes & Co. do. do. ...	7 80	
	Daily Globe, 2 years advertising, ...	15 60	
	Proportion of Salaries, Office Rent, Fuel, &c. &c.	786 00	
			$3,206 79

Sub-Accounts from the several Stations—

A.	Partridge Island, ...	$1,080 95	
B.	Beacon, ...	615 25	
C.	Quaco, ...	714 83	
D.	Point Lepreaux, ...	694 52	
E.	Gannet Rock, ...	1,650 86	
F.	Cape Enrage, ...	595 82	
G.	Machias Seal Island, ...	1,344 37	
H.	Head Harbour, ...	798 93	
I.	Saint Andrews, ...	476 91	
K.	Grindstone Island, ...	562 05	
L.	Swallows Tail, ...	658 74	
M.	Steam Whistle, ...	504 60	
N.	Bell Buoy, ...	91 77	
O.	Richibucto Head, ...	164 51	
			9,954 11
			$13,160 90

CREDIT.

1864.			
	By Warrants received on the Province Treasurer,—		
	No. 50, ...		$1,500 00
	123, ...		991 45
	148, ...		1,800 00
	299, ...		3,900 00
	384, ...		2,600 00
Oct. 31.	Amount received for barrel Oil, ...		16 00
	Oil supplied Provincial Penitentiary, ...		79 40
	Do. Lunatic Asylum, ...		95 40
	Amount of Oil delivered and charged the various Stations as per Sub-Account, ...		1,111 40
			$12,093 65
1864.			
Oct. 31.	By Balance due the Commissioners, ...		1,067 25
			$13,160 90

(E. E.)

R. W. CROOKSHANK, *Sec'y & Treas.*

St. John, N. B., 31st Oct. 1864.

ABSTRACTS OF LIGHT HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

A

PARTRIDGE ISLAND LIGHT.

Keeper, A. Reed, Salary, 1 year, ...	$400 00	
Gas-maker, J. Wilson, do.	260 00	
Coals, Retorts, &c.	352 21	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	68 74	
		$1,080 95

B

BEACON LIGHT, SAINT JOHN.

Keeper, James Lane, Salary, 1 year, ...	$400 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	172 10	
Extra do.	43 15	
		615 25

C

QUACO LIGHT.

Keeper, Thos. Lamb, 1 year's Salary, ...	$584 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	130 83	
		714 83

D

POINT LEPREAUX LIGHT.

Keeper, Geo. Thomas, 3 months Salary, 1863, ...	$100 00	
1 year's do. 1864, ...	400 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	194 52	
		694 52
Carried forward, ...		$3,105 55

Brought forward, ...		$3,105 55
E		
GANNET ROCK LIGHT.		
Keeper, W. M'Laughlin, and Assist. 1 year's Salary,	$840 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	542 57	
Extra do. repairs, ...	268 29	
		1,650 86
F		
CAPE ENRAGE LIGHT.		
Keeper, J. Hanneberry, 1 year's Salary, ...	$400 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	171 82	
Extra do.	24 00	
		595 82
G		
MACHIAS SEAL ISLAND LIGHT.		
Keeper, John Conly, and Assistant, 1 year, ...	$664 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	680 37	
		1,344 37
H		
HEAD HARBOUR LIGHT.		
Keeper, John B. Snell, 1 year's Salary, ...	$400 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	285 51	
Extra do. repairs, &c.	113 42	
		798 93
I		
SAINT ANDREWS LIGHT.		
Keeper, Geo. Pendlebury, 1 year's Salary, ...	$200 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	213 36	
Extra do. repairs Wharf and House, ...	63 55	
		476 91
K		
GRINDSTONE ISLAND LIGHT.		
Keeper, James Clark, 1 year's Salary, ...	$400 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	144 95	
Extra do.	17 10	
		562 05
L		
SWALLOWS TAIL LIGHT.		
Keeper, John Kent, 1 year's Salary, ...	$400 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	258 74	
		658 74
M		
STEAM WHISTLE, PARTRIDGE ISLAND.		
James Wilson and Assistant, Salary, 1 year, ...	$380 00	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	124 60	
		504 60
Carried forward,		$9,697 83

Brought forward,		$9,697 83

N

BELL BUOY, SAINT JOHN.

Expenses repairing, painting, lifting and replacing, &c. ...		91 77

O

RICHIBUCTO LIGHT.

Keeper, F. Richards, 5 months Salary, at $160 per annum, ...	$46 67	
Ordinary Contingencies, ...	117 84	
		164 51
Add—		
Amount of General Account, ...	$2,215 34	
Less—Oil delivered, and charged the respective Light Houses,	$1,111 40	
Oil sold and supplied to the Provincial Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum,	190 80—1,302 20	
		913 14
Total Expenditure, ...		$10,867 25
Resources—		
Warrants on Provincial Treasury, ...		9,800 00
Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1864,		$1,067 25

The Balance of 1863 due Commsisioners, $991.45, was paid by Warrant No. 123, Series 1864, not included above. The expenses of the Richibucto Light, commencing on the 1st June 1863, are properly chargeable to the Gulf Light Fund and the Balance will stand against—

Bay of Fundy Light House Fund, ...	902 74
Gulf Light House Fund, ...	164 51
	$1,067 25

J. R. PARTELOW, *A. G.*

H.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report upon Account of the Chairman of the Board of Health, Saint John, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Salary of William Burns, Inspector, ...	$400 00	
Do. Dr. E. Bayard, Surgeon, ...	120 00	
Rent of Office, paid Commercial Bank, ...	200 00	
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery, ...	74 55	
Furniture and other office expenses, ...	13 00	
Fuel, $11.20; Contingencies, $4.25, ...	15 45	
		$823 00

QUARANTINE STATION.

Salary of B. Doherty, Boatman and Hospital Keeper,	$400 00	
Insurance on Buildings, ...	50 00	
Repairs of Hospital Buildings, ...	43 19	
Board and Nurse, &c. for small pox patients, ...	67 50	
Furniture, $13.07; Contingencies, $6.55, ...	19 62	
		580 36
Balance in hands of Chairman 31st Oct. 1864,		23 58
		$1,426 94

RESOURCES.

Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1863, ...	$197 94	
Received for Night Soil, ...	60 00	
Do. 260 Licenses to keep Pigs, ...	260 00	
Do. Fines, ...	9 00	
Do. from Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants,	900 00	
		$1,426 94

J. R. PARTELOW.

I.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAINT JOHN.

Report upon Account of Commissioners of Marine Hospital, Saint John, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Expenditure Classified.

Provisions, per detailed Account, ...	$453 36	
Washing and Straw, ...	102 46	
Fuel, ...	216 82	
Medicine and Drugs, ...	110 70	
Steward, Matron, and Assistants, ...	894 85	
Physician and Surgeon, Clergy and Secretary, ...	960 00	
Burial and Cemetery charges, ...	68 60	
Improvements of the Ground, Gardener, &c. ...	148 00	
Carpenters, Masons, Painters, &c. for repairs, ...	176 49	
Supplies not included in Diets, ...	30 77	
		$3,162 05

Sundry Supplies not classified.

Premium of Insurance, and Gas, ...	$80 70	
Water Supply and Assessment, ...	64 00	
Cook Range, Bricks, and Bars, ...	77 30	
Venetian Blinds, Sashes, Glass, &c.	75 61	
Paints, Oils, Tin ware, Bed sacks, &c.	61 34	
Lumber, Candles, Gas fitting, and labor, ...	67 82	
Groceries Partridge Island, Salt, Brush, Boating, &c.	21 76	
Seeds, Flower Pots, Cartage, &c.	30 63	
Printing, Advertising, and Stationery, ...	28 35	
		507 51
Balance in hands of Commissioners 31st Octob[illegible] 1864,		274 89
		$3,944 45

Resources.

Balance in hand 31st October 1863, ...	$23 85	
Received from Provincial Treasurer, from Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	3,800 00	
Proceeds of Roots and Plants, ...	112 60	
Proceeds of refuse Bricks sold, ...	8 00	
		$3,944 45

J. R. PARTELOW.

K.

MARINE HOSPITAL, SAINT ANDREWS.

Reports upon Accounts of C. E. O. Hatheway, Commissioner of Marine Hospital, St. Andrews, for the year ended 31st October 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Mrs. Day, Salary, and Board of Sick Seamen, ...		$247 48
Firewood, including cutting and piling, ...		70 52
Repairs of Hospital, labour and material, ...		55 29
Small Stores and cartage, &c.		10 20
Insurance of Hospital Buildings, ...		17 50
Dr. Gove, Physician and Surgeon, salary, ...		80 00
Bedding, Earthenware, and Ensign, ...		27 14
Interment of deceased Seaman, ...		9 50
Expenses Medical attendance at St. George, ...		20 00
Z. Chapman and J. Campbell, Commissioners, $10 each, ...		20 00
Secretary and Treasurer, salary, ...		80 00
		$637 63
Pest House, Quarantine Island.		
J. Holland, Keeper, Salary, &c.	$34 13	
Dr. Gove, Physician, attending small pox patient, ...	42 50	
Boat hire and sundry expenses with do. ...	19 26	
		95 89
Balance in hands of Commissioner 31st October 1864,		86 50
		$820 02

RESOURCES.

Balance in hand 1st November 1863, ...	$70 02	
Received from Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants,	750 00	
		$820 02

The Account of Expenditure is vouched, with the exception of $18.18 small stores furnished by Commissioner, and sworn to before Thomas B. Wilson, Esquire, J. P.

J. R. PARTELOW.

L.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO.

Report upon Account of Hon. James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tracadie Lazaretto, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Provisions,—		
Flour and Meal, ...	$202 10	
Barley and Rice, ...	31 97	
Beef and Mutton, ...	221 83	
Herrings and Codfish, ...	37 38	
Potatoes, Turnips, and Sives, ...	64 28	
Butter and Lard, ...	90 18	
Salt, $7.40; Sugar, $24.17; Tea, $90.30, ...	121 87	
Molasses, $140.50; Small Groceries, $10.33, ...	150 83	
		$920 44
Clothing,—		
Cotton and Flannel, ...	$95 36	
Socks and Mitts, &c.	17 90	
Homespun Cloth and making, &c.	279 38	
Blankets, ...	78 40	
		471 04
Miscellaneous,—		
Candles and Soap, ...	$39 09	
Fuel, $87.54; Hay and Straw, $8.90, ...	96 44	
Tobacco, $48.95; Coffins, $9, ...	57 95	
Medicine, $122.48; Wine and Spirits, $46.96, ...	169 44	
Repairs and Materials, Small Stores, &c. ...	38 03	
Freight and Ferriages, ...	42 75	
		443 70
Salaries & Wages,—		
Rev. F. Gauvreau, Chaplain, ...	$80 00	
Late R. M'Leod, Esquire, Chairman to 28th June,	40 00	
Robert Robinson, Esquire, Member of Board, ...	44 00	
Thomas Archer, Keeper, ...	160 00	
John Walsh, Inspector, ...	72 00	
Angil Gouthreau, Washerwoman, ...	84 00	
		480 00
Commission, ...	...	121 40
		$2,436 58

RESOURCES.

Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1863, ...	$22 98	
Received from Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants,	2,400 00	
Do. for rent of Pasture, ...	5 17	
Balance in hands of Treasurer 31st October 1864, ...	8 43	
		$2,436 58

Rendered in detail with vouchers and sworn to by James Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. R. PARTELOW.

M.

MILITIA EXPENSES.

Report upon Accounts of Adjutant General's Department, for the Year ended 31st October, 1864.

1. *Lieut. Colonel Thomas M. Crowder, from 1st November to 25th March* 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Remuneration and expenses of Drill Sergeants, ...		$753 75
Allowance to County Adjutants, ...		390 00
Militia Clothing, Materials, Manufacture, &c., ...		1,475 07
Carriage and other expenses of arms and ammunition, ...		72 88
Rent of Drill Rooms and contingencies, ...		1,028 00
Paid Quarter Master General, Lt. Col. W. B. Robinson, ...		100 00
Rent of Office, Stationery, Postage and Telegrams, Fuel, Gold Medal, &c. &c.		251 40
Adjutant General's Salary and travelling expenses, ...		343 25
		$4,414 35

RESOURCES.

Balance in hand 31st October 1863, ...	$0 63	
Advances by Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants, ...	4,428 17	
		$4,428 80
Balance paid Major Pye, ...		$14 45

2. *Major C. C. Pye, from 26th March to 31st July* 1864.

EXPENDITURE.

Remuneration and expenses of Drill Sergeants, ...		$915 54
Militia Clothing, Materials and Manufacture, ...		696 55
Carriage and other expenses of arms and ammunition, ...		12 55
Gas for Drill Room, St. John, ...		55 20
Postages, Telegrams, Stationery, &c. &c.		42 16
Adjutant General's Salary, ...		280 00
		$2,002 00

RESOURCES.

Balance received from Lieut. Col. Crowder, ...	$14 45	
Advances by Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants, ...	2,000 00	
		$2,014 45
Balance paid Lieut. Col. Anderson, ...		$12 45

3. *Lieut. Col. Thomas Anderson, from 1st August to 31st October.*

EXPENDITURE.

Remuneration and expenses of Drill Sergeants, ...	$533 50
Clothing, Arms, Ammunition, &c.	1,525 16
Expense of Rifle competition at Mount Fordham, ...	185 56
Adjutant General's Salary and travelling expenses, ...	293 16
Half-year allowance to Captains for Arms and Drill Rooms, ...	930 00
Allowances to County Adjutants, ...	335 00
Miscellaneous—Rent, Postage, Gas, Telegrams, &c. &c. ...	166 09
	$3,968 47

RESOURCES.

Balance received from Major Pye, ...	$12 45	
Advanced by Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants, ...	3,571 83	
		$3,584 28
Balance due Adjutant General, ...		$384 19

SUMMARY.

Expenditure of Lieut. Col. Crowder, ...	$4,414 35
Do. Major Pye, ...	2,002 00
Do. Lieut. Col. Anderson, ...	3,968 47
	$10,384 82

Deduct,—

Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1863, ...	$0 63	
Advances by Provincial Treasurer, per Warrants, ...	10,000 00	
		10,000 63
Balance due Lieut. Col. Anderson, 31st October 1864, ...		$384 19

The following sums have been refunded and placed to credit of the Casual and Territorial Revenue (see page 91 of this Report) being receipts from Militia Companies on Account of Clothing, Ammunition, &c.

By Lieut. Col. Crowder, ...	$862 21
Major Pye, ...	72 61
Lieut. Col. Anderson, ...	510 10
	$1,444 92

The Accounts are all vouched and correct.

J. R. PARTELOW.

N.

BUOYS AND BEACONS.

Report upon Accounts of Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons for the year ended 31st October 1864.

No. 1—James Campbell, Saint George.

Expenditure.

W. M'Leod, taking up, making and placing Buoys,	$26 00	
A. Campbell, removing Buoys on Magaguadavic, ...	24 00	
Geo. Helm, taking up and replacing Buoys, ...	18 00	
C. Grearson, Spar, Chain, &c. for Spar Buoy, taking up and replacing, ...	19 00—	$87 00
Commission, ...		8 70
		$95 70

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 242, ...	$95 70

No. 2—Wm. Napier, John Ferguson, and Geo. Smith, Bathurst.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners 1st November 1863, ...		$339 79
Fabian Hache, taking up, replacing, &c. Harbour and Bar Buoys and Moorings, ...	$58 00	
Ferguson, Rankin & Co., materials, &c. for repairs,	15 43	
Drawing Bond and Contract, ...	1 00—	74 43
Commission, ...		7 44
		$421 66

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 68, Balance 1863, ...	$339 79	
Do. do. " 339, ...	81 87	
		$421 66

No. 3—Robert Young and James G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners 1st November 1863, ...	$62 35	
Do. do. do. 1862, ...	2 21	
		$64 56
James Young & Sons, Account for Cash and Materials for repairing and painting Buoys, ...	$40 00	
Chas. Robin & Co., Account for Chain, ...	18 73	
Sundry persons, taking up and replacing Buoys, &c.	19 99—	78 72
Commission, ...		7 87
		$151 15

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 47, Balance 1863, ...	64 56
Due Commissioners, ...	$86 59

No. 4—R. C. Scovil & Charles S. Theal, Shediac.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners 1st Nov. 1863, ...		$97 61
Building Ballast Pier, materials and labour, ...	$185 10	
Materials and labour, lifting, replacing and repairing and making new Buoys, ...	96 60	
		281 70
Commission, ...		28 17
		$407 48

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 24, Balance 1863, ...	$97 61	
Do. do. 134, ...	130 00	
		227 61
Due Commissioners, ...		$179 87

No. 5—M. Cranney & Geo. J. Parker, Miramichi.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners 1st Nov. 1863, ...		$743 18
James Wilson, one year's Salary, Fox Island Light,	$200 00	
Lifting and replacing Buoys, ...	330 00	
Making and repairing Buoys, ...	215 10	
Blacksmith's work, Chains, Iron, &c.	102 76	
Paints, Oils, &c. for painting Buoys, ...	126 10	
Rents, $38, Stones, $12, Wharfage, $20, ...	70 00	
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	24 90	
		1,068 86
Commission, ...		106 88
		$1,918 92

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 23, Balance 1863, ...	$743 18	
Do. do. " 162, 317, 352, and 403, ...	1,149 30	
Hoop Iron and Lumber sold, ...	16 70—	1,909 18
Due Commissioners, ...		$9 74

No. 6—J. Montgomery, W. M. Caldwell, & D. Stewart, Dalhousie.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners 1st Nov. 1863, ...		$45 75
Taking up and replacing Buoys, ...	$32 00	
Cartage and repairs, &c.	4 00—	36 00
Commission, ...		3 60
		$85 35

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 49, Balance 1863, ...		45 75
Due Commissioners, ...		$39 60

No. 7—ADAM FERGUSON and JAMES RITCHIE, Campbellton.

Expenditure.

Paul M'Neill, for 2 Buoys, putting down and lifting, &c.		$60 00
Commission, ...		6 00
		$66 00

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 132, ...	$66 00

No. 8—WILLIAM YOUNG and WILLIAM LOUSIER, Tracadie.

Expenditure.

Making, painting, and placing 5 Buoys, ...	$21 03
Commission, ...	2 10
Due Commissioners, ...	$23 13

No. 9—SYLVANUS POWELL and L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Richibucto.

Expenditure 1863.

L. P. W. DesBrisay, Iron Work and Sundries, ...		$30 62
L. Micheaux, New Buoys and repairs, ...		18 00
Thos. M'Neill, laying down Buoys, ...		36 00
S. Powell, sundries, ...		42 40
John Long, erecting New Beacon, ...		50 00
Commission, ...		17 70
		$194 72

Receipts.

Amount of Warrant No. 324, 1863, ...	$50 00	
Do. do. " 32, 1864, ...	125 00—	175 00
Due Commissioners, ...		$19 72

The Account is sworn to but not vouched.

No. 10—W. WHITLOCK, Saint Andrews.

Expenditure.

1863.	Picking up Beacon and removing sunken logs from Saint Andrews Harbour, ...	$8 00
1864.	Furnishing and laying down Beacons in 1863 and 1864,	102 00
	Taking Beacons to Digdeguash and laying, ...	5 00
	Commission, ...	11 50
	Due Commissioner, ...	$126 50

No. 11—Z. Chipman, Saint Stephen.

Expenditure.

1862.	Young & Buchanan, making, painting, placing and lifting Buoys, ...	$140 00
1863.	Do. do. do. do.	121 50
1864.	Do. do. do. do.	79 00
	Commission, ...	34 05
		$374 55

Receipts.

Balance in hand, 1861, ...	$8 95	
Warrant No. 276, 1862, ...	150 00	
Do. " 26, 1863, ...	50 00	
Do. " 31, 1864, ...	200 00—	408 95
Balance in hand, ...		$34 40

The Commissioner has not yet received the whole amount of the above Warrants, the Deputy Treasurer not having collected sufficient on account of the Fund.

J. R. PARTELOW.

O.

EMIGRANT AGENT.

Report upon Account of Robert Shives for expenses connected with Immigration for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Office Expenses.

Balance due R. Shives, 1st November 1863, ...		$192 90
Office Rent, $80; Postage, $16.30, ...	$96 30	
Advertising and Stationery, ...	30 75	
Sundries, $10.95; Messenger, $40, ...	50 95	
Passages of Immigrants to Fredericton, and expenses,	7 75	
		185 75
		$378 65

Contra.

Balance of 1863 paid per Warrant No. 22, ...	192 90
Due Emigrant Agent 31st October 1864, ...	$185 75

J. R. PARTELOW.

P.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Report upon Accounts of Indian Commissioners for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

No. 1—W. Salter and Edward Williston, Northumberland.

Expenditure.

Balance due Commissioners 1863, ...			$169 00
Paid to Indians for purchase of Seed, viz :—			
At Eelground, ...	$72 50		
Little South West, ...	46 25		
Indian Town, ...	12 75		
South West, ...	16 50		
Burnt Church, ...	152 00—	$300 00	
Paid for relief of sick and indigent Indians at Burnt Church, ...		40 00	
two Indian Chiefs, annuity, ...		40 00	
Gilmor, Rankin & Co. advances to Indians for the year, ...		184 00—	564 00
			$733 00

Resources.

Warrant No. 114, balance of 1863, ...	$169 00	
Do. 113, $40, No. 321, $40, ...	80 00	
Do. 178, ...	300 00—	549 00
Due Commissioners, ...		$184 00

No. 2—Henry Livingston, Richibucto.

Dr.

Balance in hands 1st November 1863, ...	$6 70

Cr.

Paid for medical services and goods, per receipts, ...	$6 70

No. 3—A. Barberie, Restigouche.

Expenditure.

Supplies to Indians, per D. Stewart's Account 1863, ...	$47 35

Resources.

Balance in hand 1st November 1863, ...	$62 19	
Warrant No. 178, ...	80 00—	142 19
Balance in hands of Commissioner, ...		$94 84

Mr. Barberie states in his Account that he had drawn an order upon D. Stewart for $32.65 for immediate requirement of sick Indians; but not being vouched it is left to come into Report of next year.

No. 4—D. HANINGTON, Shediac.

Expenditure.

Paid Rev. F. A. Babinault, per receipt, ...		$60 00

Resources.

Warrant No. 178, ...		$60 00

No. 5—S. L. BISHOP and JAMES HICKSON, Gloucester.

Expenditure 1863.

Distributed to Indians in Cash, ...		$38 63
Medical attendance and Medicine, ...		12 74
		$51 37

Resources.

Balance in hand 1st November 1862, ...	$11 37	
Warrant No. 159, 1863, ...	40 00	
		$51 37

Warrant No. 178, 1864, not yet accounted for.

No. 6—A. C. HAMMOND, Tobique.

Expenditure.

1863.	Amount paid Indians, ...		$38 00
1864.	Do. B. Beveridge for advances to Indians, ...		100 00
	Commission, ...		2 00
			$140 00

Resources.

Warrants Nos. 159 & 266, 1863, ...	$90 00	
Do. 178, 1864, ...	50 00	
		$140 00

J. R. PARTELOW.

Q.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND.

No. 1.—JOHN DIBBLEE, Woodstock.

Expenditure.

Provisions, Medicine and Medical attendance for Indians, &c. ...	$38 15
Amount paid Provincial Treasurer, ...	6 50
Commission, ...	2 35
Carried forward,	$47 00

	Brought forward,		$47 00
	Resources.		
Balance in hands of Commissioner, 1863, ...	$11 63		
Received for Pasture and Lumber, ...	7 00		
Warrant No. 178, ...	40 00		
		58 63	
Balance in hands of Commissioner, ...		$11 63	

Mr. Dibblee makes his Account square, but he has neglected to bring forward the balance of 1863.

No. 2—A. C. HAMMOND, Victoria.

1863.	*Receipts.*		
	Balance in hands 1st November 1863, ...		$363 17
May 1.	500 Spruce Logs, cut by Wm. Henderson, 62½ M. @ $1, ...	$62 50	
	15 Pieces Birch Timber, cut by Wm. Henderson, 7½ tons, @ 60 cents, ...	4 50	
	450 Spruce Logs, cut by Crage & Larlee, 56⅜ M. @ $1, ...	56 40	
	53 Pieces Birch Timber, cut by Crage & Larlee, 33 tons, @ 60 cents, ...	19 80	
	150 Spruce Logs, cut by Joseph Topham, 18¾ M. @ $1, ...	18 75	
	25 Pieces Birch Timber, cut by J. Topham, 12½ tons, @ 60 cents, ...	7 50	
	420 Spruce Logs, cut by Crage & Bishop, 52½ M. @ $1, ...	52 50	
	18 Pieces Birch Timber, by Crage & Bishop, 10 tons, @ 60 cents, ...	6 00	
	100 Spruce Logs, by G. Crage, 10 M. @ $1,	10 00	
	220 Do. by D. Hallet and brother, 27½ M. @ $1, ...	27 50	
	200 Spruce Logs, by Wm. Larlee, 25 M. @ $1,	25 00	
	10 Pieces Birch, do. 5 tons, @ 60 cts.	3 00	
	350 Spruce Logs, by A. Topham, 43¾ M. @ $1,	43 75	
	350 Do. by T. Lovely, 43¾ M. @ $1,	43 75	
	330 Do. by DeMerchant, 40 M. @ $1,	40 00	
	118 Pieces Birch Timber, cut by T. Lovely, 70 tons, @ 60 cents, ...	42 00	
	182 Spruce Logs, by F. Giberson, 22 M. @ $1,	22 00	
	120 Do. E. Larlee, 15 M. @ $1,	15 00	
	135 Do. Geo. Inman, 16 M. @ $1,	16 00	
			515 95
1864.			
June.	200 Spruce Logs cut by J. Bishop, 25 M. @ $1,	$25 00	
	680 Do. B. Armstrong, 85 " "	85 00	
	244 Do. D. Larlee, 30½ " "	30 50	
	140 Do. J. Z. Brown, 15 " "	15 00	
	100 Do. D. Misko, 12½ " "	12 50	
	320 Do. Aaron Craig, 40 " "	40 00	
	260 Do. J. & M. Craig, 32½ " "	32 50	
	Carried forward,	$240 50	$879 12

1864.			*Brought forward,*		$240 50	$879 12
June.	124	Spruce Logs cut by J. Larlee,	15½ M. @ $1,		15 50	
	100	Do. Amos Larlee,	12½ " "		12 50	
	250	Do. G. Clowes,	31¼ " "		31 25	
	100	Do. Geo. Craig,	10 " "		10 00	
	110	Do. Elisha Larlee,	13¾ " "		13 75	
	450	Do. A. C. Hammond,	56¼ " "		56 25	
	213	Do. Benj. Sloot,	26½ " "		26 50	
	50	Do. T. Lovely,	5 " "		5 00	
	216	Do. W. Armstrong,	27 " "		27 00—	438 25
						$1,317 37

Expenditure.

1863. Sept. 2.	To remitted Province Treasurer this date,		$118 36	
	Commission, ...		5 90	
	Supervision over the Indian Reserve, and attendance on Indians, ...		60 00	
	Paid B. Beveridge, as per Receipt, for Goods furnished destitute Indians,		70 50	
1864. Aug. 4.	To remitted Province Treasurer this date,		216 00	
	Commission, ...		10 80	
	Supervision over Indian Reserve, and attendance on Indians, ...		60 00	
	Paid B. Beveridge, as per Receipt, for Goods furnished destitute Indians,		15 00	
1865. Feb. 7.	To remitted Province Treasurer this date,		16 00—	572 56
	Balance in hands of Commissioner,	...		$744 81

The Province Treasurer credits $117.05 received from Mr. Hammond, 10th February 1864, which seems to be omitted in the above Account.

No. 3.—Wm. Napier & S. L. Bishop, Gloucester.

Receipts.

1863.	From Fabian Duggie, ...	$22 00		
	" Isaiah Hebert, ...	4 38		
	" Joseph Duggie, ...	12 50		
			$38 88	
1864.	" Paul Landry, ...	$24 00		
	" Alex. Duggie, ...	8 00		
	" Fabian Duggie, ...	4 00	—36 00	
				$74 88

Expenditure.

1863.	Remitted Provincial Treasurer, ...	$24 00	
1864.	Do. do.	44 00	
	Postages, Travelling expenses, &c.	3 13	
	Commission, ...	3 75—	$74 88

J. R. PARTELOW.

R.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

Report upon Accounts of George E. Fenety, Esquire, Queen's Printer, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

No. 1. Government Miscellaneous Printing,—			
958 Copies Report upon Mines and Minerals,	$236 85		
350 " Custom House Returns, ...	168 87		
59 " Royal Gazette for officials, ...	89 50		
Certificates of Judgment, Commissions for Barristers, &c. &c.	63 90		
		$559	12
2. Publications in Royal Gazette,—			
Acts of Legislature, ...	$515 00		
Bye Road Commissioners and Appropriations,	260 00		
Provincial Appointments, Despatches, &c. &c.	221 78		
		996	78
3. Legislative Council,—			
450 Copies Daily Journal, ...	$720 00		
400 " House of Assembly Journal, ...	400 00		
150 " Revised Journals, ...	240 00		
150 " Appendix to do.	399 25		
Copies Bills, Addresses, Advertising, &c. ...	31 18		
		1,790	43
4. House of Assembly,—			
2,532 Copies Daily Journals, Session 1864, ...	$2,532 00		
330 " Report on Mines and Minerals, ...	86 46		
500 " Railway Correspondence, ...	132 75		
500 " Financial Statement, ...	80 00		
1,500 " Acts of Legislature, 1864, ...	459 50		
190 " Appendix to Journals, ...	769 00		
330 " Index to do.	170 00		
849 " Royal Gazette for Magistrates, &c.	1,273 50		
Extra numbers Gazette, do.	12 36		
Bye Road Slips, Advertising, &c.	120 00		
		5,635	57
5. Provincial Secretary's Office,—			
Printing Parchment Grants, Commissions, Bonds, Grammar School Returns, &c.		181	07
6. Office of Audit,—			
350 Copies Auditor General's Report, ...		468	60
7. Board of Education,—			
Blanks, Circulars, &c.	$57 24		
1,500 Copies Chief Superintendent's Report, ...	342 00		
		399	24
8. Militia Department,—			
600 Copies Report of Adjutant General, ...	$147 30		
Publishing General Orders, Regulations, &c.	188 54		
		335	84
Carried forward,		$10,366	65

	Brought forward,		$10,366 65
No. 9. Crown Land Office,—			
Advertising Land and Timber Sales, &c. ...		$809 38	
40 Copies Royal Gazette for Deputies, 9 months,		45 00	
			854 38
10. Board of Agriculture,—			
2,000 Copies Report of 1864, ...			352 00
Total 1864, ...			$11,573 03
Add—			
Balance due Queen's Printer 1863, ...			1,661 09
			$13,234 12

Payments.

Warrant No.	14,	Ordinary Revenue, ...	$1,174 07		
Do.	15,	do. ...	23 55		
Do.	16,	do. ...	44 25		
Do.	104,	do. ...	12 75		
Do.	105,	do. ...	5 00		
Do.	106,	do. ...	29 60		
Do.	107,	do. ...	352 00		
Do.	254,	do. ...	202 10		
Do.	255,	do. ...	354 34		
Do.	256,	do. ...	5,037 10		
Do.	355,	do. ...	1,112 72		
Do.	356,	do. ...	23 70		
Do.	357,	do. ...	33 11		
				$8,404 29	
Do.	4,	Cas'l & Territorial Rev.	$419 22		
Do.	25,	do.	383 51		
Do.	44,	do.	153 82		
Do.	75,	do.	142 59		
Do.	76,	do.	53 52		
Do.	77,	do.	363 26		
				1,515 92	
					9,920 21
Due Geo. E. Fenety 31st October 1864, ...					$3,313 91

J. R. PARTELOW.

O.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable James Steadman, Postmaster General, in Account Current with the Province of New Brunswick, Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

INCOME.

To Balance due 31st Oct. 1863, ...	$2,542 06½		
Balance of Letters in hands of Postmaster 31st October 1863, ...	215 80		
			$2,757 86½
To Am't of Postage collected by Postmasters, ...	$14,548 39		
" Way Letter Postage, ...	1,637 13½		
" Ship Letter Postage, ...	1,182 48		
" Postage Stamps sold, ...	32,216 83		
" Postage on Unpaid British Correspondence, ...	1,032 78		
" Postage on Paid do. do.	571 21		
" Balance of Errors to debit of Postmasters,	26 86½		
	$51,215 69		
Deduct amount of Returned, Refused, and Missent Letters, ...	1,169 19		
			50,046 50
Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts, ...			23,138 34
			$75,942 70½

EXPENDITURE.

By Postages on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st Oct. 1864,			$216 11
Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c.	$18,211 15		
" Way Office Keepers, ...	3,036 83		
Commission on Postage Stamps sold, ...	1,837 02½		
			23,085 00½
Travelling Expenses, ...			554 94
Conveyance of Mails, ...	$35,115 48		
Ship Letter Gratuities paid, ...	1,201 45		
			36,316 93
Tradesmen's Bills, ...			1,811 17
Rents and Taxes, ...			1,126 00
Stationery, Blank Forms, &c.	$2,404 27		
Advertising and Telegraphing, ...	804 01		
			3,208 28
Miscellaneous payments, ...			315 71
Remittances to England for Packet Postage,			5,535 00
Balance of Errors to credit of Postmasters, ...			21 08
Balance due 31st October 1864, ...			3,752 48
			$75,942 70½

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

Abstract of Quarterly Accounts of the Postmaster General, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Balance in hand 1st November 1863,—		
General Post Office, ...	$2,542 07	
Postmasters, ...	215 80	
		$2,757 87
Provincial Postage collected at the several Post and Way Offices, Ship Letter Postage, and Postage Stamps sold,—		
1st Quarter, ...	$11,981 31	
2nd do.	12,997 33	
3rd do.	12,245 17	
4th do.	12,361 02	
		49,584 83
Postage on British, Bermudian, and Newfoundland Correspondence—		
1st Quarter, ...	$479 41	
2nd do.	460 10	
3rd do.	340 20	
4th do.	324 28	
		1,603 99
Commission on Money Orders—		
1st Quarter, ...	$149 10	
2nd do.	164 20	
3rd do.	197 00	
4th do.	211 20	
		721 50
Balance of Errors to debit of Postmasters, ...		26 87
4 years Rent of Office received from Board of Works, ...		400 00
Condemned Mail Bags sold, ...		8 60
Money found in unclaimed Letters, ...		8 24
Warrants on Provincial Treasurer, ...		22,000 00
		$77,111 90
Deduct—Amount of Returned, Refused, and Missent Letters,		1,169 19
		$75,942 71

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and Commissions,—		
1st Quarter, ...	$5,643 37	
2nd do.	5,817 64	
3rd do.	5,785 03	
4th do.	5,838 97	
		$23,085 01
Travelling charges,—		
1st Quarter, ...	$279 00	
4th do.	275 94	
		554 94
Carried forward,		$23,639 95

Brought forward,		$23,639 95
Conveyance of Mails,—		
1st Quarter, ...	$8,572 34	
2nd do.	8,782 06	
3rd do.	8,560 95	
4th do.	9,200 13	
		35,115 48
Ship Letter Gratuities,—		
1st Quarter, ...	$184 93	
2nd do.	180 52	
3rd do.	416 13	
4th do.	419 87	
		1,201 45
Remittances to England for Packet Postage,—		
1st Quarter, ...	$1,282 66	
2nd do.	1,458 45	
3rd do.	1,447 75	
4th do.	1,346 14	
		5,535 00
Tradesmen's Bills, ...	$1,811 17	
Rents and Taxes, ...	1,126 00	
Stationery, Blank Forms, &c.	2,404 27	
Advertising and Telegraphing, ...	804 01	
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	315 71	
Balance of Errors to credit of Postmasters, ...	21 08	
		6,482 24
Balance 31st October 1864,—		
In hands of Postmaster General, ...	$3,752 48	
Do. Postmasters, ...	216 11	
		3,968 59
		$75,942 71

J. R. PARTELOW.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of all Cash received and paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Esq., Prov. Treasurer, 1st Nov. 1863 to 31st Oct. 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Balances in hand 1st Nov. 1863—			
In Commercial Bank, ...		$94,073 57	
Treasury Office, ...		5,850 13	
hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.		91 57	
			$100,015 27
Ordinary Revenue collected at Saint John—			
Import Duties, ...		$564,079 33	
Export Duties, ...		41,158 15	
Province Share of Seizures, ...		706 57	
Auctioneers' Duties, ...		157 57	
Sums Refunded—			
Short Duties, unexpended Bye road money, &c.	$1,178 75		
Old Copper Coin sold, ...	123 97—	1,302 72	
			607,404 34
Received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—			
Dugald Stewart,	Dalhousie, ...	$6,500 06	
Francis Meahan,	Bathurst, ...	13,679 91	
Estate of late J. Reed,	do. ...	440 00	
J. G. C. Blackhall,	Caraquet, ...	3,036 98	
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	Shippegan, ...	1,368 55	
Richard Sutton,	Newcastle, ...	28,265 14	
J. T. Williston,	Chatham, ...	32,364 90	
H. Livingston,	Richibucto, ...	12,153 68	
Robert Douglas,	Buctouche, ...	2,041 83	
D. Hanington,	Shediac, ...	5,346 90	
Edward Wood,	Baie DeVerte, ...	226 70	
James Dixon,	Sackville, ...	2,951 70	
Rufus Cole,	North Joggins, ...	46 96	
John Hickman,	Dorchester, ...	1,005 42	
James Robertson,	Moncton, ...	5,184 09	
William Wallace,	Hillsborough, ...	780 70	
T. R. Robertson,	Fredericton, ...	21,279 88	
H. E. Dibblee,	Woodstock, ...	5,722 65	
F. Tibbets,	Tobique, ...	455 41	
C. A. Hammond,	Grand Falls, ...	219 91	
Michael Curran,	do. ...	171 11	
Vital Hebert,	Edmunston, ...	139 72	
J. H. Whitlock,	Saint Andrews, ...	13,157 51	
John Grimmer,	Saint Stephen, ...	26,870 54	
A. J. Wetmore,	Saint George, ...	4,122 30	
James E. Dixon,	West Isles, ...	4,032 47	
		$191,565 02	
Deduct—Amount held for Meahan, Livingston, and Hebert, per Report 1864, page 62, ...		1,167 78—	190,397 24
		Carried forward,	$897,816 85

	Brought forward,		$897,816 85
Casual Revenue—Gross Receipts for the year, ...			39,672 65
Clerk of the Pleas, Supreme Court, Fees, ...			3,402 00
Interest—			
Received on Cash credit from Com'l Bank,	$2,942 96		
" from Messrs. Hayward on Bond,	188 88		
" Divideds 6 months on Debentures purchased for Savings Bank Deposits,	1,771 20		
" Difference of Exchange on Account of Baring Brothers for Railway Construction,	411 36		
" on Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds,	630 72		
			5,945 12
Bay of Fundy Lights—			
Collected at Saint John, ...	$11,946 40		
Sackville, ...	32 40		
North Joggins, ...	36 50		
Dorchester, ...	36 10		
Moncton, ...	38 57		
Hillsborough, ...	400 82		
West Isles, ...	409 87		
Saint Andrews, ...	599 20		
Saint George, ...	1,009 76		
			14,509 62
Gulf Lights—			
Collected at Bathurst, ...	$423 45		
Dalhousie, ...	503 30		
Caraquet, ...	47 34		
Shippegan, ...	45 14		
Newcastle, ...	1,452 55		
Chatham, ...	948 05		
Richibucto, ...	1,360 35		
Buctouche, ...	400 24		
Shediac, ...	1,077 55		
Bay Verte, ...	7 65		
			6,265 62
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—			
Collected at Saint John, ...	$3,698 63		
Bathurst, ...	100 10		
Dalhousie, ...	158 60		
Caraquet, ...	13 77		
Shippegan, ...	11 89		
Chatham, ...	307 00		
Newcastle, ...	576 14		
Richibucto, ...	878 72		
Buctouche, ...	439 82		
Shediac, ...	354 42		
Sackville, ...	4 19		
Carried forward,	$6,543 28		$967,611 86

S. & D. Seamen's Fund— *Brought forward,*	$6,543 28	$967,611 86
Collected at North Joggins, ...	8 48	
Dorchester, ...	1 49	
Moncton, ...	9 54	
Hillsborough, ...	119 16	
Saint Andrews, ...	649 02	
West Isles, ...	1 23	
Bay Verte, ...	1 88	
Saint George, ...	49 22	
		7,383 30
Indian Reserve Fund—		
Received from C. A. Hammond, ...	$333 05	
Wm. Salter, ...	66 67	
Bishop and Hickson, ...	44 00	
John Dibblee, ...	6 50	
		450 22
Cape Race Light Impost—		
Collected at Saint John, ...	$292 98	
Bathurst, ...	12 02	
Dalhousie, ...	11 52	
Caraquet, ...	0 26	
Shippegan, ...	1 15	
Newcastle, ...	48 18	
Chatham, ...	41 91	
Richibucto, ...	47 71	
Buctouche, ...	13 93	
Shediac, ...	31 01	
Dorchester, ...	0 43	
West Isles, ...	2 92	
Saint Andrews, ...	5 54	
Saint George, ...	15 23	
		524 79
Copy Right Duties collected at Saint John, ...	... ...	149 53
Sinking Fund for the redemption of Debentures—		
Collected at the Crown Land Office, ...	... ...	639 70
Buoy and Beacon Fund—		
Collected at Dalhousie, ...	$233 88	
Bathurst, ...	283 56	
Caraquet, ...	77 66	
Shippegan, ...	45 79	
Chatham, ...	615 24	
Newcastle, ...	864 21	
Richibucto, ...	456 42	
Buctouche, ...	170 52	
Shediac, ...	453 09	
Saint Andrews, ...	165 23	
Saint George, ...	151 73	
		3,517 33
Carried forward,		$980,276 73

	Brought forward,		$980,276 73
Savings Banks—			
Received from Saint John, ...	$79,507 50		
Restigouche, ...	1,406 73		
Gloucester, ...	991 59		
Newcastle, ...	4,765 46		
Chatham, ...	5,804 01		
Kent, ...	7,415 00		
Saint Andrews, ...	12,794 75		
Fredericton, ...	1,935 06		
			114,620 10
Fishery Fund—			
Received from Crown Land Office, ...	$95 00		
Fishery Wardens, ...	141 00		
			236 00
Railway Impost—			
Collected at Saint John, ...	$142,970 54		
Dalhousie, ...	1,641 91		
Bathurst, ...	3,306 54		
Caraquet, ...	725 55		
Shippegan, ...	416 98		
Newcastle, ...	7,177 52		
Chatham, ...	6,654 29		
Richibucto, ...	2,475 73		
Buctouche, ...	23 52		
Shediac, ...	745 25		
Bay Verte, ...	93 77		
Sackville, ...	621 18		
North Joggins, ...	8 06		
Dorchester, ...	326 56		
Moncton, ...	1,071 46		
Hillsborough, ...	132 32		
Fredericton, ...	3,235 86		
Woodstock, ...	570 71		
Andover, ...	88 59		
Grand Falls, ...	18 89		
Edmundston, ...	20 28		
Saint Andrews, ...	1,643 68		
Saint Stephen, ...	5,630 06		
Saint George, ...	160 61		
West Isles, ...	1,026 18		
	$180,786 04		
Received from Railway Commissioners—			
Balance of Earnings, 1863, ...	7,101 43		
On Account of Earnings, 1864, ...	20,000 00		
			207,887 47
Deputy Treasurers—			
Amounts held on Account of, (see page 62,)	... ...		2,390 49
Coins received from England—Bronze, ...	$9,980 87		
Silver, ...	45,000 00		54,980 87
			$1,360,391 66

PAYMENTS.

Ordinary Revenue—			
Warrants Series 1863 and prior, ...		$30,189 57	
Do. 1864,	$375,431 34		
Less—Civil List Warrants,	58,000 00		
		317,431 34	
School Warrants, ...		79,020 36	
On account of Civil List, ...		40,825 91	
700 cases of Drawbacks, ...		41,207 91	
Copper Coin redeemed, ...		298 73	
			$508,973 82
Interest—			
Provincial Debt,			
On £31,000 Sterling Debentures January and June,	$9,017 28		
On £28,000 Sterling Debentures January and June,	8,144 64		
Extra Premium over 8 per cent. on Bills,	2,200 02		
On Debentures under Act 19 Victoria, Chapter 20,	4,008 00		
On Savings Bank Deposits,	34,637 28		
On F'ton Fire Loan Debentures,	3,572 70		
Balance of Interest on Baring Bros. & Co. Current Account, Stamps, Postage, &c.	1,085 38		
		$62,665 30	
Railway Debt,			
On £44,000 Stg. New Brunswick and Canada Railway Debentures,	$12,798 70		
On £932,100 Sterling European and North American Railway Debentures,	271,129 26		
Premium over 8 per cent. on £77,200 Stg. Bills remitted during the year,	7,395 54		
Balance of Interest and Stamps, per Acc't of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.	7,460 18		
		298,783 68	
			361,448 98
Railway Impost—			
Paid Drawbacks at Saint John, ...			10,481 19
Sums Refunded—			
Excessive Duties returned, per Account, page 55, ...			715 57
Debentures—			
£12,300 Stg. Provincial Debentures purchased by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. for Savings Bank Investment,			60,972 00
Fredericton Fire Loan—			
Debentures paid, ...			42,400 00
	Carried forward,		$984,991 56

	Brought forward,		$984,991 56
Bay of Fundy Lights—			
Paid Warrant No. 50, ...	$1,500 00		
123, ...	991 45		
148, ...	1,800 00		
299, ...	3,900 00		
384, ...	2,600 00		
		10,791 45	
Gulf Lights—			
Paid War. No. 387, (1863) Duties on Light House apparatus, ...	$263 22		
38, (1864) to pay Keepers of Escuminac & Miscou Lights,	900 00		
112, for support of do.	843 90		
		2,007 12	
Sick and Disabled Seamen—			
War. No. 186, (1863) Comm'rs. Buctouche,	$92 50		
308, " " Miramichi,	906 59		
352, " " Buctouche,	15 00		
33, (1864) " do.	22 00		
101, " " do.	32 00		
102, " " Bathurst,	127 14		
103, " " Dalhousie,	145 85		
141, " " Richibucto,	151 43		
142, " " Buctouche,	26 45		
157, " " Shediac,	320 30		
229, " " St. Andrews,	300 00		
264, " " Dorchester,	201 00		
289, " " Sackville,	144 50		
325, " " Richibucto,	240 00		
394, " " St. Andrews,	450 00		
Paid Commr's Marine Hospital, St. John,	3,800 00		
		6,974 76	
Indian Reserve Fund—			
Paid Warrant No. 87, ...	$144 00		
114, ...	169 00		
29, ...	27 00		
Aboushagan Indians, per Order in Council, '53,	92 00		
		432 00	
Cape Race Light Fund—			
Paid into the Commissariat Chest £159 12 1, Sterling,		776 73	
Copy Right Duties—			
Paid into the Commissariat £21 9 1, Sterling, ...		104 41	
Buoy and Beacon Fund—			
Paid War. No. 132, Comm'rs. Campbellton,	$66 00		
" 49, " Dalhousie,	45 75		
" 68, " Bathurst,	339 79		
" 339, " "	81 87		
" 47, " Caraquet,	64 56		
" 23, " Miramichi,	743 18		
" 162, " "	120 00		
Carried forward,	$1,461 15	$1,006,078 92	

	Brought forward,	$1,461 15	$1,006,078 03
Paid War. No. 317,	Comm'rs, Miramichi,	600 00	
" 352,	" "	185 30	
" 32,	" Richibucto,	125 00	
" 349,	" "	140 00	
" 304,	" Buctouche,	60 00	
" 24,	" Shediac,	97 61	
" 134,	" "	130 00	
" 299,(1863)	" Saint George,	50 00	
" 342,	" "	95 70	
" 26,(1863)	" Saint Stephen,	27 36	
			2,972 12
Savings Banks—			
Paid Shediac, ...			12 24
Casual and Territorial Revenue—			
Paid Warrants 1863 and prior, ...		$826 15	
Do. 1864, ...		19,679 63	
			20,505 78
Fishery Fund—			
Paid Warrant No. 291, ...		$80 00	
Do. 408, ...		316 18	
			396 18
Railway Construction—			
Paid Warrant No. 155, ...		$18,182 34	
Do. 370, ...		13,524 05	
			31,706 39
Balance—			
In hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.		$89,164 35	
Central Bank Notes, ...		2,872 00	
Province Chest, ...		247 38	
Commercial Bank, ...		156,480 58	
hands of Deputy Treasurers Bronze and Silver Coins, ...		49,956 61	
			298,720 92
			$1,360,391 66

J. R. PARTELOW.

Office of Audit, Fredericton, 1st January 1865.

Account of Old Copper Coin purchased, melted down, and sold as follows.

Purchased in 1862,	... ...		$10,561 44
Do. 1863,	... ...		785 50
Do. 1864,	... ...		298 73
			$11,645 67
Sold—			
1862. To Hayward,	... ...	$3,148 12	
1863. Sundry,	... ...	2,079 31	
1864. Do.	... ...	123 97	
			5,351 40
	Loss, ...		$6,294 27

Treasury, Saint John, 18th March, 1865.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

The Provincial Treasurer holds Messrs. Haywards' Bond for the Copper sold them in 1862, $3,148.12.

J. R. P.

BYE ROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Warrant No. 278 of 1864.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
1	George Wright,	$90 00	$90 00			
2	N. L. Price,	160 00	160 00			
3	William M'Clusky,	140 00	70 00			
	Patrick Mulhern,		71 32	$1 32		
4	Dennis Cyr,		40 00			
	Vital Thibedeau,	190 00	89 60	...	$0 40	Arising from Commissioner charging Postage and Stationery.
	Louis Rosignal,		60 00			
5	William Margison,	70 00	70 00			
6	Henry Mercure,	270 00	270 70	0 70		
7	Joseph Martin,					
	Thomas Lynch,	210 00	210 00			
	Oliver Chasse,					
8	Moses Craig,	110 00	110 00			
9	Charles Turner,		20 00			
	George Baird,	370 00	140 00	...	20 00	
	Charles L. Wright,		150 00			
	John Manzar,		40 00			
10	George Long,		180 00			
	Augustus Daigle,	240 00	60 00			
	Antoine Landry, (Carpenter,)					
11	William Brayall,	20 00	....	...	...	No Account.
12	George Ballard,	50 00	50 00			
13	Oliver Byram,	80 00	80 00			
14	John T. Hodgson,	60 00	60 00			
15	Daniel Larlee,	10 00	10 00			
16	Samuel Bishop,	25 00	25 00			
17	Daniel Hallett,	25 00	25 00			
18	Henry Baird,	20 00	20 00			

CARLETON COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
19	John Stockford,	$500 00	$500 00			
20	Amos Gallop, Hilliel Kearney,	396 15	396 15			
21	Alexander Gibson,	446 85	446 85	...	...	$250 advanced in 1863, also accounted for.
22	Alexander Kirkpatrick,	100 00	200 00	$100 00		
23	James Cobbett,	25 00	25 00			
24	Calvin M'Keen,	40 00	40 00			
25	MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,	1,000 00				
	1 Calvin M'Keen,	...	42 00			
	2 Alfred Shaw,	...	29 80			
	3 Joseph Person,	...	200 00			
	4 Hugh Montgomery,	...	49 70			
	5 William Banks,	...	41 25			
	6 Peter Carmichael,	...	60 00			
	7 John Johnson,	...	62 00			
	8 Elijah Gallop,	...	42 50			
	9 Moses S. Crosby,	...	30 00			
	10 Joseph Foster,	...	38 00	...	$92 85	
	11 James Bridges,	...	30 00			
	12 William Hale,	...	38 00			
	13 Joseph Pearson,	...	65 00			
	14 Nathaniel Gray,	...	8 00			
	15 Robert Henderson,	...	50 00			
	16 Oliver Kelley,	...	18 90			
	17 James H. Lunn,	...	50 00			
	18 Thomas W. Watson,	...	37 00			
	19 George Reid,	...	15 00			
		$2,508 00	$2,505 15	$100 00	$92 85	Net Balance over $7.15.

26	MUNICIPALITY,	$2,820 00				
	1 Thomas Pringle, Stanley,	86 00	$86 00	...	...	He has accounted for $152.40, Wild Land Tax of 1862.
	2 Joseph Conroy, "	70 00	69 63	...	$0 37	
	3 John Reid, "	86 50	86 50			
	4 B. C. Friel, St. Mary's,	80 00	13 00	...	67 00	In hand to pay unfinished work.
	5 William Munroe, "	140 50	140 50			
	6 John Rutherford, M. Sutton,	63 00	63 00			
	7 John Hartley, Southampton,	190 00	190 00	...	...	Also accounts for $80, Special.
	8 Wm. C. Gordon, Queensb'y,	152 05	...	...	...	No Account.
	9 Sam. Scott, Prince William,	40 00	40 00			
	10 John Kitchen, "	20 00	21 00	$1 00		
	11 Alexander M'Lean, "	48 00	48 00			
	12 Dennis Connolly, Dumfries,	192 00	192 00			
	13 James Rosborough, "	50 50	...	...	...	No Account.
	14 Francis Henry, P. William,	80 00	80 00			
	15 John Miller, "	55 00	55 00			
	16 Lewis Fisher, N. Maryland,	136 00	136 00			
	17 Jacob Vail, Manners-Sutton,	48 00	48 05	0 05		
	18 Benjamin Yerxa, Douglas.	100 00	...	...	...	No Account.
	19 Benjamin Close, Kingsclear,	74 00	...	...	...	Do.
	20 Thomas M'Niel, St. Mary's,	120 00	122 61	2 61		
	21 Wm. Moores, Queensbury,	85 25	85 25			
	22 James Johnson, Douglas,	100 00	100 00	...	...	Also accounts for $140, Special.
	23 Whitman Esty, "	80 00	80 00			
	24 James F. Jones, Queensbury,	54 70	54 02	...	0 68	
	25 Alex. Lyons, Manners-Sutton,	44 00	44 00			
	26 William Hunter, Kingsclear,	90 00	94 50	4 50		
	27 Robert Bird, Douglas,	83 50	83 50			
	28 R. Holyoke, Kingsclear,	40 00	40 10	0 10		
	29 Robert S. Bailey, "	30 50	30 28	...	0 22	
	30 Michael Currie, "	78 00	77 93	...	0 07	
	31 James M'Gibbon, Douglas,	60 00	61 75	1 75		
	32 Geo. Robinson, Canterbury,	121 25	121 25			
	33 Asa Dow, "	121 25	121 25	...	...	Also accounts for $111.54 of 1862 & 1863.
27	City Council of Fredericton,	400 00	409 00	9 00		

YORK COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Amount received and expended by sundry Commissioners under 24 *Victoria, Cap.* 29—*Wild Land Tax.*

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
	John Hartley, Southampton,	$88 20	$77 97	...	$10 23	Received from Parish Collector.
	James Johnson, Douglas,	51 30	49 44	...	1 86	Do. do.
	William Munroe, Saint Mary's,	3 60	3 60	...	...	Wild Land Tax.
	Asa Dow, Canterbury,	...	3,097 67	...	...	Wild Land Tax of 1862, 1863, & 1864.
	George Robinson, "	264 50	269 40	$4 90	...	Received from Parish Collector.
	John Miller, Prince William,	115 49	115 49	...	...	Received from Collector Geo. W. Love.
	SUNBURY COUNTY.					
28	Henry Price,	$152 00	$136 00	...	$16 00	Unfinished Contract.
29	Thomas Wright,	142 00	102 00	...	40 00	Unfinished Contracts.
30	S. Randal,	60 00	62 84	$2 84		
31	John Y. Townsend,	110 00	110 00			
32	James Burpee,	80 00	80 00			
33	John Miles,	220 00	199 34	...	20 66	
34	William Bryson,	110 00	100 00			
35	William Hayward,	28 00	28 00			
36	Samuel D. Nevers,	60 00	60 00			
37	George Grass,	40 00	40 00			
38	George F. Estabrooks,	100 00	100 00			
39	William M'Lean,	150 00	150 34	0 34	...	Also Accounts for $100 of last year.
40	E. D. Carr,	92 00	92 51	0 51		
41	William Carr,	40 00	...	...	...	For work performed.
42	John Kelley,	32 00	32 00			
43	John Glasier,	20 00	...	...	...	Amount advanced by him last year.
44	John R. Seelye,	132 00	132 00			
45	R. Boon,	23 00	23 00			
46	Jeremiah Tracy, Jr.	378 00	378 00			
47	Orlo Hoyt,	180 00	180 00			
48	W. E. Hoyt,	130 00	160 00	30 00		

49	Joseph B. Perkins,		$244 00			
	Thomas Cooey,	$719 00	154 60	...	$90 00	No Commission charged.
	John M'Govern,		226 00			
50	Andrew Brown,		265 00			
	Nelson Wyer,	437 00	95 00			
	Charles E. Langen,		77 00			
51	Richard P. Yeamans,	291 00	105 00	...	30 00	
	Daniel Palmer,		156 00			
52	B. M. Dykeman,	268 00	265 94	...	2 06	
53	William Fowlie, Jr.	230 00	233 63	3 63		
54	Absalom Day,					
	John Langley,	256 00	258 00	2 00		
	William Barton,					
55	John M'Cready,		280 00			
	George N. Golding,	435 00				
	Isaac Clark,		154 90	...	0 10	
56	John Strong,		190 83			
	William Perry,	542 00	98 00	...	...	He also accounts for $9.68 of last year.
	John A. Starkey,		252 00			
57	Ebenezer Williams,	352 00	352 00			
58	S. L. Peters,		111 51	...	118 49	No Vouchers furnished.
	James Slip,	230 00				
	Thomas Harrison,		...	...	...	Harrison and Slip expended none.
	KING'S COUNTY.					
59	James Teakles,		$235 00			
	Duncan B. Campbell,	$785 00	252 12	...	$42 88	Retained to pay unfinished Contract.
	George Snider,		256 00			
60	John N. Coates,		133 00	...	80 00	In hand to pay unfinished work.
	Lewis Folkins,	574 00	236 00	...	1 00	
	Adam Murray,		124 00			
61	Peter Ogilive,		164 85			
	James Kierstead,	366 85	91 00			
	Sturges Marvin,		111 00			
62	Humphrey Smith,	163 00	81 00			
	James Douglas,		82 00			

KING'S COUNTY.—*Continued.*

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
63	T. G. Barnes,		$137 69			
	W. Langstroth,	$300 00	107 10			
	A. C. Otty,		55 13	...	...	Also expends 20 cents, balance of 1863.
64	William Mills,					
	Thomas Whelpley,	177 00	73 00	...	$39 00	Undrawn $39.
	John Connor,		65 00			
65	James B. Lyons,		63 00			
	William P. Flewelling,	241 00	63 00	...	...	Also accounts for $9.56 previous balance.
	George F. Whelpley,		70 90	0 90		
66	Gilbert Downy,	130 00	65 00			
	Gabriel Vanwart,		65 00			
67	E. Alfred Hayes,					
	Christopher Burnett,	104 05	59 50	1 45		
	William Hay,		46 00			
68	W. H. Keith,		92 00			
	Melancthon Thorne,	276 00	92 00			
	W. D. Coates,		92 00			
69	Charles T. Barnes,		65 00	1 00		
	Daniel Fowler,	190 00	63 00			
	Henry G. Fowler,		63 00			
70	George Harding,		82 00			
	John S. Lyon,	250 00	84 00			
	Bernard M'Govern,		84 00			
71	Duncan B. Campbell,	100 00	47 50	...	2 50	Retained to pay unfinished Contract.
	Judson Fowler,		50 00			
72	Felix M'Guire,	30 00	...	...	...	No Account.
73	J. Prescott,	15 00	15 00	...	...	Account not sworn to.
74	Richard Huggard,	70 00	70 00			
75	Ezekiel Fraser,	60 00	...	...	...	He writes that the work is not finished and will require another Grant, and will make return of the whole next summer.

76	D. B. Campbell,	40 00	40 00			
77	D. M. Campbell,	40 00	...	...	...	No Account.
78	Edward Smith,					
	John Smith,	124 95	...	...	...	For labour done.
	Edmund Earle,					
79	Commissioner Board of Works,	300 00	...	...	157 00	$143 not drawn.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

	John Bradford,					
80	James Gallagher,	$305 00	$305 00			
	Jesse Bartlett,					
	Hiram Hanson,		123 77	$0 77		
81	Robert Cockburn,	370 00	120 00			
	John H. Armstrong, Jr.		127 00			
	Ward Pendleton,		95 63	0 03	...	Including $35.72 returned to Treasury.
82	John Welch,	200 00	67 20			
	Isaac Randal,		37 00	...	$0 20	Including $8 returned to Treasury.
83	Eleazer Taylor,	140 00	140 00			
84	William Benson,					
	William B. Guptill,	200 00	200 00			
	Ebenezer Gaskill,					
85	Andrew Mann,		190 00			
	Samuel Parker,	660 00	208 00			
	Colin Campbell,		262 15	0 15		
86	Samuel Maxwell,		146 00			
	W. W. Graham,	434 00	141 92	...	18 41	Also Accounts for $0.33 of last year.
	Harrison Getchell,		128 00			
87	Alexander Moore,		131 00			
	William T. Dickie,	445 00	174 44	0 44		
	Joseph A. Simpson,		140 00			
88	James M'Culloch,					
	Peter M'Culloch,	337 00	337 30	0 30		
	Nehemiah Hill,					
89	Thomas C. Justason,					
	Thomas M. Spear,	354 00	354 00			
	John Crickett,					

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—*Continued.*

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
90	James M'Naully,					
	Robert Hope,	$170 00	$106 00	...	...	Account not sworn to.
	William Nightingale,		64 00			
91	Richard M'Gee, Sr.		93 00			
	Peter Goss,	348 00	111 30			
	Angus M'Vicar,		145 00			
92	John Bradford,	100 00	100 00			
93	James Stinson,	40 00	...	...	...	No Account.
94	Daniel Munson,	70 00	70 00			
95	Robert M'Clellan,	77 50	77 50			
96	B. R. Lawrence,	30 00	30 00			
97	William Maxwell,	18 00	18 00			
98	J. M'Culloch,	15 00	15 00			
99	Therit Goss,	20 00	20 00			
100	D. Munson,	50 00	50 00			
101	J. Ludgate,	28 00	28 00			
102	Felix Smith,	30 00	30 00	...	...	Account not sworn to.
103	S. Johnson,	50 00	...	...	...	No Account.
104	M. Murphy,	8 50	...	...	...	Do.

ALBERT COUNTY.

105	Hugh Wright,	$295 00	$130 00	...	$10 00	In hand unexpended.
	John Barber,		155 00			
106	John Milton,		90 00			
	Douglass Gildart,	195 00	60 00			
	Alexander Smith,		45 00			
107	James M'Latehy,					
	David Bazley,	280 00	230 75	$0 75		
	Robert Beatty,		50 00			
108	Roderick O'Connor,		65 70	0 70		
	James E. M'Quaid,	265 00	120 22	0 22		
	John Cleveland,		80 00			

ALBERT COUNTY.—*Continued.*

109	Edwin Copp,		$20 00			
	James M'Gorman,	$210 00	95 50	$0 50		
	Stephen Wilband,		94 90	...	$0 10	
110	D. W. Steeves,		208 00			
	Alexander Gildart,	628 00	210 00			
	W. P. Robinson,		210 00			
111	Chambers Gascon,	30 00	30 00			
112	James Reed,	90 00	88 00	...	2 00	Commissioner charged $2 for superintending day's work.
113	Solomon Steeves,	97 00	97 00			
114	Mariner Steeves,	85 00	85 00			
115	William Fillmore,	120 00	120 00			

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

116	Charles Thibido,		$330 00			
	J. Watson Bell,	$530 00	50 20	$0 20		
	Patrick Doherty,		149 88	...	$0 12	
117	Dominick Budro,		295 78	0 18		
	Frederick Bateman,	640 60	142 50	7 50	...	He also accounts for $7.85 balance of last year.
	Andrew Legere,		211 00	0 78		
118	Francis Gallagher,		180 45	0 45		
	Edmund Harris,	525 00	185 40	0 40		
	John Renton,		160 00			
119	John Boyd,		365 00			
	Early Kay,	505 00	100 00			
	Alexander Kay,		20 00	...	20 00	In hand.
120	Nathan Lowerson,		170 00			
	Nathan Lawrence,	480 00	150 00			
	Silas Easterbrooks,		160 00			
121	Gustavus Hamilton,		160 00			
	Thomas C. Brownwell,	340 00	60 00			
	Mariner Hicks,		120 00			
122	William M'Glashing,		125 00			
	Fred. Chapman,	320 00	135 00			[mission charged.
	William Taylor,		47 50	...	10 00	He writes the $10 was not drawn; no Com-
123	George Harper,	400 00	...	...	...	No Account.
	Amos Ogden,		200 00			

KENT COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
124	*William Fitzgerald,*		$268 00			
	John S. Wilson,	$440 00	170 26		$1 74	
	Peter Daigle,					
125	Patrick M'Devitt,	60 00	58 52	...	...	No Account, but vouchers.
126	John Irving,		80 00			
	Thomas Stevenson,	549 00	321 62	$0 62		
	James Morton,		149 96	1 96		
127	Michael Muzroll,		90 00			
	James Smith,	200 00	104 50	...	5 50	Arising from Excessive Commission.
	Thomas Jardine,					
128	Luke Babineau,		80 00			
	Dominick Gallant,	340 00	120 00	...	...	He also expends $1.70 of last year.
	Andrew Daigle,		140 00			
129	Laurent Herbert,		104 00			
	Andrew Bourgeois,	325 00	116 00			
	William Johnston,		105 00			
130	Nehemiah Beckwith,					
	Abraham Allen,	575 60	...	...	...	No Account.
	Joseph Doherty,					
131	Thomas Stevenson,	80 00	80 00			

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

132	Miles M'Millan,					
	James L. Price,	$150 00	$150 55	$0 55		
	John Pond,					
133	Robert Swim,	240 00	241 03	...	...	Including $16.44 over-expended last year.
134	Marks Hambrook,		241 52	1 52		
	Thomas Vickers,	488 00	152 00			
	Daniel Kelly,		96 00			
135	William Parker,					
	Robert Jardine,	192 00	152 29	0 29		
	James M'Kie,		40 00			

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*Continued.*

136	Peter Gorman,					
	John Kain,	514 00	304 68	0 68		
	John Hutchings,		210 00			
137	Joseph Goodfellow,	580 00	171 95	1 95	...	He also expended $60, short-expended by J. Ahern last year.
	Robert M. M'Kay,		410 00			
138	Thomas Vanstone,		76 00			
	Patrick Hays,	234 00	72 20			
	William Russell,		...	...	...	No Account.
139	Peter Gray,		...	...	...	Do.
	Matthias King,	218 00	...	...	...	Do.
	Alexander Fraser,		...	...	...	Do.
140	Alexander M'Dougall,	426 00	326 00	...	$100 00	
141	John M'Kay,					
	John Conroy,	312 00	301 70	...	10 30	$1 being over-charge on Geo. Crib's receipt, and $9.30 in hands unexpended.
	James Fitzpatrick,					
142	James M'Lean,	140 00	139 41	...	0 59	
143	Alexander M'Dougall,	400 00	412 79	12 79	...	He also expends $229.52 of last year.
144	Francis Elliott,	36 00	...	...	...	No Account.
145	James Fowler,	40 00	40 30	0 30	...	No Commission charged.
146	W. Parker,	40 00	40 00			
147	Patrick Kelly,	100 00	100 00			
	Martin Kennedy,					
148	James Fowler,	60 00	64 48	4 48	...	He still owes a balance of $6.05 of 1863.
149	John Conroy,	120 00	117 00	...	3 00	
150	B. N. T. Underhill,	30 00	...	...	...	In full for scow at Forks.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

151	Prospere Brideau,					
	Sisroi Basque,	$282 00	$270 00	...	$12 00	Comm'rs charged $12 for exploring Road.
	David Ferguson,					
152	James Barry, Sr.	282 00	272 66⅔	...	9 33⅓	In hand unexpended.
153	William Taylor,		235 80	$67 80	...	Also accounts for $16 of last year.
	Fabian Hache,	337 00	161 20		...	Returned $7.80 to Treasurer.
	Edward Robichaud,					

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—*Continued.*

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
154	Narcisse Hache,					
	Henry Hache,	400 00	370 00	...	30 00	They charge 15 days exploring Road, at $2 per day.
	Lawrence Landry,					
155	Hugh A. Caie,					
	Patrick Foley,	424 00	424 00			
	Antoine Terrieau,					
156	John Browne,	650 00	597 77	...	52 23	Unfinished Contract.
157	William Breen,		136 50	...	7 50	He charged $7.50 for surv'g & stak'g Road.
	Perry Commeau,	445 00	144 00			
	Isaiah Boudreau,		157 00			

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

158	James Fraser,	$743 00	$739 00	...	$4 00	Also accounts for $40, Special Grant.
159	Niel Cook,	474 00	468 00	...	6 00	Arising from Commissioner charging for examining Road, and apportioning money.
160	Adam Duncan,	474 00	...	...	...	Not drawn.
161	Allan Dickie,		198 29	...	1 03	
	Lawrence LePoint,	599 00	197 18	...	3 50	
	Robert Rority,		201 57	2 57		

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

162	Arthur M'Lean,		$183 16	$49 57		
	William Mackin,	$678 59	217 84	39 18		
	John Moore, Jr.		366 34			
163	Philip Mosher,	370 00	370 46	0 46		
164	William M. Balcolm,		130 00			
	John Kelly,	194 00				
	John Tiner, Sr.		64 00			
165	William Evans,	337 34	...	...	...	To pay Balance due for building Bridge over Mispeck River.
166	William Mackin,	418 95	418 95			
167	John Moore,	123 32	123 37	0 05		

168	Chief Com. Board of Works,	200 00	...	...	..	Not drawn.
169	J. Prescott,	30 00	30 00	...	...	Account not sworn to.
170	Edward M'Bride,	16 80	...	...	...	For money advanced.
171	Robert Rossiter,	100 00	100 00			
172	Oscar Hanson,	100 00	...	...	...	For money advanced.
173	M. P. Balcolm,	21 00	...	...	...	Do.
174	David R. Munroe,	20 00	20 00			
175	Philip Mosher,	140 00	140 00			
176	A. Menzies,	50 00	40 00	...	$10 00	Not drawn, no Ferry being kept.

Accounts comprised in the General Bye Road Warrant of 1864, *for which Accounts have not been filed in this Office.*

		VICTORIA.		
No. 11	William Brayall, ...			$20 00
		CARLETON.		
25	Municipal Council, ...			99 80
		YORK.		
26– 8	William C. Gordon, ...	$152 05		
18	Benjamin Yerxa, ...	100 00		
19	Benjamin Close, ...	74 00		
				326 05
		KING'S.		
72	Felix M'Guire, ...	$30 00		
77	D. M. Campbell, ...	40 00		
				70 00
		CHARLOTTE.		
93	James Stinson, ...	$40 00		
103	S. Johnson, ...	50 00		
104	M. Murphy, ...	8 50		
				98 50
		KENT.		
130	Nehemiah Beckwith, Abraham Allen, Joseph Doherty, ...			575 00
		NORTHUMBERLAND.		
139	Peter Gray, Matthias King, Alex. Fraser, ...	$218 00		
144	Francis Elliott, ...	36 00		
				254 00
	Total, ...			$1,443 55

J. R. PARTELOW.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

The following has been received since the printing of the Deputy Treasurers' Accounts. J. JOHNSON.

The Province of New Brunswick in Account Current with C. Botsford, Deputy Treasurer, Campbellton, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1864.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, on—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$126 85	
Railway Impost, ...	23 11	
Light Duties, ...	3 09	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	0 88	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	1 33	
		$155 26
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, on Account—		
Ordinary Revenue, ...	$965 08	
Railway Impost, ...	208 03	
Lights, ...	27 86	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	30 39	
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	0 65	
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	11 99	
		1,244 00
Postages, ...	...	0 28
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz :—		
Ordinary Revenue Account, ...	$1,054 07	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	7 93	
		1,062 00
		$2,461 54

CR.

By Balance per Account, 1st November 1863, ...	$877 70	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	30 39	
		$908 09
By Import Duties for the year, ...	$1,208 48	
Export do. do.	60 10	
		1,268 58
By Railway Impost for the year, ...	...	231 14
Light Duties do.	...	80 95
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties do.	...	8 81
Buoy and Beacon do.	...	13 32
Cape Race Light Impost, ...	...	0 65
		$2,461 54

C. BOTSFORD, *Deputy Treasurer.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Campbellton, Nov. 1, 1864.

Recapitulation of Import Duties collected at the Port of Campbellton, for the Fiscal Year 1864.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Advalorem,	$128 00	1 per cent.	$1 28
Do.	3,512 08	12½ "	439 01
Do.	344 00	15 "	51 60
Specific.	*Quantities.*		
Gin and Whiskey,	214 gals.	60 cents.	128 40
Rum and Alcohol,	690 "	35 "	241 50
Malt Liquors,	12 "	10 "	1 20
Molasses,	2,706 "	2 "	54 13
Tea, Black,	3,905 lbs.	4 "	156 20
Sugar, Brown,	1,576 "	1¼ "	19 70
Sugar, Crushed,	121 "	2 "	2 42
Coffee,	60 "	2½ "	1 50
Dried Fruit,	220 "	2 "	4 40
Tobacco,	2,384 "	4 "	95 36
Candles,	150 "	2 "	3 00
Soap,	552 "	1 "	5 52
Leather,	81½ "	4 "	3 26
			$1,208 48
Railway Impost on	$7,640 00 @ 3 per cent.	... ...	$229 20
Do.	77 60 " 2½ "	... ...	1 94
			$231 14

Export Duty.

300,500 Superficial feet Sawn Lumber at 20 cents, ... $60 10

The late Hon. J. R. Partelow, Auditor General, expired at his residence in this City on the evening of the 13th January last, and the duties of his office have since been discharged by the undersigned.

J. JOHNSON.

Office of Audit, Fredericton, 31st March 1865.

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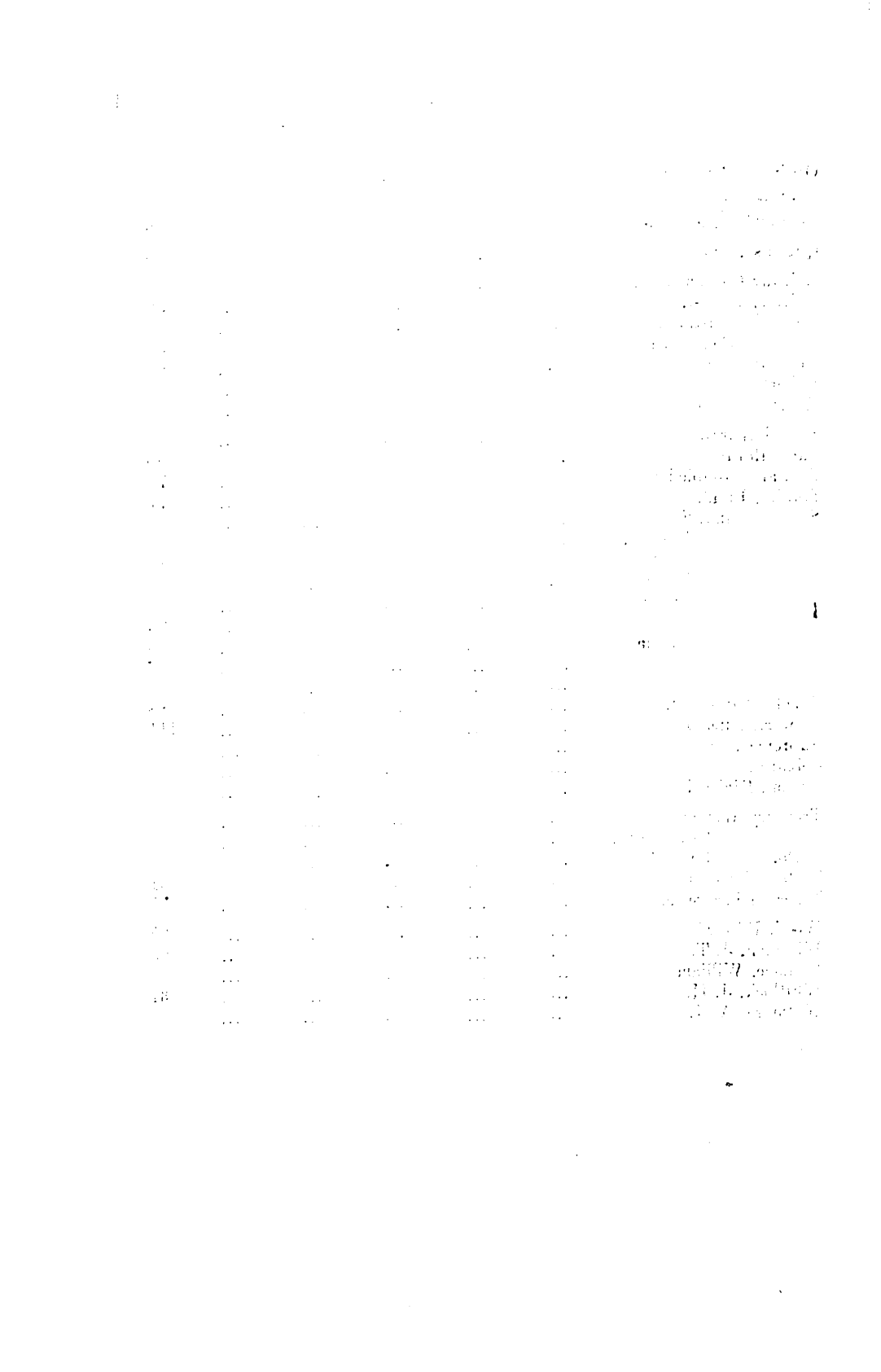


THE FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

(INCLUDING ACCOUNTS AND RETURNS)

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

For the Year which ended 31st October, 1864.

HON. JOHN McMILLAN,

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

APPENDIX No. II.

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

PRINTED AT THE "REPORTER" OFFICE, QUEEN STREET.

1865.

References to the Accounts and Returns in this Report.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To His Excellency the Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., *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 lay before Your Excellency the Fourth Annual Report of this Department, containing the transactions within the Fiscal year, ending on the 31st October, 1864.

There is but little to add to the information comprised in the respective tabular-statements.

No new Tracts have been Surveyed, nor any Surveys, except isolated portions, upon the applications of persons desiring Lots for Settlement or for Purchase.

1625 of such Applications were received within the year, being somewhat greater than the number received in the previous year, but the proportions are considerably different, being 549 for Auction and 1076 for Labor.

926 Orders of Survey have been issued, and 344 Returns received, several of which were for Orders issued in previous years,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

JOHN McMILLAN,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LAND OFFICE.

APPENDIX II.

CLASS 1.

Between 1st November, 1863, and 30th June, 1864.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
855	Atherton, Thomas C.	Southampton,	2	$4	$8
1133	do do	do	2	4	8
938	Atherton, Manzer	Young's Brook,	3	4	12
979	Beveridge, Benjamin.	North-West of 3 Brooks, Tobique,	3	4	12
1017	do do	South-East of Salmon River, (Va.)	3	4	12
1068	do do	Tobique,	2	4	8
1073	do do	Three Brooks,	2	4	8
1105	do do	Pokiok,	8	4	32
1146	do do	East of River St. John,	3	4	12
891	Bennison, James	Lake Stream,	3	4	12
892	Buzza, Joseph	North Forks, New Canaan,	2½	4	10
893	Barker, Thos. R.	Tobique,	2	4	8
894	do. do	Upper South-West,	2	4	8
916	Branscombe, Arthur, Jr.	Coal Creek,	2	4	16
925	Barry, Thomas	Piskehegan River,	2	4	8
951	Burpee, Charles	South-West of Little River,	2	4	8
963	Burchill, George	Head of Little South-West,	4	4	16
1091	do do	North Branch Little South-West,	3	4	12
995	Briggs, Ebenezer	Gaspero River,	3	4	12
1018	Beckwith, Thos. A.	Greenfield,	4½	4	18
1100	Beckwith, John A.	Coal Branch, Richibucto,	2	4	8
1046	Burpee, Ebenezer	Little River,	2	4	8
1095	Bailey, Gideon D,	South Branch Newcastle,	2½	4	10
1103	Barton, William	South of Cumberland Creek,	2	4	8
1109	Belyea, James	Tompkins' Brook,	2	4	8
1153	Brown Fred. W.	Coombe's Brook, (Va.)	2	4	8
909	Calder, Andrew	Southampton,	2	34	68
915	Coburn, Moses	Little River,	2	4	8
882	Crocker, Robinson	Indiantown Brook,	2	4	8
883	do do	Barnaby's River,	2	4	8
884	do do	Indiantown Brook,	2	4	8
1014	do do	Barnaby's River,	2	4	8
1033	do do	do	2	4	8
931	Connor, James	Gaspero,	2	4	8
932	do do	do	2	4	8
950	do do	North Forks, New Canaan.	3	4	12
952	do do	Castaway Brook,	3	4	12
953	do do	Gaspero,	3	4	12
1012	do do	North-East of Gaspero,	2	4	8
1064	do do	Gaspero,	2	4	10 8 20
912	do do	do	3	4	12 80 20
1047	Collins, John	Little River,	2	36	72
1059	Corey, Jacob	South of New Canaan,	2	4	8
1067	Cowhig, Michael	North Branch Caraquet,	2	4	8
1085	Connell, Charles	Burnt Land Brook, (Tobique.)	3	4	12
1102	Carmichael, Dugald	North Forks, New Canaan,	2	4	8
1104	Caie, Wm. S.	Kouchibouguac River,	2	4	8
1138	do do	do do	2	4	8
1126	do do	Portage Road,	2	4	8 24
1108	Caldwell, Robert	Tobique,	2	4	8
1132	Clark, William, Jr.	Dipper Harbor,	2	4	8
896	Desbrisay, L. P. W.	South of Richibucto River.	2	21	42
	Forward,				

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 1.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
	Forward,					
899	Desbrisay, L. P. W.	Coal Branch, ...	3	$6	$18	
900	do do	Richibucto River, ...	2	17	34	94
890	Day, David	South-East of Salmon River, ...	2	4		8
914	Duffy, Henry	Stoney Creek, ...	2	4		8
999	Dewitt, John H.	South of Shin Creek, ...	2½	4		10
1004	Dowling, Thomas.	Salmon River, (Va.)	3	4	12	
1005	do do	Little Salmon River, (Va.)	3	4	12	
1071	do do	Dead Brook, (Va.)	4½	4	18	
1154	do do	North Branch Gulquack, ...	4	4	16	
1155	do do	Tobique, ...	3	4	12	70
1001	Dewitt, John	South Oromocto Lake, ...	2	4		8
1025	Dewitt, Thomas	Shin Creek, ...	2	4		8
1123	Davidson, William	Salmon River, (St. John.)	2	4	8	
1124	do do	Londonderry, ...	5	4	20	28
1129	Davidson, Hugh	Pollet River, ...	2	4		8
1135	Dixon. James	Grand Falls, ...	2	4		8
908	Estabrooks, Tierney	Bear Brook, ...	2	4		8
1098	Ferguson, Samuel	Little River, (S.)	4	4		16
949	Ferguson, John	South Branch Caraquet, ...	6	4	24	
976	do do	Belledune River, ...	3½	4	14	
977	do do	Pabineau River, ...	3	4	12	
1035	do do	South Branch Caraquet, ...	2	5	10	
1112	do do	North of Pokmouche	2	4	8	
1141	do do	South Branch Caraquet, ...	2½	4	10	
1142	do do	South of Tatagouche, ...	2	4	8	
1150	do do	Tatagouche River, ...	3	4	12	

1151	do do	Little Nepisiguit, ...	3	4	12	
1156	do do	Tatagouche River, ...	2	4	8	118
886	Ferris, John	Gaspero, ...	7½	4	30	
887	do do	Little Forks, Salmon River, ...	3	4	12	
939	do do	Head of Gaspero, ...	4½	4	18	
965	do do	Gaspero, ...	3	4	12	
966	do do	Never's Brook.	2	4	8	
1063	do do	Gaspero, ...	2	4	8	
1023	do do	Pleasant Brook, ...	2	4	8	96
989	Fowlie, Wm., Jr.	South of New Canaan, ...	2	4		8
996	Forbes, James	Three Tree Creek, ...	2	4		8
1079	Fulton, Robert	Richibucto River, ...	2	4		8
1066	Folkins, Richard L.	New Canaan, ...	2	4		8
875	Glazier, John	Grand River, ...	4½	4	18	
1088	do do	Rockway, ...	2	4	8	
1147	do do	Rocky Brook, (Va.)	2	4	8	
1148	do do	Wallastookwagimus Lake, ...	4½	4	8	42
967	Grieves, William	North of Salmon River, ...	2	6		18
888	Goddard, John C.	Calaminga, ...	2	4		12
962	Gillespie, Thos.	Escuminac, ...	3	4		8
972	Goddard, John	Bear Brook, Little River, ...	3	4		12
1037	Gillmor, Daniel	West of Magaguadavic River, ...	4	4	16	12
1113	Gough, Jacob C.	West of Escuminac, ...	2	4	8	
1114	do do	Black River, ...	3	4	12	36
1115	do do	South-East Branch Black River, ...	2	4		8
1145	Godfrey, George	West of Queen's Lake, ...	2½	4	10	
940	Hutchison, Richard	Little Tracady, ...	2	4	8	
964	do do	Upper Cains River, ...	2	4	8	
1011	do do	Vondy's Brook, ...	2	4	8	
1128	do do	Burnt Hill Brook, ...				
	Forward,					

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
1131	Hutchison, Richard	Pokmouche River, ...	2	$4	$8 $42
895	Harley, John	Little South-West, ...	3	4	12
926	do do	South of Little South-West, ...	3	4	12
927	do do	Barnaby's River, ...	3	4	12
947	do do	Head of do.	2	4	8
980	do do	6 Mile Brook, Cain's River, ...	2	4	8
1056	do do	Barnaby's River Right hand branch.	3	4	12
1116	do do	Barnaby's River, ...	2	4	8
866	do do	Sabbies' do	3	25	75 147
901	Harding, Jesse	East of 6 Mile Brook, ...	2	4	8
934	do do	North Branch Little Sevogle, ...	3	4	12
935	do do	Prices Brook, ...	3	4	12
936	do do	Trout Brook Cain's River, ...	2	4	8
955	do do	McKendrick's Brook, ...	2	4	8
956	do do	North of Little South-West, ...	2	4	8 56
904	Hartt, William	Middle Brook, (Va.)	4½	4	18
906	do do	Salmon River, (Va.)	4½	4	18
907	do do	do do	3	4	12 48
911	Hart, George H.	South Branch Oromocto, ...	2	4	8
1111	do do	Shin Creek, ...	3½	4	14 22
913	Hatheway, Geo. L.	Rear of Carlow, ...	2	4	8
974	Hutchison, Robert	Salmon River, ...	3½	4	14
1009	Hamilton, William	Quatawam Kedgwick, (Restigouche.)	3	4	12
1010	do do	Restigouche River, ...	3	4	12 24
1036	Hovy, Aaron	Big Hole Brook, ...	2	4	8
1084	Hoben, George W.	Pleasant Brook, (Sun.)	3	4	12

1120	Hoben, George W.	North of Salmon River, ...	2	4		8		20		
1106	Henry, James, Jr.	Magaguadavic Lake, ...	2	4				8		
1125	Haddow, George	South of Eel River, (Restigouche.)	2	4				8		
991	Ingraham, Benjamin	Shugomoc, ...	2½	4	05	10	13			
992	do do	do	3½	4	05	14	17	24	30	
1074	Johnston, Samuel	East Branch Kedron, ...	2½	4				10		
922	Kerr, George	Barnaby's River, ...	2	4		8				
957	do do	Reserve Brook, Renous, ...	2	4		8				
1096	do do	Pokmouche, ...	2	4		8				
1101	do do	South-West Miramichi, ...	2	4		8		32		
971	Kincaid, James	East Branch New Canaan, ...	2½	16	50			41	25	
988	Keirstead, Justus	South of New Canaan, ...	2	4				8		
993	Kelly, Benjamin F.	Shugomoc, ...	3	20	50	61	50			
994	do do	do	3½	4		14		75	50	
889	Leckey, Robert	Coal Creek, ...	2	4				8		
968	Leckey, Robert, Jr.	North of Coal Creek, ...	2	29		58				
998	do do	Coal Creek, ...	2	4		8		66		
1034	Letson, George E.	Tabusintac, ...	3	4				12		
1041	Lister, George	North-East Branch Magaguadavic, ...	2	4				8		
1076	Lockhart, Thomas	Mechanics, ...	2	4		8				
1108	do do	do	2	4		8		16		
1117	Lloyd, James	Gaspero, ...	3	4	05			12	15	
1094	Lutz, William	Turtle Creek, ...	2½	4				10		
1149	Lowe, John W.	New Bandon, ...	2	4				8		
897	Myshrall, Joseph	Semiwagan River, ...	4½	4		18				
958	do do	Little River, (Sun.)	4	24	90	99	60			
1087	do do	Magaguadavic, ...	2	8	50	17		134	60	
905	Maher, Joseph	Ryan's Brook, ...	2	4		8				
1019	do do	Head of Salmon River, ...	6	4		24		32		
864	Murchie, James	Canoose River, ...	2	7	55			15	10	
	Forward,									

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 1.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
99	Muirhead, William	South of Bartholomews, ...	3	$4	$12
921	do do	Moore's Brook, ...	2½	4	10
923	do do	Barnaby's River, ...	2½	4	10
948	do do	Muzroll's Brook, ...	2	4	8
978	do do	Bay du Vin River, ...	2	4	8
985	do do	Little Tracady, ...	4½	4	18
986	do do	Black River, ...	2	4	8
1002	do do	Dungarvon River, ...	3	4	12
1050	do do	Porter's Brook, ...	3	4	12
1083	do do	Bay du Vin River, ...	2	4	8 106
918	Mitchell, Peter	Mullin's Stream, ...	2	4	8
1052	do do	East of Cains River, ...	3	4	12 20
942	Morehouse, Augustus	Muinec River, ...	2	4	8
987	Meahan, John	North Branch Tracady, ...	6	4	24
990	Mersereau, Lawrence	Scoullar's Brook, ...	2	4	8
896	Morrison, Alexander	North of Muzroll Brook, ...	3½	4	14
929	do do	Mill Brook Tabucintac, ...	2	4	8
930	do do	Trout Brook, do	2	4	8
981	do do	East of Bay du Vin, ...	2	4	8
1024	do do	Bay du Vin, ...	2½	4	10
1054	do do	North Branch Burnt Church River, ...	2	4	8
1055	do do	Stymeist's Mill Brook, ...	2½	4	10
1107	do do	Little South-West, ...	3	4	12 78
903	Murray, Thomas	2 Brooks, ...	4½	4	18
924	do do	Upper South-West Miramichi, ...	2	4	8
1020	do do	Southampton, ...	2	4	8

CROWN LAND OFFICE—APPENDIX H.

1021	Murray, Thomas	Southampton, ...	3	4		12					
1031	do do	Garden's Creek, ...	2	4		8					
1134	do do	Southampton, ...	2	4	05	8	10	62	10		
1026	Moffatt, George	Jacquet River, ...	3	4		12					
1027	do do	South-East Branch Upsalquitch, ...	2	4		8					
1028	do do	do do	6	4		24					
1029	do do	do do	2	4		8					
1030	do do	West of Upsalquitch, ...	2	4		8		60			
1043	Munro, David	North Branch Becaguimec, ...	2½	4				10			
1089	Moore, Solomon	Big Oromocto Lake, ...	2	4				8			
1090	Millar, James,	Newcastle River, ...	2	4				8			
1137	Miller, John	South of Salmon Beach, ...	2	4				8			
880	McLaggan, Alex.	Bartholomews River, ...	3½	4		14					
881	do do	Otter Brook, ...	2	4		8					
1016	do do	North of Renous River, ...	2	4		8					
1049	do do	Bartholomews River, ...	3	14	50	43	50	73	50		
941	McLean, Isaac	Little Forks, Salmon River, ...	3	4				12			
1015	McManamin, John	Little River, ...	2½	4				10			
1022	McDuff, John	New Canaan, ...	2	4				8			
1057	McGriggor, Isaac	Salmon River, (Q.)	3	4				12			
1061	McLean Duncan	South-East of Salmon River, ...	2	4				8			
1081	McLeod, George	Molus River, ...	2	4		8					
1082	do do	do	2	4		8		16			
1158	McAdam, John	Digdeguash Lakes, ...	4	4				16			
943	Nason, Thomas	Maranzey Brook, ...	2	4		8					
1110	do do	do	2	4		8		16			
997	Nelson, John	West of Nerepis Road, ...	2	4				8			
982	O'Brien, John E.	West of Bathurst Road, ...	5½	4		22					
983	do do	Nepisiguit River, ...	3	4		12		34			
853	Polley, James	New Canaan, ...	2	6	50			13			
	Forward,										

CROWN LAND OFFICE—APPENDIX H.

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 1.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
877	Pickard, John, Jr.	McCallum's Brook,	10	$4	$40
878	do do	Young's Brook,	3½	4	14
1003	do do	Salmon River, (Va.)	2	4	10 8
1006	do do	do do	3	4	12
920	Perley, William E.	Oromocto,	2	4	8
960	do do	South Branch Oromocto,	2	4	8
1060	do do	North-West Oromocto,	2	4	8
1157	do do	North of North Branch Salmon River,	2½	4	10
946	Polley, Robert	North of New Cannan,	2	8	50 17
954	do do	New Canaan River,	2	10	50 21
1045	do do	do do	2½	4	10
984	Power, James	Pokmouche,	2	4	
1077	Price, George W.	Young's Creek,	2	4	
1152	Prescott, Gideon	Lumsden,	2	4	
1078	Parker, George, Jr.	Big Eskedelloc,	2	4	
876	Quinn, James	East of Nerepis,	2½	4	
1062	Quinn, William	East of Nerepis Road,	2	4	
1080	Ritchie, James	Dog Brook, Upsalquitch,	2	4	
1092	Reid, William	Young's Cove Creek,	2	4	
1122	Stevens, Stephen E.	Tobique,	4½	4	
928	Smith, George	Nepisiquit River,	3	4	12
1097	do do	Tracady River,	2½	4	10
1127	do do	North Branch Big Tracady,	3	4	12
879	Smith Wm. S.	Jacquet River,	2	4	
959	Sutherland, James	Kouchibouguac River,	2	22	
975	Smith, James	Head of Buctouche,	2	4	

										34		
										48		
										8		
										8		
										8		
										8		
										10		
										8		
										8		
										8		
										18		
										34		
										8		
										44		
										8		

1000	Smith, David H.	St. Andrews Road, (Sunbury.)	2½	4						10		
1007	Sowerby, William	Coal Branch,	2½	4			10					
1008	do do	Richibucto River,	2	4			8					
1143	do do	do do	2	4			8			26		
1013	Savage, Ezekiel	Bear Brook,	2	27			54					
1032	do do	do	2	4			8			62		
1058	Scovil, Richard C.	South Branch Buctouche,	9	13	50					121	50	
1093	Snell, George	Gaspero River,	2	4						8		
1119	Smith, Harrison T.	Molus River,	2	4						8		
1130	Steeves, Lewis A.	East of Pollet River,	2	4						8		
1140	Steeves, Elisha S.	East of Coverdale,	4½	4						18		
910	Temple, Thomas	Munquart,	3	4			12					
1099	do do	Head of Keswick,	2½	4			10			22		
933	Taylor, Isaac S.	East Brook, (Sunbury.)	2	4			8					
1072	do do	Burpee's Brook,	2	4	10		8		20	16	20	
937	Todd, Freeman H.	Porter Settlement,	2	4			8					
973	do do	Chiputnecticook River,	2	4			8					
1159	do do	Digdeguash Lake,	2	4			8					
1160	do do	Dumfries,	2	4			8			32		
944	Tracey, Stephen	Southampton,	2	4			8					
945	do do	do	2	4			8			16		
969	Tower, William	West of Gaspero,	2	4						8		
1044	Teakles, Wm. L.	Calamingo,	2	4						8		
1053	Trites, John S.	Cocagne River,	2½	12						30		
1065	Tracey, George	Yoho,	3	4						12		
970	Tracey, Jeremiah, Jr.	East of Magaguadavic,	2	4						8		
1042	Tupper, James R.	South Newburg,	3	4						12		
1136	Walker, Edward	Bass River,	2	4			8					
1144	do do	Richibucto River,	2	4			8			16		
902	Wortman, Isaac	South of Tobique,	2	4			8					
	Forwrd,											

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 1.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MIL	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
1069	Wortman, Isaac	Salmon River, (Va.)	2	$4	$8
1070	do do	do do	2	4	8 $24
961	Woods. Francis	Nerepis.	2	4	8
1048	West, John, Jr.,	New Canaan, ...	2	4	8
1051	Winslow, Francis E.	Cain's River, ...	3	4	12
1075	Wark, David	Coal Branch	3	4	12
1139	Watson. John	Washademoak, ...	2	4	8
1086	Yerxa, Samuel	South Branch Becaguimec.	2	7 55	15 10
		Totals,	739½		3701 70
		Deduct Deposits paid in on or before October 1863,			94
					$3607 70

ABSTRACT.

662½	$4			$2650
11	4	05	$44 55	
6	4	10	24 60	
2	5		10	
5	6		30	
2	6	50	13	
4	7	55	30 20	
4	8	50	34	
2	10	50	21	
2½	12		30	
9	13	50	121 50	
3	14	50	43 50	
2½	16	50	41 25	
2	17		34	
3	20	50	61 50	
2	21		42	
2	22		44	
4	24	90	99 60	
3	25		75	
2	27		54	
2	29		58	
2	34		68	
3	36		72	1051 70
	Average Rate $5 and a fraction per square mile...			$3701 70

CLASS 2.

From 1st July to 31st October 1864.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
463	Alexander, Thomas	Shin Creek.	2	$4	$8
464	do do	do	2	4	8
465	do do	do	2	4	8
466	do do	do	2	4	8 $32
586	Atherton, Thos. C.	Griers Creek,	4	4	16
587	do do	Southampton,	2	4	8
588	do do	do	2	4	8
589	do do	do	2	4	8
590	do. do	do	2	4	8
591	do do	do	2	4	8
923	do do	Tobique,	3	4	12 68
751	Arbuckle, James	Iron bound Cove,	2	4	8
760	Alexander, Thos. J.	Shin Creek.	2	4	8
850	Ackerman, Nelson	Gaspero,	4½	4	18
875	Alexander, Andrew	Shin Creek.	2	4 50	9
206	Bain, Hugh	6 Mile Brook.	2	4	8
207	do do	do	2	4	8
208	do do	McDonald's Brook,	4½	4	18
815	do do	6 Mile Brook,	3	4	12
838	do do	Semiwagan River.	2	4	8 54
414	Burpee, Isaac C.	McLeod Brook,	3	4	12
415	do do	N. E. of Gaspero,	2	4	8
416	do do	Trout Brook Gaspero.	3	4	12
774	do do	McLeod's Brook.	2	4	8

775	do do	Gaspero,	3	4	12 52
743	Butler, Walter S.	E. of Little River, (Sun.)	2	4	8 8
429	do do	Grand Lake,	2	4	8 16
475	Barker, Chas. B.	Burpee's Brook,	4½	4	18
476	do do	South West of Little River,	4	4	16 34
352	Bradbury, Isaac W.	Magaguadavic River,	2	4	8
353	do do	do do	4	4	16
354	do do	Little Magaguadavic Lake	2	7 50	15
541	do do	Pokiok River,	10	4 50	45
542	do do	do	2	28 50	57
543	do do	do	2	4	8
544	do do	do	2	4	8
545	do do	do	4	4	16
546	do do	do	2	4	8
547	do do	do	2	4	8
880	do do	Lake Stream, (Mag'c.)	7½	4	30
881	do do	Magaguadavic River,	2	4	8 227
355	Barry, Thomas	do do	2	4	8
356	do do	do do	2	4	8
357	do do	West of do do	2	4	8
358	do do	Lake Stream, (Mag'c.)	2	4	8
359	do do	Davis Brook,	2	4	8
360	do do	McDonald Stream,	2	4	8
361	do do	Piskehegan River,	2	4	8
362	do do	do do	2½	4	10
363	do do	do do	3½	4	14
364	do do	do do	2½	4	10
365	do do	do do	2	4	8
366	do do	do do	3½	4	14
367	do do	do do	2	4	8 120
	Forward,				

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
438	Branscombe, Arthur, Jr.,	New Canaan,	2	$4	$8
439	do do	Coal Creek,	2	4	8
767	do do	do	5	4	20 $36
551	Bull, Abner	Northampton,	2	9 75	19 50
400	Bailey, Gideon. D.	Lake Stream,	9	4	36
401	do. do	do	3	4	12
402	do do	South of Lake Stream,	4½	4	18
403	do do	Salmon River,	3	4	12
404	do do	Newcastle River,	3	4	12
405	do do	do	2½	4	10
406	do do	South-West of North Forks,	3	4	12
742	do do	Newcastle River,	2½	4	10
750	do do	do	5½	4	22
829	do do	Lake Stream,	2	4	8
830	do do	do	3	4	12 164
573	Brown, Fred. W.	Little River, (Va.)	2½	4	10
574	do do	do do	6	4	24
575	do do	Dead Brook,	4½	4	18
576	do do	Comb's Brook,	2	4	8
577	do do	Mill Stream,	3	4	12
759	do do	Dead Brook,	2	4	8 80
654	Barker, James W.	Little River,	3	42	126
748	Bridges, Thos.	do	7	9 50	66
758	Burpee, Stephen G.	County Line, (Va.), and Carleton,	8	4	32
851	do do	North-West of Tobique,	2	4	8 40
812	Brown, Robert	Coal Branch,	4	4	16

835	Burchill, George	Little South Wsst	3	4	12
836	do do	do	2	4	8
867	do do	do	3	4	12
871	do do	do	4½	4	18 50
823	Burpee, F.	Gaspero River,	3	34	12
840	Barker, Spafford	Tobique,	3	4	12
856	do do	3 Brooks, Tobique,	3	4	12 24
879	Burpee, W. A.	Rear of Carlow,	2	10 50	21
630	Beveridge, Benjamin	Muinec River	2	4	8
631	do do	Three Brooks,	2	4	8
632	do do	Quaker Brook,	2	4	8
633	do do	Pokiok, (Tobique)	3	4	12
634	do do	do do	8	4	32
635	do do	Tobique,	2	4	8
636	do do	do	4	4	16
637	do do	do	3	4	12
638	do do	do	2	4	8
639	do do	do	3	4	12
640	do do	do	2½	4	10
641	do do	do	2	4	8
642	do do	East of R. St. John,	3	4	12
786	do do	Gulquac,	2½	4	10
787	do do	Otellock,	2½	4	10
828	do do	East of Tobique,	2	4	8
863	do do	Right hand bra. Tobique,	4½	4	18 200
49	Crocker, Rowland	South of Renous River,	4½	4	18
141	Crocker, Robinson	Renous River,	2	4	8
181	Curran, Terrence	St. Nicholas River,	2½	4	10
182	do do	do do	3	4	12
183	do do	do do	2	4	8 30
	Forward,				

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				£ s d
233	Cail, Thomas	Coal Branch, ...	2	$4	8 8
724	do	do do	2½	4	10
725	do	do do	2	4	8
290	Clain, LeBaron	Calamingo, ...	2	4	8
350	Campbell, Rowland	Bonny River, ...	2	4	10 8
417	Coyle, Robert	New Canaan, ...	2	4	8
430	Currier, Daniel	Swan Creek, ...	2	4	8
450	Coy, James	do do	2	4	8
24	Caie, William, S.	Bay du Vin, ...	2	4	8
25	do do	do do	2	4	8
26	do do	Kouchibouguac River, ...	2	4	8
27	do do	do do	3	4	12
28	do do	do do	3	4	12
29	do do	do do	10	4	40
30	do do	do do	2	4	8
269	do do	do do	3	4	12
270	do do	Portage River, ...	2	4	8
271	do do	Kouchibouguac River, ...	3	4	12
272	do do	do do	4½	4	18
273	do do	do do	2	4	8
274	do do	do do	2	4	8
275	do do	do do	2	4	8
276	do do	do do	2½	5	10
277	do do	do do	2½	4	10
278	do do	do do	2	4	8
279	do do	do do	2	4	8
		do do	2	4	8

280	Caie, William S.	Kouchibouguac River, ...	3	4	12	
281	do do	do do	2½	4	10	
282	do do	do do	2	4	8	
283	do do	do do	2	4	8	
284	do do	do do	5½	4	22	
285	do do	do do	2	4	8	
286	do do	do do	2	4	8	
287	do do	Tweedie's Brook, ...	2	4	8	
729	do do	Kouchibouguac, ...	2	4	8	
731	do do	do	2	4	8	306
580	Corbett, Andrew	Otnabog, ...	3	4	12	
581	do do	do	2	4	8	20
368	Curran, Edward	River St. Croix, ...	2	4	8	
369	do do	do	2½	4	10	
370	do do	Canoose River, ...	2	4	8	
371	do do	Pirate Brook, ...	4	4	16	
372	do do	Palfry Brook, ...	2½	4	10	
373	do do	Grand Scoodic River, ...	2½	4	10	
374	do do	Monument Brook, ...	2	4	8	
384	do do	Goat Brook, ...	2	4	8	78
390	Corey, Jacob	South of New Canaan, ...	2	4	8	
391	do do	New Canaan, ...	2	4	8	
392	do do	do	4½	4	18	
756	do do	North of New Canaan.	2	4	8	42
498	Connell, George H.	Tompkins' Brook, ...	2½	4	10	
499	do do	Northampton, ...	2	4	8	
500	do do	do	2	4	8	
501	do do	North Branch Becaguimec, ...	6	4	24	
502	do do	do do	4½	4	18	
503	do do	do do	2½	4	10	
	Forward.					

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
	Forward,				$812	
504	Connell, George H.	South Branch, Becaguimec, ...	3	$4	12	
505	do do	Becaguimec, ...	3	4	18	
506	do do	do	4½	4	8	
507	do do	do	2	4	8	136
508	do do	do	2	4	12	
608	Conner, James	North Forks, New Canaan, ...	3	4	12	
609	do do	Castaway Brook, ...	3	4	8	32
610	do do	Gaspero, ...	2	4		22
752	Campbell, John	Maquapit, ...	2	11		8
789	Coburn, Moses H.	Little River, ...	2	4	8	
832	Caldwell, Robert	Right hand branch, Tobique, ...	2	4	8	16
833	do do	Tobique, ...	2	4		8
859	Carleton, Moses	Cradle Brook, ...	2	4	8	
234	Desbrisay, L. P. W.	South of Bay du Vin River, ...	2	4	8	
235	do do	Kouchibouguac & Barnabys.	6	4	24	
236	do do	Kouchibouguac.	3	4	12	
237	do do	do	3	4	12	
238	do do	do	3	4	12	
239	do do	do	2	4	8	
240	do do	do	4	4	16	
241	do do	Kouchibouguacis, ...	7½	4	30	
242	do do	do	6	4	24	
243	do do	do	2	4	8	
244	do do	do	5½	4	22	
245	do do	do	2	4	8	
246	do do	do				

247	do do	do	10	4	40	
248	do do	do	2	4	8	
249	do do	do	2	4	8	
250	do do	do	4	4	16	
251	do do	do	3	4	12	
252	do do	Kouchibouguacis & Aldouane, ...	2	4	8	
253	do do	Head of Richibucto River, ...	4½	4	18	
254	do do	Richibucto River.	3	4	12	
255	do do	do do	2	4	8	
256	do do	do do	5	4	20	
257	do do	do do	3	4	12	
258	do do	do do	2	4	8	
259	do do	N. Branch do.	3½	4	14	
260	do do	Coal Branch, ...	4	4	16	
261	do do	South of Richibucto River, ...	2	4	8	
262	do do	Coal Branch, ...	3	4	12	
263	do do	S. Forks do.	2	4	8	
264	do do	do do.	2	4	8	
265	do do	Bass River, ...	2	4	8	
266	do do	do	2	4	8	
267	do do	Aldouane River, ...	3½	4	14	
268	do do	South of Richibucto River, ...	2	4	8	38
47	Dunn, Robert, Jr.	Sabbys River, ...	6½	4	26	
48	do do	do	4½	4	18	
418	do do	Nevers Brook, ...	2	4	8	
419	do do	Big Forks, do	2½	4	10	
420	do do	do do	3	4	12	
421	do do	do do	6½	4	26	
422	do do	do do	3	4	12	
423	do do	do do	8½	4	34	
	Forward,					

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
424	Dunn, Robert, Jr.	Big Forks, Nevers Brook, ...	6	$4	$24
749	do do	Gaspero River, ...	3	4	12
886	do do	Beaver Brook, ...	2½	4	10
163	Doherty, Wm.	St. Nicholas River, ...	7½	4	30
225	Davis, Alfred	Magaguadavic River, (N. E. Bra)	2	4	8
299	Davidson, Wm.	Salmon River, (St. John)	2	4	8
300	do do	Londonderry, ...	5	4	20
431	Darrah, James	Forks of Salmon River, ...	9½	4	38
432	do do	Nevers Brook, ...	2	4	8
440	Day, Nathan	Burpee's Brook, (Sun.)	6	9	54
441	do do	Little River, (Sun.)	3	4	12
753	do do	do do	2	4	10 8
443	Day, Solomon	S. Forks, Salmon River, ...	3	4	12
449	Day, David	S. E. of Salmon River, ...	2	4	8
451	Dewitt, Charles	Shin Creek, ...	3	4	12
583	Dewitt, John	S. Branch Lake, ...	2½	4	10
584	do do	do do	2	4	8
827	do do	Scoullar's Brook, ...	6	4	24
226	Davidson, Hugh	Pollet River, ...	2	4	8
227	do do	do	2	4	8
744	do do	E. of Pollet River, ...	2	4	8
792	Dickenson, John	Richibucto River, ...	3	4	12
623	Dowling, Thomas	E. of Portage Road, ...	3	4	12
624	do do	Cross Creek, ...	4	4	16
625	do do	Penniac, ...	5	4	20
626	do do	Nackawicac, ...	3	4	12

AMOUNT.		
		192
		30
		8
		28
		46
20	74	20
		12
		8
		12
		42
		16
		8
		12

627	do	do	1st Eel River Lake, ...	2	4		8			
628	do	do	Head of Wapskehegan, ...	5	4		20			
629	do	do	Wapskehegan, ...	4	4		16			
644	do	do	Eel River, ...	2½	6	50	16	25		
645	do	do	Eel River Lake, ...	2	6		12			
646	do	do	Little River, ...	9	10	50	94	50		
740	do	do	Gulquac, ...	8½	4		34			
801	do	do	Grand River, ...	4	4		16			
816	do	do	S. Branch Becaguimec, ...	2½	10	50	26	25		
847	do	do	River de Chute (Va.)	9	4		36			
884	do	do	Little River, (Va.)	2	4		8			
885	do	do	Three Brooks, ...	4½	4		18			
924	do	do	Riley Brook, ...	3	4		12		377	
578	Deplissey, Chas. E.		N. W. Oromocto, ...	4½	4				18	
385	Eastman, Jacob		River St. Croix, ...	2	4		8			
708	do	do	2nd Scoodic Lake, ...	2	4		8		16	
694	Estabrooks, Tierney		Bear Brook, ...	3	4		12			
695	do	do	do do	2	4		8		20	
162	Fowler, James		Kouchibouguacis, ...	3	4		12			
163	do	do	do	3	4		12			
906	do	do	Sabbies River, ...	2	4		8		32	
411	Ferguson, David		Swan Creek, ...	2	5				10	
478	Fulton, William		Newcastle, ...	4½	4		18			
810	do	do	N. E. of Little River, ...	2	4		8		26	
598	Flemming, John		Maransey Brook, ...	2	6	50			13	
35	Ferguson, John		Belledune River.	3½	4		14			
36	do	do	Tattagouche, ...	3	4		12			
37	do	do	do	2	4		8			
38	do	do	Middle River, ...	3	4		12			
39	do	do	Pabineau River, ...	2	4		8			
		Forward,								

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
40	Ferguson, John	Pabineau River, ...	3	$4	$12
41	do do	Nepisiguit River, ...	3	4	12
42	do do	do do	2	4	8
43	do do	do do	2	4	8
44	do do	Bass River, ...	6	4	24
45	do do	do do	3	4	12
746	do do	do do	3	4	12
736	do do	Nigadoo River, ...	3	4	12
737	do do	Nepisiguit, ...	3	4	12
854	do do	do	4	4 10	16 40 182 40
479	Fulton, Francis	Coy Brook, ...	2	4	8
480	do do	do do	3	4	12
481	do do	Lake Stream, ...	4½	4	18
482	do do	do do	2	4	8
483	do do	S. E. of do	2	4	8
484	do do	Salmon River, ...	4½	4	18 72
599	Ferguson, Samuel	S. Forks do.	4½	4	18
600	do do	Little River, ...	4½	4	18
601	do do	do do	3	4	12
602	do do	do do	2	4	8
603	do do	do do	2	4	8
604	do do	do do	3	4	12
605	do do	do do	4	4	16
606	do do	do do	4	4	16
607	do do	Fork Brook, Little River, ...	4½	4	18 126
611	Ferguson, James	Salmon River, ...	2½	4	10

612	do do	Maquapit River, ...	3	4	12 22
861	Ferris, John	Gaspero, ...	3	4	12
862	do do	do	6	4	24
887	do do	do	3	4	12 48
864	Fulton, Robert	N. W. of Jaquet River	2	4	8
911	do do	Upsalquitch, ...	4½	4	18 26
3	Gibson, Alexander.	East of Upper Nashwaak, ...	9	4	36
4	do do	West of do	4	4	16
5	do do	Upper Nashwaak, ...	2	4	8
6	do do	do	8	4	32
7	do do	do	2	4	8
8	do do	do	7½	4	30
9	do do	Nashwaak, ...	10	4	40
10	do do	do	10	4	40
783	do do	E. of do.	9	4	36 246
291	Gillmor, A. H.	Clarence Brook, ...	2½	4	10
292	do do	do do	3	4	12 22
335	Gilmore, Alfred	Magaguadavic, ...	2	4	8
336	do do	do	2	4	8
337	do do	Piskehegan, ...	2	4	8 24
466	Gray, John	Otnabog, ...	2	4	8
467	do do	Rockwell, ...	2	4	8 16
579	Grieves, William	Swan Creek, ...	2	5	10
582	do do	N. of Salmon River, ...	4½	4	18
585	do do	Southforks, Salmon River	3½	4	14 42
768	Gough, Jacob C.	Renous River, ...	6	4	24
769	do do	6 Mile Brook, ...	4½	4	18 42
820	Gibson, David	Southampton, ...	2	4	8
843	Gaunce, Isaac	Mamozekel, ...	3	4	12
312	Gillmor, Daniel	Magaguadavic River, ...	2	4	8
	Forward,				

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
313	Gillmor, Daniel	Magaguadavic River	2	$4	8
314	do do	do do	2	4	8
315	do do	do do	2	4	8
316	do do	N. E. of Magaguadavic, ...	3	4	12
317	do do	W. of Magaguadavic, ...	3	4	12
318	do do	Magaguadavic Lake, ...	2	4	8
319	do do	McDougal Lake, ...	3	4	12
320	do do	do do	5½	4	22
321	do do	do do	6	4	24
322	do do	McDougal Stream, ...	2½	4	10
323	do do	McDougal Lake Stream, ...	3	4	12
324	do do	McDougal Stream, ...	2	4	8
325	do do	do do	2½	4	10
326	do do	do do	2	4	8
327	do do	McDougal Inlet, ...	2	4	8
328	do do	do do	5	4	20
329	do do	Piskehegan River, ...	2	4	8
330	do do	do do	2	4	8
331	do do	do do	2	4	8
332	do do	do do	2	4	8
333	do do	Kedron, ...	3	4	12
334	do do	do	2	4	8
386	do do	Magaguadavic Lake, ...	2	4	8
877	Grimmer, Geo. S.	W. of Magaguadavic, ...	2	4	8
671	Hutchinson, Robert	Salmon River, ...	2	4	8
672	do do	do do	3½	4	14

								258
								8
								22
785	Hartt, William	Foley Brook, ...	2	4	8			
696	do do	Salmon River, (Va.)	3	4	12			20
727	Hunter, George	Maquapit, ...	2½	4	10			10
129	Harley, John	Tomogonops, ...	2	4	8			
130	do do	Renous, ...	3	4	12			
131	do do	South Branch Renous, ...	3	4	12			
132	do do	Upper Cain's River, ...	2	4	8			
133	do do	Cain's River, ...	4½	4	18			
134	do do	6 Mile Brook, ...	2	4	8			
228	do do	Barnaby's River, ...	3	4	12			78
387	Hartt, George H.	Magaguadavic Lake, ...	2	7	50	15		
412	do do	East Branch New Canaan, ...	2½	4		10		
613	do do	Little River, ...	2	4		8		
617	do do	West of Queen's Lake, ...	2	4		8		
673	do do	Otnabog, ...	2	41		82		
916	do do	Little River, ...	2	4		8		131
407	Hoben, George W.	Salmon River, ...	2	7		14		
408	do do	Trout Brook, ...	2	9		18		
409	do do	do do	2	10		20		
681	do do	North of Salmon, River, ...	2	4		8		
682	do do	South Forks, ...	4	4		16		
683	do do	do do	6	4		24		
684	do do	Salmon River, ...	3	4		12		
685	do do	do do	3	4		12		
686	do do	do do	3	4		12		
687	do do	do do	2	4		8		
688	do do	do do	3	4		12		
689	do do	do do	3	4		12		
690	do do	Coal Creek, ...	2	4		8		
691	do do	do do	2½	4		10		
	Forward,							

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
	Forward,					
692	Hoben, George W.	Pleasant Brook, ...	3	$4	$12	198
757	Hill, H. N.	Schoodic Lake, ...	2	4		8
912	Hazen, Ward C.	E. of Tobique, ...	3	4		12
658	Harding, Jesse	Catamaran Brook, ...	3	4	12	
659	do do	Dungarvon River, ...	3	4	12	
660	do do	Bighole Brook, ...	2	4	8	
661	do do	do do	2	4	8	
662	do do	Cains River, ...	3	4	12	
663	do do	do do	2	4	8	
664	do do	do do	6	4	24	
665	do do	E. of 6 Mile Brook, ...	2	4	8	
666	do do	Trout Brook, Cains River, ...	3	4	12	
667	do do	Muzroll Brook, ...	3	4	12	
668	do do	McKenzie Brook, ...	2	4	8	
669	do do	S. W. Miramichi, ...	2½	4	10	
670	do do	Prices Brook, ...	3	4	12	
712	do do	McKinley Brook, ...	3	4	12	
713	do do	Porter's Brook, ...	3	4	12	
795	do do	Cains River, ...	3	4	12	
796	do do	Nepisiguit Brook, ...	3	4	12	194
699	Hatheway, Geo. L.	Young's Brook, ...	3	30	90	
888	do do	Cross Creek, ...	2	4	8	
891	do do	McKenzie Brook, ...	2	4	8	
892	do do	Collums Creek, ...	3	4	12	
893	do do	Penniac, ...	6½	4	26	
894	do do	do	3	4	12	

895	do do	do	3	4	12	
896	do do	do	2	4	8	
897	do do	do	2	4	8	
898	do do	5 Mile Brook, Nashwaak, ...	2	4	8	
899	do do	Young's Brook, ...	3	4	12	
900	do do	McCallum's Brook, ...	2	4	8	
901	do do	McKenzie Brook, ...	3	4	12	
902	do do	McKenzie Brook, ...	2	4	8	
903	do do	McCallum's Brook, ...	10	4	40	
904	do do	Young's Brook, ...	3½	4	14	
905	do do	Rear of Carlow, ...	2	4	8	294
96	Hutchison, Richard	Spruce Brook, Pokmouche, ...	5	4	20	
97	do do	North of Big Tracadie, ...	5	4	20	
98	do do	Tabucintac, ...	3	4	12	
99	do do	South of Tabucintac, ...	3	4	12	
100	do do	Burnt Church River, ...	2	4	8	
101	do do	North-West Mill Stream, ...	2	4	8	
102	do do	North-West Miramichi, ...	2	4	8	
103	do do	do do	2	4	8	
104	do do	Renous, ...	3	4	12	
105	do do	do	2	4	8	
106	do do	North Branch Renous, ...	3	4	12	
107	do do	Dungarvon, ...	6½	4	26	
108	do do	South Branch Renous, ...	6	4	24	
109	do do	Burnt Hill Brook, ...	2	4	8	
110	do do	do do	2	4	8	
111	do do	do do	2	4	8	
112	do do	do do	2	4	8	
113	do do	Clear Water Brook, ...	2	4	8	
114	do do	Cain's River, ...	3	4	12	
	Forward,					

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
	Forward,					
115	Hutchison, Richard	N. Branch Cain's River.	3	$4	$12	
116	do do	Gordon's Brook, ...	3	4	12	
117	do do	Muzroll's Brook, ...	6	4	24	
118	do do	Price's Brook, S. W.	2	4	8	
119	do do	Sabby's River, ...	3	4	12	
164	do do	Barnaby's River, ...	6	4	24	
165	do do	do do	3	4	12	
166	do do	do do	3	4	12	
196	do do	Bass River, ...	4	4	16	
776	do do	Pokmouche River, ...	4½	4	18	
777	do do	Tabucintac, ...	5	4	20	
778	do do	S. Bra. Big Sevogle, ...	3	4	12	
779	do do	do do	3	4	12	
780	do do	do do	3	4	12	
781	do do	Dungarvon, ...	3	4	12	
782	do do	Cains River, ...	3	4	12	
794	do do	N. W. Mill Stream, ...	3	4	12	
805	do do	Crocker's Lake, ...	2	4	8	
814	do do	River du Cache, ...	2	4	8	
834	do do	Dungarvon, ...	6	4	24	
882	do do	N. of Burnt Church River	2	4	8	
883	do do	Sevogle, ...	3	4	12	
907	do do	Pokmouche, ...	5½	4	22	
908	do do	Renous River, ...	3½	4	14	568
693	Ingraham, Benjamin	Shugomoc.	4	4	16	
11	do do	do	2½	4	10	

12	do do	do	3½	4	14	40
301	Johnson, Samuel	Magaguadavic River, ...	2	4	8	
302	do do	do do	2	4	8	
303	do do	Lake Stream do	2	4	8	
304	do do	Piskehegan, ...	2½	4	10	
305	do do	do	2	4	8	
306	do do	do	2	4	8	
307	do do	do	2	4	8	
308	do do	do	2	4	8	
309	do do	East of Kedron Lake, ...	2	4	8	
310	do do	East Branch Kedron	2½	4	10	84
1	Jones, Thomas	Grandmanan, ...	2	4		8
2	Kelly, Benjamin F.	Shugomoc, ...	3½	4		14
348	Knight, Justus E.	Musquash River, ...	2	4	8	
349	do do	do do	2	4	8	
726	do do	West Branch Musquash River, ...	2	13	26	
806	do do	Musquash, ...	2	4	8	50
398	Kingston, J. W.	South of New Canaan, ...	2	4	8	
399	do do	Long's Creek, (Q.)	2	4	8	16
413	Kelly, Rebecca	North West Oromocto, ...	7	20		140
453	Kelly, John H.	Nerepis Road, ...	2	4		8
614	Kilburn, Benjamin.	Nackawicac, ...	2	4		8
763	Kincaid, James	East Branch New Canaan, ...	2	4		8
338	Lawrence, Bela R.	Crooked Creek, ...	2	4	8	
339	do do	do do	2	4	8	
340	do do	New River, ...	2½	4	10	26
382	Lister, George	North-East Branch Magaguadavic, ...	2	4	8	
383	do do	do do	2	4	8	16
437	Lloyd, James	Gaspero River, ...	7½	4		30
454	Leckey, Robert, Jr.	Coal Creek, ...	2	4	8	
	Forward,					

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
	Forward,					
455	Leckey, Robert, Jr.	Coal Creek,	2	$4	$8	
869	do do	do	2	4	8	24
461	Leckey, Hugh, Jr.	S. of Coal Creek,	2	4	8	
462	do do	Coal Creek,	2	4	8	16
597	Larlee, Elijah	Miramec River,	2	4		8
652	Long, Chas. A.	Hanwell,	2	4		8
653	Lutz, William	Turtle Creek,	2½	4		10
674	Letson, Fra. J.	Tabusintac River,	2	4		8
772	Lipsett, John	Lower N. Bra. New Canaan,	3	4		12
842	Langen, Isaiah	Gaspero River,	2	4		8
915	Leckey, William, Jr.	S. E. of Coal Creek,	2	4		8
50	Mitchell, Peter	Cowassaget Brook,	2	4	8	
51	do do	Renous,	3	4	12	
52	do do	Renous & Dungarvon,	4½	4	18	
53	do do	Dungarvon,	3	4	12	
54	do do	Burnt-hill Brook,	2	4	8	
55	do do	N. Bra. Cains River,	3	4	12	
56	do do	Muzroll Brook,	3	4	12	
57	do do	do do	3	4	12	
58	do do	Upper S. W. Miramichi,	2	4	8	
714	do do	S. W. Miramichi,	2	4	8	
747	do do	Sabbie's River, W. Bra.	3	4	12	
811	do do	Upper S. W. Miramichi,	4	4	16	138
509	Munro, David	Nackawicac River,	2	4	8	
510	do do	do do	5½	4	22	
511	do do	do do	2	4	8	

512	do do	Brighton,	2	4		8	
513	do do	N. Bra. Becaguimec,	2	4		8	
514	do do	Becaguimec,	3	4		12	
515	do do	do	4	4		16	
516	do do	do	5½	4		22	
517	do do	do	4	4		16	
732	do do	S. Newburg Road,	2	4		8	
745	do do	W. of Tobique,	2	4	50	9	137
377	Murchie, James	River St. Croix,	2	4		8	
378	do do	Canoose River,	2	4		8	
379	do do	Chiputnecticook River,	2½	4		10	26
485	Miller, Alexr.	S. Bra. Newcastle,	2	17			34
620	Maher, Joseph	Serpentine River,	3	4		12	
621	do do	Right hand Bra. Tobique,	2	4		8	
622	do do	Head of Salmon River,	6	4		24	44
120	Morrison, Alexr.	Tabucintac,	3	4		12	
121	do do	Little S. West,	3	4		12	
122	do do	Renous,	3	4		12	
123	do do	do	6	4		24	
124	do do	do	3	4		12	
125	do do	do	3	4		12	
126	do do	Dungarvon,	3	4		12	
127	do do	6 Mile Brook,	3	4		12	
128	do do	S. W. Miramichi,	3	4		12	
229	do do	Barnabys,	4½	4		18	
230	do do	Semiwagan,	3	4		12	
231	do do	Bay du Vin River,	3	4		12	
722	do do	Renous,	3	4		12	
723	do do	Semiwagan,	3	4		12	
771	do do	Little S. West,	8	4		32	
	Forward,						

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
797	Morrison, Alexr.	N. Bra. Renous, ...	3	$4	$12
798	do do	do do	3	4	12
817	do do	Renous, ...	3	4	12
818	do do	Semiwagan, ...	2½	4	10
819	do do	Bay du Vin River, ...	3	4	12
837	do do	Little S. West, ...	2½	4	10
848	do do	Catamaran Brook, ...	3	4	12
857	do do	N. Bra. Burnt Church River, ...	2	4	8
858	do do	Tabucintac, ...	2	4	8
917	do do	Semiwagan, ...	2	4	8
918	do do	N. E. of Bighole Brook, ...	3	4	12
788	do do	Tabucintac, ...	6	4	24 360
232	Myshrall, Joseph	Kouchibouguac River, ...	2	4	8
728	do do	North of do.	2	4	8
730	do do	do do	2	4	8 24
197	Muirhead, William	Barnaby's, ...	2	4	8
198	do do	do	6	4	24
199	do do	do	2½	4	10
200	do do	Black River, ...	4½	4	18
201	do do	do do	2	4	8
202	do do	Bay du Vin River, ...	3	4	12
203	do do	do do	3	4	12
204	do do	do do	2	4	8
205	do do	Bay du Vin, ...	2	4	8
209	do do	Cains River, ...	3	4	12
210	do do	Muzroll Brook, ...	2	4	8

211	do do	do do	3	4	12
212	do do	do do	2	4	8
[illegible]	do do	do do	2	4	8
214	do do	S. W. Miramichi, ...	3	4	12
215	do do	Sabbies River, ...	4½	4	18
216	do do	do do	2	4	8
217	do do	do do	3	4	12
[illegible]	do do	do do	3	4	12
219	do do	do do	2	4	8
220	do do	do do	3	4	12
221	do do	do do	3	4	12
222	do do	East Branch do.	3	4	12
223	do do	do do	3	4	12
733	do do	S. Branch Muzroll Brook, ...	2	4	8
734	do do	Bay du Vin, ...	3	4	12
773	do do	Dungarvon, ...	3	4	12
841	do do	Middle Bra. Barnabys, ...	3	4	12
852	do do	Right hand Bra. do.	3	4	12
866	do do	E. of Barnabys, ...	2	4	8
914	do do	S. of S. W. Miramichi, ...	2½	4	10
920	do do	Seely's Brook, Little S. W.	2	4	8
921	do do	Barnaby's, ...	2	4	8 364
521	Murray, Thomas	2 Brooks, Tobique, ...	2	5	10
522	do do	N. W. Nackawickac, ...	2	4	8
523	do do	Little N. W. do.	2	4	8
524	do do	Nackawickac, ...	4	4	16
525	do do	Southampton, ...	2	4	8
526	do do	do	2	4	8
527	do do	do	2½	4	10
528	do do	do	2	4	8
	Forward,				

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
529	Murray, Thomas	Southampton,	3	$4	$12
530	do do	do	2	4	8
531	do do	Becaguimec,	4½	4	18
532	do do	do	3	4	12
533	do do	do	3	4	12
534	do do	do	7½	4	30
535	do do	do	3½	4	14
536	do do	do	2	4	8
537	do do	do	3	4	12
538	do do	2 Brooks,	4½	4	18
709	do do	Right hand Branch, Tobique,	4½	4	18 238
561	Morrow, Geo. D.	Beaver Brook, (Va.)	4½	4	18
562	do do	Grand River,	3	4	12
563	do do	Green River,	3½	4	14
564	do do	do	4	4	16 60
770	Moffat, George	Jacquet River,	3	4	12
853	Millar, John	Tracady,	2	4	8
870	do do	Pabineau,	2½	4	10 18
922	Murphy, John	Sand Brook,	2	4	05 8 10
552	Morrow, George	Nerepis Road,	2½	4	10
553	do do	do do	2	4	8
554	do do	Swan Creek,	2	4	8
555	do do	Greenfield,	2	4	8
556	do do	S. Branch Oromocto,	2	4	8
557	do do	Brizley Creek,	2	4	8
558	do do	Yoho,	2	4	8

559	do do	Image Creek,	3	4	12
560	do do	Geary,	4	4	16 86
138	Mitchell, Jas. S.	Dungarvon,	2	4	8
15	McLeod, George	Portage River,	3	4	12
16	do do	do do	2½	4	10
839	do do	Kouchibouguacis,	3	8	24 46
21	McAdam, John	Digdeguash Lake,	4	4	16
375	do do	Monument Brook,	2	4	8
376	do do	do do	2	4	8 32
139	McLaughlin, Daniel	Cains River,	3	4	12
410	McLean, Archd. G.	Beaver Brook, Little Forks,	6	4	24
444	McCallum, Guy	Lake Stream,	2	4	8
445	do do	Gaspero,	2	4	8
446	do do	Long Creek, Salmon River,	2	4	8
849	do do	S. of Cains River,	2	4	8 32
452	McGrigor, Isaac	Salmon River, (Q.)	3	4	12
477	McDonald, Roderic	Little River,	2½	4	50 11 25
539	McBean, John	McBeans Brook,	8½	4	34
540	do do	McKenzie's Brook,	3	4	12 46
741	McLean, Duncan F.	Coal Creek,	3	4	12
762	McKinney, William	Clones,	2	4	05 8 10
766	McLean, Archd. G.	Head of Coal Creek,	2½	4	10
831	do do	Lake Stream,	3	4	12 22
61	McLaggan, Alexr.	Renous River,	3	4	12
62	do do	do do	3	4	12
63	do do	do do	2	4	8
64	do do	Renous & Southwest,	3	4	12
65	do do	Dungarvon,	6	4	24
66	do do	do	6	4	24
67	do do	do	3	4	12
	Forward,				

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
68	McLaggan, Alexr.	Dungarvon, ...	3	$4	$12
69	do do	do	2	4	8
70	do do	do	3	4	12
71	do do	do	3	4	12
72	do do	Bartholomews, ...	7½	4	30
73	do do	do	3	4	12
74	do do	do	3	4	12
75	do do	do	3	4	12
76	do do	do	2	4	8
77	do do	do	3	4	12
78	do do	do	2	4	8
79	do do	do	3½	4	14
80	do do	do	3	4	12
81	do do	Otter Brook do	3	4	12
82	do do	N. of Bartholomews, ...	2	4	8
83	do do	Bartholomews, ...	5	4	20
84	do do	Bighole Brook, (S. W.)	3	4	12
85	do do	Betts Mill Brook, ...	2	4	8
86	do do	do do	2	4	8
87	do do	Cains River, ...	3	4	12
88	do do	do	2	4	8
89	do do	S. W. Miramichi, ...	2	4	8
90	do do	do do	3	4	12
91	do do	do do	3	4	12
92	do do	do do	2	4	8
93	do do	do do	2	4	8

94	do	do	South of Miramichi, ...	2	4		8				
95	do	do	Sabbies River, ...	2	4		8				
224	do	do	Porter's Brook, ...	3	4		12				
716	do	do	Bartholomews, ...	6	4		24				
717	do	do	Renous, ...	3	4		12				
718	do	do	Doak's Brook, ...	2	4		8				
719	do	do	Betts' Mill Brook, ...	3	4		12				
720	do	do	Upper Cains River, ...	3	4		12				
739	do	do	Moore's Brook, ...	3	4		12				
765	do	do	S. of Cain's River, ...	2	4		8				
793	do	do	S. Branch Renous.	3	4		12				
825	do	do	Cain's River, ...	2	4		8			540	
656	McPherson, Chas.		Nackawicac, ...	2½	14		35				
657	do	do	Southampton, ...	2	4	25	8	50			
675	do	do	5 Mile Brook, ...	3	4		12				
676	do	do	Southampton, ...	2	4		8				
677	do	do	do	2	4		8				
678	do	do	do	2	4		8				
679	do	do	Prince William, ...	2	4		8				
680	do	do	Lake George, ...	6	4		24			111	50
34	McMillan, Miles		Burnt Land Brook, ...	6	4		24				
715	do	do	Salmon Brook, S. W.	2	46		92			116	
790	McLean, Hugh		Coal Creek, ...	2	4					8	
809	McLean, Enoch		S. of Cumberland Creek, ...	3	4					12	
825	McLean, John		McBean's Brook, ...	2	4					8	
288	Odell, Daniel J.		Musquash River	3	4	20				12	60
846	O'Brien, John E.		Nipisiguit River, ...	4½	4					18	
32	Price, Walter K.		S. W. Miramichi, ...	2	4					8	
33	Pond, John,		Big Hole Brook, ...	2	4					8	
298	Prescott, Moses,		Goose Creek, St. John, ...	2	4					8	
	Forward,										

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
341	Prescott, Gideon	Lumsden,	2	$4	$8
342	do do	S. of Long Lake, Lepreau,	2	4	8
343	do do	Clear Lake,	2½	4	10
344	do do	New River,	2	4	8
345	do do	do	3	4	12
346	do do	do	2	4	8
347	do do	do	2	4	8 62
388	Phillips, Robert	N. of New Canaan,	2	4	8
389	Polly, James	New Canaan River,	3	4	12
395	Parlee, A. N.	Thorn & Coy's Brook,	3	4	12
735	do do	N. W. of Mill Stream,	2	4	8
754	do do	Buctouche,	3½	6	21
755	do do	New Canaan,	3	6	20 18 60 59 60
397	Price, George W.	N. of New Canaan,	2	4	8
802	Pickard, John. Jr.	Sisson Branch,	3	4	12
803	do do	Little Tobique,	3	4	12
860	do do	Salmon River,	2½	4	10
565	do do	Shogomock,	3	5	15
566	do do	N. Bra. Becaguimec,	6	4	24
567	do do	N. E. of Odell River,	2	4	8
568	do do	Tobique,	2	4	8
569	do do	do	2	4	8
570	do do	Sutherland Brook, Salmon River,	3	4	12
571	do do	Beaver Brook, (Va.)	4½	4	18 127
615	Phillips, Jas. A.	Muinec River,	2	4	8
616	do do	Tobique,	4	4	16 24

572	Perley, Wm. E.	S. Bra. Oromocto,	2	4	8
655	do do	N. of N. Bra. Salmon Creek,	2½	8	20
702	do do	N. W. Oromocto,	7½	4	30
762	do do	Oromocto River,	2	4	8 66
647	Perley, Charles	Nackawicac,	2	4	8
648	do do	Southampton,	2	4	8
649	do do	Northampton,	2	4	8
650	do do	North of Monquart,	2	4	8
813	do do	Northampton,	2½	4	10 42
460	Quinn, James,	Mersereau Brook,	2½	14	35
791	do do	E. of Nerepis,	2½	4	10
804	do do	do do	2	4	8 53
651	Quinn, William,	E. of Nerepi Road,	2	4	8
135	Ritchie, David,	Cain's River,	2	4	8
136	do do	Sabbie's River,	4½	4	18
137	do do	E. Bra. do	2	4	8
826	do do	Bay du Vin River,	2	4	8 42
293	Reynolds, Wm. K.	Leproe River,	2	4	8
294	do do	do	4½	4	18
295	do do	do	3	4	12
296	do do	do	2	4	8
297	do do	do	2	4	8 54
425	Ryan, John H.	New Canaan,	3	4	12
472	Randall, Samuel	Burpee's Brook,	10	4	40
473	do do	do	3	4	12
474	do do	do	2	4	8 60
876	Ritchie, James	33 Mile Brook, Upsalquitch,	3	4	12
31	Smith George,	Teagues Brook, (Glo.)	2½	4	10
07	do do	Bathurst Road.	2½	4	10
819	do do	S. of New Bandon,	2	4	8 28
9	*Forward,*				

TIMBER LICENSES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,				
17	Sowerby, William	Coal Branch, ...	2	4	$8
18	do do	do	2	4	8
19	do do	do	6	4	24
20	do do	do	2	4	8
167	do do	Richibucto River, ...	2	4	8
168	do do	do do	2	4	8
169	do do	Coal Branch, ...	2	4	8
170	do do	do	3½	4	14
171	do do	do	2½	4	10
172	do do	Hudson Brook, ...	2	4	8
140	Saunders, Alexr.	Barnaby's River, ...	6	4	24
142	Sutton, John	E. of do.	3	4	12
173	Smith, Harrison T.	Richibucto River, ...	2	4	8
174	do do	do do	3	4	12
175	do do	do do	4	4	16
176	do do	Molus River, ...	3	4	12
177	do do	do	2	4	8
178	do do	do	2	4	8
179	do do	do	2	4	8
180	do do	Hudson's Brook, ...	2½	4	10
393	Secord, John	N. Forks, New Canaan, ...	2	4	8
394	do do	New Canaan, ...	2½	4 30	10 75
761	do do	N. Forks, New Canaan, ...	2½	4	10
396	Smith, David H.	St. Andrews Road, ...	2	5 50	11
447	Snell, George	Gaspero River, ...	2	4	8
448	do do	Coal Creek, ...	3	4	12

497	Smith, James	Head of Buctouche, ...	2	4			8		8	
855	Smith, John E.	S. Bra. Oromocto, ...	2½	4			10			
878	do do	Shin Creek, ...	2	4			8		18	
427	Snodgrass, John	S. of Cumberland Creek, ...	2	4			8			
428	do do	Young's Cove Creek, ...	2	14			28		36	
143	Scovil, William H.	Buctouche River, ...	2	4			8			
144	do do	do do	2	4			8			
145	do do	do do	4	4			16			
146	do do	do do	2	4			8			
147	do do	do do	2	4			8			
148	do do	do do	4½	4			18			
149	do do	do do	5½	4			22			
150	do do	do do	5	4			20			
151	do do	S. Branch Buctouche, ...	9	4			36			
152	do do	Cocagne River, ...	3½	4			14			
153	do do	do do	4	4			16			
154	do do	do do	6	4			24			
155	do do	do do	8	4			32			
156	do do	do do	8	4			32			
157	do do	do do	2½	4			10			
158	do do	Shediac River, ...	5	4			20			
159	do do	Scadouc, ...	2	4			8			
160	do do	do	7	4			28			
161	do do	Botsford, ...	2	4			8		336	
592	Stevens, Stephen E.	N. E. Branch Munquart, ...	4	4			16			
593	do do	Burnt Land Brook, ...	2	4			8			
594	do do	E. of Ottellock, ...	2	4			8			
595	do do	Odell River, ...	3	4			12			
596	do do	N. E. of do., ...	2	4			8		52	
700	Savage, Ezekiel	Little River	3	20			60			
	Forward,									

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
701	Savage, Ezekiel	Little River, ...	3	$11	$33
889	do do	Penniac, ...	6	4	24
890	do do	Bear Brook, ...	2	4	8 125
710	Smith, William S.	Clearwater Brook, ...	2	4	8
711	do do	Big Hole Brook, Jaquet River, ...	2	4	8
721	do do	N. Branch Benjamin R.	3	4	12
746	do do	Restigouche River, ...	2	4	8
799	do do	Jacquet River, ...	2	4	8
800	do do	Louison Creek, ...	4½	4	18
872	do do	N. W. Branch Upsalquitch, ...	2	4	8
873	do do	Ferguson Brook, do	3	4	12 82
821	Snell, William	N. of Gaspero, ...	2	4	8
822	do do	6 Mile Brook, ...	2	4	8
913	do do	Salmon River, ...	2	4	8 24
844	Smith, Thos. W.	Mamozekel, ...	4½	4	18
845	do do	do	3	4	12 30
22	Todd, Freeman H.	Digdeguash Lake, ...	2	4	8
23	do do	Dumfries, ...	2	4	8
380	do do	Chiputneticook River, ...	2	4	8
381	do do	Porter Settlement, ...	2	4	8 32
289	Tilton, John	Musquash River, ...	6½	4	26
351	Thomson, Robert	Clarence Brook, ...	5	4	20
442	Taylor, Isaac S.	East Brook, (Sun,)	2	4	8
858	Tower, William H.	W. of Gaspero, ...	2	4	8
485	Tracey, Joseph,	N. W. Oromocto, ...	7	4	28
487	Tracey, Jeremiah,	Oromocto, ...	2	4	8
488	do do	Lyon Stream, ...	2	4	8

489	do do	Big Oromocto Lake, ...	2	4		8		
490	do do	N. W. Oromocto, ...	3	4		12	36	
491	Tibbitts, James,	Bear Brook, (Sun.)	3	4			12	
548	do do	Andover, (Va.)	2	4		8		
549	do do	Little River, Restook, (Va.)	7½	4		30		
550	do do	Grand Falls, (Va.)	3	4		12	50	
618	Taylor, Nathan S.	N. Forks, New Canaan, ...	3	4			12	
643	Tupper, James R.	S. Newburg, ...	3	13	50		40	50
697	Temple Thomas,	Head of Keswick, ...	2½	4		10		
698	do do	Keswick River, ...	3½	4		14	24	
874	Tracey, Richardson,	S. of N. W. Oromocto, ...	3	4			12	
310	Vail, Solomon	Pratt's Brook, Magc.	2	4			8	
388	Vance, Hiram	Lake Stream, ...	3	31			93	
518	Vanwart, John G.	Garden's Creek, ...	2	4		8		
519	do do	do	3	4		12		
520	do do	do	2	4		8	28	
426	Verner, Thomas E.	Little River, (Sun.)	3	4			12	
13	Walker, Edward	Bass River, ...	6	4		24		
14	do do	do	6	4		24		
185	do do	Richibucto River, ...	3	4		12		
186	do do	do do	2	4		8		
187	do do	do do	2	4		8		
188	do do	N. Bra. do.	2	4		8		
189	do do	do	2	4		8		
190	do do	Bass River, ...	6	4		24		
191	do do	do	2	4		8		
192	do do	do	2	4		8		
193	do do	Trout Brook, Richibucto, ...	7½	4		30		
194	do do	do do	6	4		24		
195	do do	Trout Brook, ...	3	4		12	198	
59	Winslow, Fras. E.	Indian Reserve Brook, ...	4½	4		18		

TIMBER LICENCES. CLASS 2.—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE PER MILE.	AMOUNT.	
60	Winslow, Fras. E.	Cains River, ...	2½	$4	$10	$28
184	Wark, David	Bass River, ...	6	4	24	
492	do do	Trout Brook, (Va.)	7½	4	30	
493	do do	Kouchibouguac River, ...	6	4	24	
494	do do	do do	3	4	12	
495	do do	do do	5	4	20	
496	do do	do do	3	4	12	122
467	Woods, Francis	Musquash River, ...	10	4	40	
468	do do	Queen's Lake, ...	2	4	8	
469	do do	W. of Nerepis Road, ...	2	4	8	
470	do do	Nerepis, ...	2	4	8	
471	do do	Douglas Valley, ...	3	4	12	76
619	Weston, Samuel,	Swan Creek, ...	2	4		8
784	Wheeler, William	Three Brooks, ...	3	4		12
865	Wasson, George	S. of Cumberland Creek, ...	2	4		8
868	Wilson, John	Salmon River, ...	3	4		12
824	Wright, Jabez	St. Martins, ...	2	4		8
909	Young, John N.	Grand River, ...	3	4	12	
910	do do	do do	2	4	8	20
433	Yeamans, Richard	Gaspero, ...	2	4	8	
434	do do	N. Branch Salmon Creek, ...	2	4	8	
435	do do	Newcastle, ...	7	4	28	
436	do do	do	7½	4	30	74
						12343 30
		Deduct paid before July,				548
		Totals,	267 3½			11795 30

ABSTRACT OF CLASS 2.

	SQUARE MILES.		RATE PER MILE.		AMOUNT.			
At the Upset Price,		2525½	$4				$10102	
Advance on the Upset Price,	4		4	05	$16	20		
do	6		4	10	24	60		
do	3		4	20	12	60		
do	2		4	25	8	50		
do	2½		4	30	10	75		
do	2		4	40	8	80		
do	16½		4	50	74	25		
do	9		5		45			
do	2		5	50	11			
do	5½		6		33			
do	3		6	20	18	60		
do	4½		6	50	29	25		
do	2		7		14			
do	4		7	50	30			
do	5½		8		44			
do	8		9		72			
do	7		9	50	66			
do	2		9	75	19	50		
do	2		10		20			
do	13½		10	50	141	75		
do	5		11		55			
do	2		13		26			
do	3		13	50	40	50		
do	7		14		98			
do	2		17		34			
do	10		20		200			
do	2		28	50	57			
do	3		30		90			
do	3		31		93			
do	2		41		82			
do	3		42		126			
do	2	148	46		92		1698	30
		2673½					$11795	30

Average Rate $4.41 per Square Mile.

RETURN

OF "ADDITIONAL MILEAGE" PAID ON TIMBER LICENCES BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER 1863, AND 31st OCTOBER 1864, TO SECURE BERTHS AGAINST COMPETITION FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

NUMBER.	DATE.	NAME.	YEARS.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE OF ADDITIONAL MILEAGE.	AMOUNT.
876	Nov. 18	Quinn, James	2	21½	$4	$10
910	" 30	Temple Thomas,	3	3	8	24
994	Dec. 9	Kelly, Benjamin F.	3	31½		28
991	" "	Ingraham, Benjamin	3	21½	8 10	$20 25
992	" "	do do	3	31½		28 35 48 60
1081	Jan. 6	McLeod, George,	2	2	4	8
1082	" "	do do	2	2		8 16
1158	May 4	McAdam, John,	3	4	8	32
1159	" "	Todd, Freeman H.	3	2		16
1160	" "	do do	3	2		16 32
708	July 14	Eastman, Jacob	2	2	4	8
288	" "	Odell, Daniel J.	2	3	4 20	12 60
290	" "	Clain, LeBaron	2	2	4 40	8 80
406	" 15	Bailey, Gideon D.	2	3	4	12
		Total,				$232

RETURN

OF MILEAGE RECEIVED FOR RENEWALS OF TIMBER BERTHS TO 1st JULY, 1865. BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER 1863, AND 31st OCTOBER 1864.

No.	NAME.	SQUARE MILES.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
				$
1	Jones, Thomas	2	$12	$24
2	Kelly, Benjamin F.	3½	12	42
3	Gibson, Alexander	9	12	108
4	do do	4	12	48
5	do do	2	12	24
6	do do	8	12	96
7	do do	2	12	24
8	do do	7½	12	90
9	do do	10	12	120
10	do do	10	12	120 630
11	Ingraham, Benjamin	2½	12 13	30 31
12	do do	3½	12 17	42 59 72 90
13	Walker, Edward,	6	8	48
14	do do	6	8	48 96
15	McLeod, George	3	8	24
16	do do	2½	8	20 44
17	Sowerby, William	2	8	16
18	do do	2	8	16
19	do do	6	8	48
20	do do	2	8	16 96
	Total,	93½		$1004 90
	ABSTRACT.	29½	$8	236
		58	12	696
		2½	12 13	30 31
		3½	12 17	42 59
		92½		$1004 90

RETURN

OF APPLICATIONS FOR TIMBER BERTHS ENTERED IN OCTOBER, 1864, TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE IN NOVEMBER 1864.

APP'N.	NAME.	SITUATION.	SQUARE MILES.	DEPOSIT PER MILE.	AMOUNT.
198	Seymore, Edward		2	$4	$8
201	Hutchinson, Matthew		2	4	8
202	Pickard, John, Jr.		4½	4	18
203	Simpson, William		3	4	12
205	McCloskey, John		2	4	8
204	Hart, George H.		2	4	8
206	Secord, John		2	4	8
207	do do		2	4	8
208	McLaughlin, Michael		2	4	8
209	Moffatt, George		3	4	12
210	Costigan, John		3	4	12
211	Hoyt, Samuel		2	4	8
212	Burpee, Isaac C.		2	4	8
213	Snell, George		2	4	8
214	Hart, George H.		2	4	8
215	Parker, Robert, Jr.		3	4	12
216	Munro, David		2	4	8
		Totals,	40½		$162

RETURN OF RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF LUMBER, &c., CUT ON CROWN LANDS WITHOUT LICENCE, AND UPON THE TRACT RESERVED FOR THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA LAND AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

PAID.	BY WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.			AMOUNT.			
November 23	Deputy Starkey,	Sundries for J. Fairweather, ...					$3	37
" "	do Kerr,	do for Curry & Canada, ...						25
" 25	do Wood,	Logs by Finney & O'Brien, ...					12	75
December 17	do Curran,	Collected from J. & D. Healey,	$289 33					
" "	do do	do do A. Cumberland	2 50					
" "	do do	do do Jonas Getchell,	6 54	less ¼th.			287	24
" "	do do	do do Mitchell & Cofferin,	9 89					
" "	do do	do do John Coburn,	75 00					
January 6	do Parker,	17 tons Juniper, M. Carroll,	$12 00					
" "	do do	8 do do A. Beek,	8 00					
" "	do do	30 do do I. Leighton,	27 50	less ¼th.			59	25
" "	do do	40 do do P. Sutherland.	28 00					
" "	do do	5 M. Lumber, J. O'Connell,	3 50					
February 25	Hon. C. Watters,	Collected from Hon. C. Connell,	$362 50					
" "	do do	do do E. Turtlott,	40 00					
			$402 50					
		Deduct costs of suit,	157 00					
							245	50
March 11	Deputy Curran,	Collected from T. Cottrell for trespass,			$50	40		
" "	do do	do do Kilburn & Parent (Railway Reserve,)			75	75		
	Forward,						126	15

RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF LUMBER CUT ON CROWN LANDS WITHOUT LICENCE.—CONTINUED.

PAID.	BY WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.			AMOUNT.	
	Forward,					
April 8	Deputy Snell,	40 M Logs, W. Porter,	$40 00			
" "	do do	20 M do J. Knox,	20 00			
" "	do do	150 M do D. Briggs,	150 00	less ¼th.	$183	75
" "	do do	35 M do W. Mowatt,	35 00			
" 22	do McCallum,	68 M do R. Dyer,	68 00			
" "	do do	12 M do H. N. Dowdall.	12 00	less ¼th.	60	
May 13	do do	150 Knees, D. Smith,	30 00	nett,	22	50
July 5	do Snell,	9 M Logs, Leckey & Snell,	9 00	nett,	6	75
" 7	do Wilmot,	Cedar Trees,	20 00	nett,	15	
" 16	C. C. Gregory,	Sundries, O. Curless,		nett,	12	90
September 8	Deputy Douglass,	78 tons Timber, Angus McLean,	39 00	nett,	29	25
" 15	do Whitehead,	Auction from Parent & Kilburn,		nett,	32	26
" "	do do	Balance from McCann & Grover.			20	
October 8	do Curran,	196 M Lumber, J. E. Eaton,	$295 00			
" "	do do	80 M do H. Hayman,	120 00			
" "	do do	5 M do J. Kennedy,	11 03			
" "	do do	28 M do John McLeod,	42 06	less ¼th.	493	
" "	do do	16 M do W. Pomeruy,	24 00			
" "	do do	208 M do H. Schools,	85 47			
" "	do do	80 M do Porter & Christie,	80 02			
" 22	do do	Collected from P. McMahon for tresspass,		nett,	29	62
" "	do McManus.	25 M Lumber, J. F. & H. Boudroe,		nett,	14	06
				Total,	$1655	60

NOTE.—The Commission to Seizing Officers is one-fourth of the amount collected from the Trespasser or realized at Auction.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS FOR TIMBER & LUMBER IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1864.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			
Mileage on Licences between 15th Nov. 1863 & 30th June, 1864, ...	$3607	70		
Mileage on Licences between 15th July, 1864, & 31st October, 1864, ...	11795	30		
Additional Mileage to secure renewal without Auction,	232			
Mileage on Renewals, ...	1004	90	$16639	90
Deposits in October on Berths for sale in November,			162	
Receipts for Lumber &c., cut without Licence, ...			1655	60
Mileage paid in June upon Berths sold in July, ...			32	
Deposits paid on Petitions & refunded, no Licenses issued			78	
			$18567	50

RETURN OF SALES OF CROWN LAND FROM 1st NOV., 1863, TO 31st OCT., 1864, (BOTH INCLUSIVE) FOR PAYMENT DOWN OR BY ANNUAL INSTALMENTS, TWENTY PER CENT. BEING DEDUCTED FOR PAYMENT DOWN, AND FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO LOCAL DEPUTIES FOR ALL SUMS PAID BY THEM TO THE RECEIVER GENERAL. ALL SALES BEING UNDER CONDITION OF ACTUAL SETTLEMENT.

COUNTY OF ALBERT.—JOHN R. RUSSELL, Local Deputy.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
17177	Steeves, John M. O.	Hillsborough,	50	$0 60	$30	Whole amount.	$6	$24	
17205	Johnson, George	Elgin,	20	0 60	12	do	2 40	9 60	
17451	Steeves, Michael Q.	Hillsborough,	12	0 60	7 20	do	1 44	5 76	
17452	Rogers, William H.	Coverdale,	110	0 60	66	do	13 20	52 80	
17461	Steeves, Hugh	Hillsborough,	100	0 60	60	do	12	48	
17462	Woodworth, Joseph	do	100	0 60	60	do	12	48	
17463	Lannan, Joseph	Coverdale,	144	0 60	86 40	$321 60 do	17 28	69 12	
17118	McFee, John	Alma,	100	0 60	60	1st Instalment,		15	
17404	Woodworth, Levi	Hopewell,	36	0 60	21 60	do		5 40	
17464	Davidson, James	Elgin,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17465	Davidson, Hugh	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17521	Irvine, George	Hillsborough,	100	0 60	60	261 60 do		15	
			972			$583 20	$64 32	$322 68	
						Commission to Deputy 5 per cent.,		16 13	
									$306 55

17156	Fisher, Lewis P.	Simonds,	100	$0	60	$60			Whole amount,	$12		$48		$	
17181	Maddox, George	Wicklow,	100	0	60	60			do	12		48			
17410	Doherty, James	Simonds,	100	0	60	60			do	12		48			
17436	Sutton, Richard	Kent,	100	0	60	60			do	12		48			
17395	Fisher, Lewis P.	do	100	0	60	60	$300		do	12		48			
17130	Johnson, Henry A.	Northampton,	100	0	60	60			First instalment,			15			
17131	Hayward, William	Brighton,	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17157	Porterfield, Alexr.	Peel,	91	1	00	91			do			22	75		
17193	McGinley, Hugh	Northampton,	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17393	Winslow, Wentworth	Simonds,	25	0	60	15			do			3	75		
17394	Elkins, James	Peel,	50	0	60	30			do			7	50		
17411	McKay, Andrew,	do	38	0	60	22	80		do			5	70		
17412	Cluff, Joseph	do	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17413	Cluff, Richard	do	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17437	Demerchant, William	Kent,	21	0	60	12	60		do			3	15		
17471	Gibson, William	Richmond,	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17514	Cluff, Isaac	Simonds,	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17515	Estabrooks, Fred. J.	Brighton,	70	0	60	42			do			10	50		
17516	Miller, Agnes	Aberdeen,	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17517	Crawford, John	do	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17518	Everitt, James	Brighton,	12½	0	60	7	50		do			1	87		
17519	Connelly, C. J.	do	100	0	60	60			do			15			
17520	Shea, Mrs. W. S.	Aberdeen,	100	0	60	60		$880	90	do		15			
			1907½					1180	90		$60	00	$460	22	
										Commission to Local Deputy, 5 per cent,			22	98	
															$437 24

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.—J. A. McCALLUM, (St. George,) and P. CURRAN, (St. Stephen,) Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
17150	Abbott, Peter M.	St. James,	$66	$0 60	$39 60	Whole amount.	$7 92	$31 68	
17438	Reynolds, Wm. K.	Lepreau,	80	0 60	48	do	9 60	38 40	
17505	Whibberley, Edward	St. Andrews,	28	0 60	16 80 $101 40	do	3 36	13 44	
17132	Maxwell, Samuel A.	St. James,	52	0 60	31 20	1st Instalment,		7 80	
17134	Russell, Edward	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17148	McFarlane, James	St. Andrews,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17149	McFarlane, John, Jr.	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17208	Moore, Cyrus	St. David,	48	0 60	28 80	do		7 20	
17133	Maxwell, John	St. James,	54	0 60	32 40	do		8 10	
17439	Russell, Robert	Grand Manan,	73	0 60	43 80	do		10 95	
17441	Fish, John	St. George	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17448	Joy, Mary J.	St. James,	40	0 60	24	do		6	
17449	Joy, James	do	68	0 60	40 80	do		10 20	
17466	McRae, James	St. Patrick,	95	0 60	57	do		14 25	
17467	Smart, John W.	Dumbarton,	117½	0 60	70 50	do		17 62	
17475	Corning, Clement	St. George,	58	0 60	34 80	do		8 70	
17504	Whibberley, Edward	St. Andrews,	100	0 60	60 663 30	do		15	
			1279½		$767 70		$20 88	$249 34	
						Commission to Local Deputies,		$12 46	
									$236 88

C. McMANUS, (Bathurst,) JAS. BUTTIMER, (Salmon Beach,) and HON. JAS. DAVIDSON, (Oak Point,) Local Deputies.

17154	Ache, Andrew do do Ache, Theophilus,	Inkerman,	82	$0	60	$49	20	$		Whole amount,	$9	84	$39	36		
17385	Ferguson, John,	Bathurst,	200	0	60	120				do	24		96			
17490	Poulin, Augustine	Inkerman,	100	0	60	60				do	12		48			
17491	Savoy, Luke, Jr.	do	100	0	60	60				do	12		48			
17492	Chaisson, Dositte	do	100	0	60	60				do	12		48			
17493	Noel, Jaque	do	100	0	60	60				do	12		48			
17496	Ache, Sonia	do	77	0	60	46	20			do	9	25	36	95		
17497	Noel, Paul	do	73	0	60	43	80			do	8	76	35	04		
17499	Poulain, L'Ange	do	64	0	60	38	40			do	7	68	30	72		
17500	do do	do	81	0	60	48	60			do	9	72	38	88		
17129	Ferguson, William	Saumarez,	55	0	60	33		619	20	do	6	60	26	40		
17128	Foley, Dennis	New Bandon,	65	0	60	39				1st Instalment,			9	75		
17152	Arsinau, Stephen	Inkerman,	50	0	60	30				do			7	50		
17153	Arginau, Norbert	do	50	0	60	30				do			7	50		
17156	Chaisson, Augustine do do Ache, Leander	Shippegan,	80	0	60	48				do			12			
17167	Rierdon, Donald	Bathurst,	57	0	60	34	20			do			8	55		
17168	James, William	do	81	0	60	48	60			do			12	15		
17173	Chaisson, Henry	Shippegan,	87	0	60	52	20			do			13	05		
17194	Hinton, John	Bathurst,	90	0	60	54				do			13	50		
17207	Doucett, Stanislaus	do	39	0	60	23	40			do			5	85		
17399	Burns, Edward	do	100	0	60	60				do			15			
17400	Roi, Larion	Beresford,	80	0	60	48				do			12			
17405	Landry, Gregoire, Jr.	Caraquet,	53	0	60	31	80			do			7	95		
	Forward,															

SALES OF CROWN LANDS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—CONTINUED.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
	Forward,				$		$		
17406	Goddin, Dositte	Caraquet,	74	$0 60	$44 40	1st Instalment,		$11 10	
17407	Basque, Isaiah	do	66	0 60	39 60	do		9 90	
17418	Whelton, Michael	New Bandon,	75	0 60	45	do		11 25	
17442	Foley, Patrick	do	55	0 60	33	do		8 25	
17476	Swecney, Joseph	Beresford,	94	0 60	56 40	do		14 10	
17398	Flannery, John, Jr.	Bathurst,	80	0 60	48	do		12	
17489	Bushe, John B.	Inkerman,	66	0 60	39 60	do		9 90	
17494	Ache, Fabian, Jr.	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17495	Blanchard, Dositte, Jr.	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17498	Ache, Antime	do	70	0 60	42	do		10 50	
17501	Dugay, Joseph	do	77	0 60	46 20	do		11 55	
17502	DeCloe, John	do	80	0 60	48	do		12	
17503	Boutillier, Sonia & Maillet, Philcas	Caraquet,	50	0 60	30	do		7 50	
17506	Coughlan, John	New Bandon,	65	0 60	39	do		9 75	
17507	Lowe, John W.	do	85	0 60	51	do		12 75	
			3001		1800 60		$123 85	$790 70	
						Commission to Local Deputies,		39 82	
						Total,			$750 88

COUNTY OF KENT.

JOHN LITTLE, (Richibucto) and ROBERT DOUGLASS, (Buctouche,) Local Deputies.

17159	McDonald, Charles	Weldford,	25	$0	60	$15				Whole amount,	$3		$12		
17169	Burns, Daniel	Wellington,	52½	0	60	31	50			do	6	30	25	20	
17192	Richard, Placide	Weldford,	100	0	60	60				do	12		48		
17414	Richard, Louis	do	27	0	60	16	20			do	3	24	12	96	
17415	Babinot, Sebastian	Palmerston,	53	0	60	31	80			do	6	36	25	44	
17435	Trites, Lewis	Dundas,	100	0	60	60				do	12		48		
17444	Doherty, William	Richibucto,	200	0	60	120				do	24		96		
17447	Jimmo, Lazar	Palmerston,	50	0	60	30				do	6		24		
17482	Daigle, Alexr.	Richibucto,	74	0	60	44	40			do	8	88	35	52	
17484	Dwyre, Patrick	Palmerston,	50	0	60	30				do	6		24		
17486	Babinot, Damian	do	100	0	60	60				do	12		48		
17488	Richard, Damas	do	53	0	60	31	80	$530	70	do	6	36	25	44	
17119	Daigle, Charles	Wellington,	100	0	60	60				First instalment,			15		
17146	Wood, Thomas	Harcourt,	100	0	60	60				do			15		
47158	Hains, Alexr.	Richibucto,	42	0	60	25	20			do			6	30	
17160	Richard, John	do	53	0	60	31	80			do			7	95	
17161	Cummings, Joseph	Carleton,	53	0	60	31	80			do			7	95	
17162	White, George	Dundas,	86	0	60	51	60			do			12	90	
17166	Richardson, Margaret	Harcourt,	100	0	60	60				do			15		
17206	Dapare, John	Dundas,	100	0	60	60				do			15		
17408	Gouguen, Thadie	do	52	0	60	31	20			do			7	80	
17409	Ogden, James P.	Wellington,	36	0	60	21	60			do			5	40	
17416	Babinot, Sebastian	Palmerston,	100	0	60	60				do			15		
17417	Sullivan, Jeremiah	Carleton,	68	0	60	40	80			do			10	20	
17445	Cameron, James	Palmerston,	100	0	60	60				do			15		
17446	Jimmo, Lazar	do	100	0	60	60				do			15		
17481	Myre, Fardina	Wellington,	100	0	60	60				do			15		
	Forward.														

COUNTY OF KENT.—CONTINUED.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
	Forward,								
17483	Cail, Joseph	Weldford,	78	$0 60	$46 80				
17485	Johnson, Simeon	Palmerston,	50	0 60	30	1st Instalment,		$11 70	
17487	Merzerall, Peter N.	Carleton,	55	0 60	33	do		7 50	
					$823 80	do		8 25	
	Totals,		2257½		1354 50		$106 14	$630 51	
						Commission to Local Deputy,		31 53	
						Totals,			$598 98

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

Hon. James Davidson, (Oak Point,) John G. Layton, (Chatham,) and Wm. Parker, (Derby,) Local Deputies.

17121	Flynn, Francis	Nelson,	25	0 60	15	Whole amount,	3	12	
17174	Savoy, Amateur	Alnwick,	100	0 60	60	do	12	48	
17176	Letson, George E.	do	11	0 60	6 60	do		6 60	
17419	McElvenney, John	Glenelg,	12	0 60	7 20	do	1 44	5 76	
17430	Stevenson, George	Northesk,	20	0 60	12 100 80	do	2 40	9 60	
17120	Flynn, Francis	Nelson,	100	0 60	60	1st Instalment,		15	
17122	McKay, William	do	97	0 60	58 20	do		14 55	
17123	McKay, George	do	97	0 60	58 20	do		14 55	
17124	Bamford, Chas. A.	Blissfield,	70	0 60	42	do		10 50	
17135	Lockerbie, Thomas,	Glenelg,	51	0 60	30 60	do		7 65	
17136	McKnight, Wm. S. J.	do	55	0 60	33	do		8 25	

17137	Hackett, Owen	do	50	0 60	30	do		7 50	
17138	Rigley, Matthew	do	50	0 70	35	do		8 75	
17175	Letson, George E.	Alnwick,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17186	Bowe, Karan	Blissfield	42	0 60	25 20	do		6 30	
17187	Hosford, Jonathan	Northesk,	50	0 60	30	do		7 50	
17188	Bryce, John	Glenelg,	77	0 60	46 20	do		11 55	
17189	Bryce, Andrew	do	55	0 60	33	do		8 25	
17190	Gaynor, Thomas	do	80	0 60	48	do		12	
17420	McElvenney, John	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17421	Archibald, William	do	93	0 60	55 80	do		13 95	
17422	Connors, Patrick	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17423	Dickson, James	do	50	1 30	65	do		16 25	
17427	O'Brien, William	Blackville,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17428	Cowie, Robert	do	50	0 60	30	do		7 50	
17429	Goodfellow, David	Northesk,	77	0 60	46 20	do		11 55	
17440	Stevenson, George	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17431	Crowe, Cornelius	do	50	0 60	30	do		7 50	
17443	Mullins, Noah	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17468	Underhill, Wm. T.	Blackville,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17526	McGraw, Thomas	Glenelg,	100	0 60	60	Remitted to Rec. Gen. St. John.		15	
17527	Ryan, John	Hardwicke,	55	0 60	33			8 25	
17528	Wilson, John	do	50	1 00	50			12 50	
			2267		$ 1420 20		$18 84	$411 81	
						Deduct paid Receiver General, St. John,		35 75	
								$376 06	
						Com. to Local Deputy		18 79	
									$357 27

SALES OF CROWN LANDS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

SAMUEL M. STARKEY, (Johnston,) ROBERT SNELL, (Grand Lake,) and JAMES KERR, (Gagetown Road,) Local Deputies.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
17170	Currie, D. D.	Waterboro,	100	*$0 60	$60	Whole amount,	$12	$48	
17172	McMurtry, James	Gagetown,	19	0 60	11 40	do	2 28	9 12	
17182	Forbes, John	Petersville,	50	0 60	30	do	6	24	
17191	Mahoney, Michael,	Gagetown,	95	0 60	57	do	11 40	45 60	
17386	Darragh, Cunni'gham	Chipman,	100	0 60	60	do	12	48	
17434	Humphrey, Alfred	Brunswick,	50	0 60	30	do	6	24	
17478	Fulton, Francis	Chipman,	98	0 60	58 80 $307 20	do	11 76	47 04	
17127	Long, William A.	Chipman,	100	1 40	140	1st Instalment,		35	
17185	Robertson, Samuel	do	35	1 40	21	do		5 25	
17432	Fanjoy, Benjamin	Johnston,	85	0 64	54 40	do		13 60	
17470	Parker, George	do	95	0 60	57	do		14 25	
17477	Leckey, John Jr.	Chipman,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17479	Moore, Wm. H.	do	100	0 60	60 392 40	do		15	
			1027		$699 60		$61 44	$343 86	
						Commission to Local Deputies,		17 19	
						Totals,			$326 67

COUTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.—David Sadler, (Dalhousie,) Local Deputy.

17141	Doyle, Michael	Durham,	80	0	60	18	18	Whole amount,	3	60	14	40		
17116	Cook, Neil	Dalhousie,	100	0	60	60		1st instalment,			15			
17117	Ferguson, Robert,	do	100	0	60	60	120	do			15			
17383	Alexander, David	do 1 town lot,					30	Whole amount,			30			
17384	Phillips, John	do 1 pasture lot,					20	do			20			
			230				$188		$3	60	$94	40		
								Commission to Local Deputy,			4	72		
								Totals,					$89	68

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

17151	Hatheway, Thomas	Blissville,	200	0	60	120		Whole amount,	24				96	
17180	Forbes, John	do	100	0	60	60		do	12				48	
17183	Anderson, William	Maugerville,	25	0	60	15		do	3				12	
17396	Mitchell, Patrick	Blissville,	100	0	60	60		do	12				48	
17397	Simpson, Hugh	do	100	0	60	60	315	do	12				48	
17115	Barker, James	Maugerville,	50	0	62	31		1st instalment,					7	75
17184	Anderson, William	do	100	0	60	60		do					15	
17209	Fowler, Henry	Northfield,	50	0	60	30	121	do						
											$7	50		
			725				$436		$63					
								Com. to Local Deputy,			0	38	7	12
								Totals,					$281	87

SALES OF CROWN LANDS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.—C. E. BECKWITH, (Grand Falls,) Local Deputy.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
17145	Currie, Julia L.	St. Leonard,	7	$0 61	$4 27 $4 27	Whole amount,	$ 84	$3 43	
17143	Currie, Duncan D.	St. Leonard,	100	0 61	61	1st instalment,		15 25	
17144	Currie, Julia	do	100	0 61	61	do		15 25	
17163	Hitchcock, Benj.	Grand Falls,	80	0 60	48	do		12	
17164	Cunningham, Samuel	do	58	0 60	34 80	do		8 70	
17525	Cunningham, Samuel	do	21	0 60	12 60	do		3 15	
17171	Cathcart, Nancy	Gordon,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17433	Daigle, Regist	Grand Falls,	.16¾	0 60	10 05	do		2 52	
17450	Burgoine, B.	St. Basil,	48	0 60	28 80	do		7 20	
17469	Martin, Remi	do	20	0 60	12	do		3	
17508	Briggs, John	Gordon,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17509	Briggs, James	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17510	Briggs, Thomas, Jr.	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17511	Briggs, Matthew	do	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17512	Theriot, Oliver	St. Basil,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17513	Souci, Narcisse	Madawaska,	100	0 60	60	688 25 do		15	
17387	Rodgers, R. R. Bishop	G. Falls, 2 town lots,	2		4	Whole amount,		4	
17165	Costello, John	Edmundstown	do	30	60	64 do	12	48	
			1150¾			$756 52	$12 84	$227 50	
						Commission to Local Deputy.		11 36	
						Totals,			$216 14

COUNTY OF YORK.

17424	Hood, Alex., Jr.,	N. Maryland,	100	0	60	60				Whole amount,	12			48	
17425	Hood, James	do	100	0	60	60				do	12			48	
17480	Bowles, Samuel	St. Marys,	100	0	60	60		180		do	12			48	
17125	Joslin, Simon H.	P. William,	96	0	60	57	60			1st Instalment,				14	40
17126	Vantassell, John	Canterbury,	100	0	60	60				do				15	
17147	Esensae, David 3rd.	Kingsclear,	50	0	60	30				do				7	50
17179	Dineen, Patrick	M. Sutton,	100	0	60	60				do				15	
17382	Skillen, William	Southampton.	97	0	60	58	20			do				14	55
17401	Foster, John L.	Canterbury,	52	0	60	31	20			do				7	80
17402	McMinn, Hugh	do	100	0	60	60				do				15	
17403	Belyea, Daniel B.	do	100	0	60	60				do				15	
17426	Maloney, Patrick	M. Sutton,	50	0	60	30				do				7	50
17453	Henry, John A.	Southampton,	100	0	60	60				do				15	
17459	Embleton, Geo. R.	M. Sutton,	50	0	60	30				do				7	50
17460	Scullion, Wm.	Dumfries,	100	0	60	60				do				15	
17473	McCutcheon, Chas.	P. William,	58	0	60	34	80			do				8	70
17474	Vantassel, Chas.	Canterbury,	100	0	60	60		691	80	do				15	
	Totals,		1453					$871	80		$36			$3	95

COUNTY OF KINGS.—George W. McCready, (Sussex Vale,) Local Deputy.

17139	Purtal, Timothy	Sussex,	21	0	60	12	60			Whole amount,	2	52	10	08	
17195	Roach, John	do	137	0	60	82	20			do	16	44	65	76	
17391	Scofield, Jacob	Studholm,	100	0	60	60				do	12		48		
17392	Murray, Charles	do	13	0	60	7	80	162	60	do	1	56	6	24	
17196	Peters, Geo. J.	Hammond,	96	0	60	57	60			1st Instalment,			14	40	
17197	Gregory, James	do	87	0	60	52	20			do			13	05	
	Forward.														

SALES OF CROWN LANDS.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF KINGS.—CONTINUED.

Record.	Purchaser.	Parish.	Acres.	Rate Per Acre.	Price Per Lot.	Proportion paid at time of Sale.	Discount.	Paid to Local Deputy.	Paid to Deputy Receiver Genl.
	Forward,								
17198	Hunter, Samuel	Hammond,	80	$0 60	$48	1st instalment,		$12	
17390	Cartin, Michael	Sussex,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
17524	Parlee, Jane	Studholm,	100	0 60	60	do		15	
			734		$277 80				
					$440 40		$32 52	$199 53	
						Commission to Local Deputy,		9 97	
						Totals,			$189 56

COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.—J. B. WHIPPLE, (Carleton,) Local Deputy.

17455	Gray, John	Lancaster,	100	0 60	60	Whole amount,	12	48	
17456	Vernon, James	do (Island)	2	10 12 ½	20 25	do	4 05	16 20	
					80 25				
17203	McMillan, O. & G.	Lancaster,	100	0 60	60			15	
17457	Richardson, George	St. Martins,	96	0 60	75 60	1st instalment,			
					117 60	do		14 40	
			298		$197 85		$16 05	$93 60	
						Commission to Local Deputy,		4 68	
									$88 92

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

P. PALMER, (Sackville,) JONAS CUTLER, (Moncton,) and SAMUEL S. WILMOT, (Salisbury,) Local Deputies.

								$								
17140	Kinnear, Mariner	Salisbury,	108	$0	60	$64	80			Whole amount,	$12	96	$51	84		
17142	Welch, Catharine	Moncton,	6	0	60	3	60			do	0	72	2	88		
17199	VanBuskirk, Jacob	do	75	1	07	80	25			do	16	05	64	20		
17200	Botsford, Bliss	Salisbury,	25	0	60	15				do	3		12			
17201	Cain, Alex.	do	24	0	60	14	40			do	2	88	11	52		
17202	McFee, Jas., Jr.	do	29	0	60	17	40			do	3	48	13	92		
17204	Bannister, James	do	100	0	60	60				do	12		48			
17523	Bannister, James	do	50	0	60	30				do	6		24			
17458	Steeves, Wm. C.	do	109	0	60	65	40			do	13	08	52	32		
17522	Bent, John	Botsford,	76	0	60	45	60	396	45	do	9	12	36	48		
17158	McFarlane, J., 3rd,	Moncton,	80	0	60	48				1st Instalment,			12			
17210	Davidson, Hugh	Salisbury,	100	0	60	60				do			15			
17388	Cormea, Belona	Shediac,	83	0	60	49	80			do			12	45		
17389	Read, Joseph	Botsford,	100	0	79	79				do			19	75		
17454	Casey, Dominic	Shediac,	100	0	60	60				do			15			
17472	Crosbie, Robert	Moncton,	50	0	60	30		326	80	do			7	50		
			1115					723	25		$79	29	$398	86		
										Commission to Local Deputies,			19	92		
										Total,					$378	94

GENERAL ABSTRACT AND SUMMARY OF LAND SALES BETWEEN THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1863, AND THE 31st OCTOBER, 1864.—BOTH INCLUSIVE.

ACRES AND RATES.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.		DISTRIBUTION OF AMOUNTS PAID AND DUE.	AMOUNT.		
For payment down, 5559½ acres, at $0 60		$3335 70		Paid Deputy Receiver General, Fredericton,		$4576 53	$
" " 7 " " 0 61		4 27		" " Receiver General, St. John,		35 75	4612 28
" " 75 " " 1 07	5641½	80 25	$3420 22	Discount for prompt payment, ...	$698 77		
				Commission to Local Deputies, ...	209 93		908 70
For instalments, 11,997¾ " " 0 60		7198 65		Instalments due in future years—			
" " 200 " " 0 61		122		Albert, ...	196 20		
" " 50 " " 0 62		31		Carleton, ...	660 68		
" " 85 " " 0 64		54 40		Charlotte, ...	497 48		
" " 50 " " 0 70		35		Gloucester, ...	886 05		
" " 100 " " 0 79		79		Kent, ...	617 85		
" " 141 " " 1 00		141		Northumberland,	989 55		
" " 50 " " 1 30		65		Queen's.	294 30		
" " 100 " " 1 40	1277¾	140	7866 05	Restigouche, ...	90		
				Sunbury, ...	90 75		
	18415¼		11286 27	Victoria, ...	516 18		
For payment down, 1 Island, (St. John.)		20 25		York, ...	518 85		
" " 2 Town lots, (Victoria.)		64		Total for Casual Revenue,		5357 89	
" " 1 " (Restigouche.)		30		King's, ...	208 35		
" " 1 Pasture lot, do.		20	134 25	Saint John, ...	88 20		
				Westmorland, ...	245 10		
				Total for Sinking Fund,		541 65	5899 54
Totals,			$11420 52	Totals, ...			$11420 52

ABSTRACT OF SALES OF CROWN LANDS.

From 1st November 1863, to 31st October 1864.—Both inclusive.

			County of Albert.									
	536		For payment down,	$0	60	$			$321	60	$	
972	436		" Instalments,						261	60	583	20
			County of Carleton.									
	500		For payment down,	0	60				300	00		
		1316½	" Instalments,			789	90					
1907½	1407½	91	" do.	1	00	91	00		880	90	1180	90
			County of Charlotte.									
	174		For payment down,	0	60				104	40		
1279½	1105½		" Instalments,						663	30	767	70
			County of Gloucester.									
	1032		For payment down,	0	60				619	20		
3001	1969		" Instalments,						1181	40	1800	60
			County of Kent.									
	884½		For payment down,	0	60				530	70		
2257½	1373		" Instalments,						823	80	1354	50
			County of Northumberland									
	168		For payment down,	0	60				100	80		
		1949	" Instalments,			1169	40					
		50	" do.	0	70	35	00					
		50	" do.	1	00	50	00					
2267	2099	50	" do.	1	30	65	00		1319	40	1420	20
			County of Queen's.									
	512		For payment down,	0	60				307	20		
		330	" Instalments,			198	00					
		85	" do.	0	64	54	40					
1027	515	100	" do.	1	40	140	00		392	40	699	60
			County of Restigouche.									
	30		For payment down,	0	60				18	00		
230	200		" Instalments,						120	00	138	00
			County of Sunbury.									
	525		For payment down,	0	60				315	00		
		150	" Instalments,			90	00					
725	200	50	" do.	0	62	31	00		121	00	436	00
			County of Victoria.									
	7		For payment down,	0	61				4	27		
		943¾	" Instalments,	0	60	566	25					
1150¾	1143¾	200	" do.	0	61	122	00		688	25	692	52
			Forward,									

ABSTRACT OF SALES OF CROWN LANDS.—CONTINUED.

			Forward,								
			County of York.								
	300		For payment down,	$0	60	$		$180	00		
1453	1153		" Instalments,					691	80	$871	80
			Casual Revenue,							9945	02
			County of King's.								
	271		For payment down,	0	60			162	60		
734	463		" Instalments,					277	80	440	40
			County of St. John.								
	100		For payment down,	0	60			60	00		
296	196		" Instalments,					117	60	177	60
			County of Westmorland.								
		527	For payment down,	0	60	316	20				
	602	75	" do.	1	07	80	25	396	45		
		413	" Instalments,	0	60	247	80				
1115	513	100	" do.	0	79	79	00	326	80	723	25
18415	½]		Sinking Fund,							1341	25

RETURN No. 1.—Casual Revenue.

RETURN OF SUMS PAID THE DEPUTY RECEIVER GENERAL BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER, 1863, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1864,—(both inclusive,)—ON ACCOUNT OF INSTALMENTS ON LAND FORMERLY SOLD.

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments Pd.	Paid to Local Deputies.		Pd to Deputy Receiver Gen	
				$		$	
198	Brown, Mary	Kent,	Balance,			36	
863	Bohen, Wm.	Northumberland,	On Account,	44			
1759	Watson, Elijah R.	Carleton,	Balance,			40	
1867	McCann, Wm.	Northumberland,	do	15	60		
2480	Greaves, Riley	St. John,	do			40	
2594	McLaughlin, Daniel	Charlotte,	do	52	50		
4342	McKindley, Geo.	do	do	16	50		
4540	Phelan, Michael C.	do	2nd,			30	
4867	Nicholson, John	Northumberland,	Balance,	15			
4985	Brown, William	York,	2nd,			10	50
5119	Bristol, Andrew	Westmorland,	Balance,			45	
5337	Pomeroy, John M.	Charlotte,	2nd,	15			
5726	Karr, James	York,	2nd,			15	
5851	Collicott, Wm.	do	Balance,			16	50
5956	Hallett, David	Kings,	3rd,			15	
7297	Moody, James, Jr.	York,	Balance,			28	35
7338	Watson, Wm., Jr.	Carleton,	do			20	10
7679	Shaw, Lyman	Carleton,	do			38	25
7683	Vail, Robert B.	Kings,	do			22	50
7752	Steeves, Peter	Westmorland,	do	45			
7776	Hunter, Wm.	Kings,	do	22	50		
8381	Hicks, Henry T.	Sunbury,	do			45	
8482	Partelow, Wm. H.	do	do			45	
8499	Carter, George	St. John	do	15			
8595	Foley, David	Charlotte,	2nd & 3rd,	30			
8730	Moody, James	York,	Balance,			25	65
8776	Boles, Skelton	Kings,	do	14	40		
8846	Turner, Oliver	Queens,	do			45	
9361	McCrackin, Wm.	Sunbury,	do			15	
9621	Bourke, John, jr.	Westmorland,	Balance,			14	55
9811	Hughson, James	Kings,	2nd,	15			
10005	Armstrong, John H.	Charlotte,	Balance,	44	10		
10478	Hennessey, Catharine	Westmorland,	Balance,	15	60		
10833	Black, Wm.	St. John,	2nd,	15			
10834	Black, Wm., jr.	do	2nd,	15			
10840	Ferguson, David	Queens,	Balance,			30	
11092	Walsh, John	Westmorland,	Balance,			30	
11261	Morse, James W.	Queens,	2nd,	15			
11390	Blakney, James, jr.	Westmorland,	Balance,	45			
11431	Ush, James	do	Balance,			41	75
11855	Tatton, James	Charlotte,	3rd,			15	
12275	Clarke, Alexander	Queens,	Balance,	30			
12328	Mahaney, John	do	2nd,	23	75		
	Forward,						

RETURN OF SUMS PAID ON INSTALMENTS.—CONTINUED.

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments Pd	Paid to Local Deputies.	Pd to Deputy Receiver Gen
	Forward;				
12377	Atkinson, Elizabeth	Carleton,	Balance,	$45	$
12938	Mooney, James	Kent,	do	45	
12966	McAuley, Wm.	St. John,	2nd & 3rd,	24 30	
13004	Spencer, Edward	York,	Balance,		45
13005	Hazlewood, John A.	do	do		45
13006	Stafford, Samuel	do	do		45
13007	McDairmid, John	do	do		45
13008	Hazlewood, Thos. E.	do	do		45
13113	Ryder, John	do	do		45
13114	McAdam, John	do	do		45
13181	Lowry, James	Westmorland,	2nd,	15	
13208	Douglass, James	Kings,	Balance,	30	
13228	Perkins, D. M.	York,	do		45
13229	Rogers, John	do	do		45
13230	Thompson, Wm.	do	do		45
13231	Miller, John	do	do		45
13232	McComb, Samuel	do	do		45
13233	West, Millidge	do	do		45
13234	Fairweather, Geo. M.	do	do		45
13235	Fairweather, Douglas	do	do		45
13236	Fairweather, David H.	do	do		45
13264	Ritchie, Freeman B.	Carleton,	do		45
13265	Ritchie, Lorenzo	do	do		45
13273	Ritchie, John	York,	do		45
13274	Ross, Chas. F.	do	do		63 75
13276	Grant, Jas. F.	do	do		24 40
13277	Johnson, Joseph	do	do		46 25
13298	Wilton, George	do	do		45
13299	Michaud, Maxim	do	do		45
13510	Frazee, Lewis	Kings,	2nd,	15	
13636	Calvert, Edward	Victoria,	2nd,	15	
13641	Regan, John	York,	Balance,		45
13642	Chase, S. H. S.	do	do		45
13643	Miller, Wm.	do	do		45
13644	Priest, Amos.	do	do		45
13645	Johnson, Thomas	do	do		40 50
13646	Benk, Arthur R.	do	do		45
13647	Smith, Thomas	do	do		45
13648	Foley, Nelson	do	do		45
13649	Arnold, Robert	do	do		45
13650	Godfrey, Patrick	do	do		40 50
13673	Herbert & Whelon,	Gloucester,	do	38 25	
13738	Burns, John	York,	do		45
13758	Miller, William	Victoria,	do	45	
13766	Ward, Robert	Queens,	2nd,	12 75	
13774	Ahern, Daniel	Gloucester,	3rd,	15	
	Forward,				

RETURN OF SUMS PAID ON INSTALMENTS.—Continued.

Record	Name.	County.	Instalments Pd.	Paid to Local Deputies.	Paid to Dy. Receiver Genl.
	Forward,				
14019	Stewart, Montg'y M.	Westmorland,	Balance,	$15	$
14142	Keith, Samuel	Kings,	Balance,	45	
14144	Fowler, Mark D.	Queens,	2nd & 3rd,	30	
14221	Henry, Andrew	York,	Balance,		21 10
14233	Kaymes, Thomas	Queens,	2nd,	7 50	
14318	Romph, Conratt	do		12	
14962	Irvin, George	Albert,	Balance,	20 25	
14989	Connell, John	Carleton,	do	45	
15086	Joy, Robert	Charlotte,	3rd,	6 30	
15021	Jerway, Joseph	Kent,	Balance,	45	
15190	McFee, Robert	Westmorland	do	39	
15386	Robichau, Octave	Gloucester,	3rd,	15	
15575	Vanwart, Jas. M.	Carleton	Balance,	45	
15603	Sinclair, Alex.	York,	do		15
15658	Cyr, Hilaire	Victoria,	do	45	
15660	Richard, Clement	Kent,	do	45	
15700	Farley, Shepherd	Carleton,	do	45	
15720	Conner, Michael	Albert,	2nd & 3rd	30	
15731	Quinton, John	Charlotte,	Balance,		30
15732	Quinton, James	do	do		30
15811	Canney, James	Sunbury,	2nd,		15
15862	Harper, Robert	Queens,	2nd & 3rd,	78 80	
15873	Basque, Dazie	Gloucester,	3rd & 4th,	15 60	
16137	Coates, Henry	Kent,	2nd,	14 55	
16188	Smyth, John	Queens,	2nd,	15	
16190	Morgan, Patrick	Sunbury,	Balance,		45
16197	Rosboro' Robert	do	do		40 50
16201	Sinclair, William	Albert,	do		45
16203	Sinclair, David A.	do	do		45
16205	Sinclair, James B.	do	do		45
16207	Sinclair, Peter, jr.	do	do		45
16238	Wasson, Robinson	Northumberl'nd,	3rd,	15	
16239	Wasson, Miles McM.	do	3rd,	15	
16240	Moran, James	do	3rd,	15	
16258	Mahood, George A.	Queens,	3rd,	10 50	
16282	Dumas, Gustavus	Gloucester,	2nd,	5 55	
16285	Alward, Aaron	Westmorland,	2nd,		15
16291	Carpenter, James	Kent,	Balance,	45	
16322	Murray, Robert	Charlotte,	2nd & 3rd,	30	
16347	McDonald, Thomas	do	3rd,	5 40	
16369	Trafton, John	do	2nd,	15	
16374	McEwin, George W.	Kent,	2nd,	15	
16416	Bleakney, Chas. L,	do		12	
16380	Kavenegh, Charles	Charlotte,	3rd,	14 10	
16651	McEwin, James	Kent,	2nd,	15	
16669	Smyth, Thomas	Queens,	2nd,	15	
	Forward,				

RETURN OF SUMS PAID ON INSTALMENTS.—CONTINUED.

Record.	Name.	County.	Instalments Pd.	Paid to Local Deputies.		Paid to Dy Receiver Genl.	
	Forward,					$	
16672	Johnston, John	Charlotte,	2nd,	$7	50		
16676	Dibblee, Edwin W.	do	Balance,	19	80		
16720	Weeks, Samuel	do	2nd,	7	50		
16721	Weeks, Elizabeth	do	2nd,	15			
16788	Boudreau, Marcelle	Gloucester,		11	85		
17036	LeBretton, Charles	Northumberl'nd,	2nd,	11	10		
17039	Robicheaux, Ephraim	do	2nd,	11	70		
17040	Robicheaux, John L.	do		11	85		
17041	Savoy, Amateur	do		12	30		
17062	Henry, James	Gloucester,	2nd,	11	85		
				1716	25		
		Commission to Local Deputies	5 per cent.	85	78	1630	47
						4251	72
	Gill, Richard					7	94
	Total,					4259	66

No. 2, RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF INSTALMENTS ON LAND.—SINKING FUND.

14190	Hicks, Amos	Westmorland,	Balance,	45			
14955	Hourahan, Ann	Kings,	do	22	50		
15017	Abraham, John	Westmorland,	2nd,	9			
16184	Alward, Isaac	do	2nd,	15			
16730	Watson, Nicholas	Kings,	2nd,	15			
17052	Richard, Dominick	Westmorland,	2nd,	7	50		
				$114	00		
		Com. to Deputies		5	69		
						$108	31

RECAPITULATION, &c. OF RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.	AMOUNT.			
For the Casual Revenue—				
Land Sales between 1st Nov. 1863, and 31st Oct. 1864,	$3919	11	$	
Instalments on former Sales, ...	4259	66		
Total for the Casual Revenue, ...			8178	77
For the Sinking Fund,				
Land Sales between 1st Nov. 1863, and 31st Oct. 1864,	657	42		
Instalments on former Sales, ...	108	31		
Total for the Sinking Fund, ...			765	73
General Total for Land, ...			$8944	50

RETURN OF RECEIPTS FOR CONTINGENCIES BETWEEN THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1853, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1854.—BOTH INCLUSIVE.

PAID.	BY WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.
Novem. 6	Laviolett, James	Survey of a Lot in Restigouche, ...	$ $2
"	Ferguson, Robert	do do.	1 80
" 9	Keys, William C.	do York, ... 5	
" 19	McDonald, William	do Carleton 5	
Decem. 12	Stewart, Adam	do do 5	
" 26	Dolbeck, Frederick G.	do do	2
" 31	Doucett, Remial	do Gloucester, ...	1 90
Jan'y 16	Porterfield, Alex'r	do Carleton, ...	2 87
" 20	Wiley, D. J. W.	do do 5	
Feb'y 9	Rainsford, T. C.	do Victoria, ...	2
" 11	Ham, William	do York, ... 5	
" 13	Cain, Roger	do Gloucester, ... }	
"	Legacey, Francis	do do .... }	5 67
"	Legacey, Xavier	do do .... }	
" 16	Currie, Duncan D.	do Queen's, ...	1 90
"	Cathcart, Nancy	do Victoria, ...	3 19
" 27	Finnamore, J. R.	do do	3 34
March 11	Haney, Benning	do York, ... 5	
"	Dickinson, Amos	do do 5	
" 14	Crosby, H. H.	do Carleton, ...	3 34
"	Parent, Romual	do Victoria, ...	2
"	Baker, Hezekiah	do York, ... 5	
" 18	Case, Richard	do Sunbury, ...	3
" 26	Hartin, William	do York, ...	2
" 28	Case, James	do Sunbury, ...	3
" 29	Hamilton, Ralph	do York, ...	2
April 4	Mills, David	do Carleton, ...	3 35

April 12	Hamilton, William	Survey of a Lot in Victoria, ...		3 35
"	Jarvis, T. J.	do do		2 85
"	Belyea, W. B.	do Carleton, ...		2
" 26	Belyea, Beverly	do do		2
"	Keys, Peter D.	do do	4 75	
"	Ricker Robert	do do	4 75	
"	Payne, Robert	do Gloucester, ...		1 90
" 29	Kincade, David	do Queen's, ...		2
" 6	Tovey, John.	do Carleton, ... 5		
May 5	Trafton, Charles, jr.	do Victoria, ...		3 35
"	Gage, Thos. W.	do Carleton, ... 5		
" 6	Orser, G. E. B.	do do		2
" 13	Akerley, Jas. H.	do do 5		
" 26	Jones, Samuel	do do		3 35
" 27	Walter, John	do York, ... 5		
"	Cass, Thomas P.	do do 5		
" 28	Johnston, Richard	do Victoria, ...		3 35
" 3	Skillen, William	do York, ... 5		
June 4	Briggs, Robert	do Carleton, ...		1 90
"	Gillmor, Edward S.	do do	4 75	
"	Gillmor, Wellington	do do	4 75	
" 24	Ritchie, John	do do 5		
" 29	Smith, John	do do 5		
" 30	Morrison, James	do do 5		
July 2	Dow, James	do Victoria, ...		3 32
" 12	Cormier, Isaac	do do		2
" 14	Currie, Jeremiah	do York, ...		2
"	Jones, Moses	do do		2
"	Currie, L. A. W.	do do		2
" 16	Stairs, Shadrach	do do		3 35
	Forward,			

RECEIPTS FOR CONTINGENCIES.—CONTINUED.

PAID.	BY WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.
	Forward.		
July 18	Wasson, Robinson	Survey of Lot in Carleton, ...	$5
" 25	Brecknell, Andrew	do do	5
" 27	Linton, Henry	do Victoria, ...	$3 36
" "	Plumer, C. M.	do do	5
" 19	Daigle, Regist	do do	79
" 26	Quinn, Edward	do Gloucester, ...	4 75
August 1	Boyer, T. J.	do Carleton, ...	5
" 12	Jenkins, George	do Victoria, ...	3 32
" 16	Henry, John A.	do York, ...	5
" 24	Brown, Edmund P.	do Victoria, ...	3 32
" "	McDonald, Donald	do do	2 22
" 25	Furlong, James	do York, ...	5
" "	Clark, Chas. L.	do do	4 56
" 17	Richardson, George	do St. John, ...	2 22
Sept. 2	McCleary, J.	do Sunbury, ...	3 33
" "	Day, Edzry	do Victoria, ...	5
" "	Trafton, Charles	do do	5
" 5	Colwell, John	do York, ...	3 45
" 13	Lightbody, James	do do	4 75
" 24	Turner, Abner	do Victoria, ...	1 90
" 28	Adams, George	do Carleton, ...	4 75
October 22	Theriot, Oliver	do Victoria, ...	4 75
" 31	Miller, Agnes	do Carleton, ...	1 90
" "	Crawford, John	do do	
" "	Connelly, C. J.	do do	
February 4	Hitchcock, Benjamin	Survey of Lot in Victoria, ...	1 90
August 15	Burgoine, Bartholomew	do do	2 38
		Total,	$158 25 $131 04

WILD GRASS AND MEADOWS.

Nov. 23	Deputy Snell,	Sundries in Queens, 1863, ...	1 80
June 7	McMillan, Miles	Burnt Land Brook, 1864, ...	1
" "	Hart, George H.	Sunbury and York, "	4
" 11	Deputy Wilmot,	Sundries in Westmorland, 1864, ...	14 50
" "	" McCallum,	do Charlotte, "	14 96
July 9	" Wilmot,	do Westmorland, "	20
" 20	" Little,	do Kent, "	42 23
" 22	" Parker,	do Northumberland, "	12 50
" 25	" McCallum,	do Charlotte, ...	10 45
" 28	" Curran,	do do	11 83
August 6	" McManus,	do Gloucester, ...	8 31
Sept. 1	" Starkey,	do Queens, ...	95
October 22	" Buttimer,	do Gloucester, ...	1 90 122 83
		Totals,	$124 63

MINES AND MINERALS.

March 18	Maynard, John	Duties on Coal, ...	125
April 25	Embleton, Robert	Mining Licence, York, ...	5
" 27	York & Carleton Mining Co.,	Iron Smelted to 31st March, 1864, ...	10 29
July 26	do	do 30th June "	11
October 25	do	do 30th Sept. "	10 59
" 8	Fulton Francis	Mining Licence, Queens, ...	5
		Total,	$167 24

PLANS, SKETCHES, &c.—FROM 1st JUNE TO 31st OCTOBER, 1863.

PAID.		NAME.	NATURE OF PLAN, &c.	AMOUNT.
Sept.	11	Bedell, Geo. A.	Timber Grounds on Wapskehegan, ...	$ $1 50
July	18	Bradbury, J.	do Magaguadavic, ...	1
August	31	Brown, P.	do New Canaan, ...	1
"	19	Burgoyne, Alexr.	His Timber Berth in Hanwell, ...	50
June	28	Caie, Wm. S.	Timber Grounds in Kent, ...	8
August	25	Conner, Jas.	do on Salmon River, New Canaan, ...	3
Sept.	8	do do	do on Gaspero, ...	1 4
June	27	Coy, Asa	Lots N. W. of Loch Lomond, ...	1
October	2	Debeck, George	Timber Grounds on Eel River Lake, ...	75
Sept.	28	Dewitt, I. D.	do around S. Oromocto Lake, ...	1
July	14	Darling, Thos.	do on Burnt Land Brook, Tobique, ...	50
Sept.	20	Davidson, John	do (T. Murray's) Connell Road, ...	50
October	9	Ferguson, John	do in Gloucester.	4 50
June	23	Fraser, J.	Granted Lands on Nashwaak, ...	1 50
"	"	do	do E. of Tompkins' Mill Stream, ...	50 2
July	24	Fulton, Wm.	Timber Grounds on Little River, ...	1
Sept.	28	Godard, J. C.	Copy of Milkish Grant;	2 50
October	29	Coombes, R.	Timber Grounds on Little River, ...	1
July	16	Hoben, Geo. W.	do Head of Salmon River, ...	1 50
August	4	Hazleton, J.	do Upper Nashwaak, ...	2
"	16	Hutchison, R.	do Upper Cains' Rr. & N. W. & Branches,	12
"	19	Jack, E.	do Southampton, ...	2
"	13	Joslyn, D. C.	do S. of Shugamoc, & W. of Magaguadavic,	1 50
July	16	Knight, J. E.	do Musquash River, ...	1
August	18	Lloyd, James	do Cains' R., Forks Salmon R., & Newcastle,	2 50
"	16	Morrison, Alexr.	do in Northumberland, (4 plans,)	6
"	"	Morrow, George	do on Siegas, ...	73

July	23	M'Callum, J.	Hurd's, Bartlett's, & M'Cawley's Grants, &c., ...	$1
Sept.	3	M'Lean, A. G.	Timber Grant's on Little Forks Salmon River, ...	1
Oct.	9	Nugent, Robt.	do Tobique, ...	75
Sept.	25	Parlee, A. N.	Lands E. of Bishop's Tract, S. of New Canaan, ...	2
July	14	Pond, J.	Timber Grounds on S. W. Miramichi, ...	1
Oct.	2	do.	do Big Hole Brook, ...	1 2
July	16	Prescott, G.	do New River, ...	1
Sept.	9	Rainsford, H. B.	Parish Line between Dumfries and Prince William, ...	2
August	11	Scovil, R.	Timber Grounds on Cocagne River and Branches, ...	3
Sept.	2	Stevens, S. E.	do Tobique, Salmon R., Little R., &c.,	8
July	29	Wright, J. M.	do Tobique, ...	50
Sept.	7	Walker, F.	do Bear Brook, ...	1
Oct.	17	Wallace, Mr.	Grand Manan, ...	2
			Total between 1st June and 31st October, 1863,	$84 23

Do. BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER, 1863, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1864.

August	27	Atherton, Thomas C.	Timber Grounds on Burnt Land Brook, Tobique, ...	50
Jan'y	16	Bailey, G. D.	do Salmon R. to Coal Brook, Newcastle,	4
Sept.	30	Bailey, Professor	Tracing of Southern part Province Plan, ...	8
Dec.	22	Corbett, James	Timber Grounds, Head of Swan Creek, ...	50
June	25	Caie, W. S.	Inserting Nos. of Licences on Sketches, ...	1
July	4	Caldwell, R.	Timber Grounds, Right Hand Branch Tobique, ...	2
"	13	Doherty, P	Sketch of his Licence S. E. of Louisburg, ...	50
Sept.	12	Fulton, R (for Miller)	Timber Grounds on Bass River, ...	1
July	4	do	do Richibucto, K'chiboug'c, K'chib'g'acis,	3 4
"	21	Ferguson, D.	Sketch of his Licence at Swan Creek, ...	50
August	3	Ferguson, William	Timber Grounds on Little River, ...	1
			Forward,	

PLANS, SKETCHES, &c.—CONTINUED.

PAID.	NAME.	NATURE OF PLAN, &c.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,		
August 12	Fulton, F.	Timber Grounds on Little Forks and Never's Brook,	$1
Dec. 28	Gibson, A.	do Nashwaak,	$1 50
May 19	Gibson, A.	do Nashwaak,	2 3 50
Dec. 19	Godfrey, George	do Musquash, &c.,	1
February 2	Hay, John	Lands E. of Shugomoc Lake,	75
June 24	Gilmour, Daniel	Lands in Railway tract,	1
October 5	do do	Timber Lands at McDougal Lake,	1 2
January 18	Harley, John	Timber Grounds on Little S. W. and Branches,	2
August 10	do do	Revising Plan S. W. and Branches,	3
" "	do do	do Sundries,	1
" 15	do do	do do	2 50 8 50
May 16	Hetherington, J.	Plan of Salmon River and tributaries	1 48
July 23	Hartt, G.	Plan from 12 Mile Tree, on Grand R., to Restigouche R.,	50
August 30	Horton, Mr.	Timber Grounds on N. Forks, &c., &c.,	2
October 5	Hunter, George	Timber Grounds, Little River, (Sun.)	1 50
" 20	Hallett, Wm.	Copy of Grant, Plan, &c., J. Ballendine,	1 50
July 13	Hutchison, Richard,	3 Sketches Burnt Land Brook, &c.,	1 50
August 22	do do	Sundry Plans,	17 18 50
Feb. 11	Ingraham, Benjamin	2 Plans near Allandale,	4
Sept. 21	Jones, Owen	Land between Point Wolf and Little Salmon River,	3
" 14	Landers, R.	Timber Grounds S. Branch Becaguimec, &c.,	1
October 5	Lynch, J.	do Little River, (Sun.)	50
March 3	Morrison, Alex.	do Little S. W., &c.,	3
" "	do do	do Kouchibouguac, Bay du Vin, &c., (Revising)	2
" 16	do do	do E. of Bathurst Road, do	1
August 13	do do	do Sundries, do	3 50

Sept. 17	Morrison, Alex.	Timber Grounds, Barnaby's, &c.,	5 14 50
March 15	Moore, Samuel	do on Penniac,	50
Dec. 3	Munro, David	do on Sundries, (2 Plans)	2
May 16	Murchison, A.	Copy of McQuin's Grant,	50
July 4	Merzerall, P.	Copy of J. Graham's Grant Plan, &c., on Kouchibouguacis,	1
Sept. 9	Morrow, Geo. D.	Green River and Branches,	1
Dec. 3	McKay, William	Timber Grounds on Dungarvon, &c.,	2
July 2	McLaggan, Alex.	Plan of S. W. Cain's River, &c ,	10
" 20	M'Coy, C.	Sketch from Company's line to D. M., 6m Block,	1
Sept. 22	M'Carty, T.	Timber Grounds on Bear Brook,	1
March 2	Prescott & Lawrence,	do New River,	1 50
July 25	Phillips, J.	do Tobique and Branches,	2
Sept. 19	Perley, Charles	do S. of Tobique,	1
Dec. 30	Quinn, William	do E. of Nerepis Road.	50
August 3	Quinn, James,	Plan of Licences, Hart & Grieves,	1
May 3	Robinson, Hon. J.	3 Sketches of Ball's Grants, Mispec,	2
Nov. 17	Skillen, William	Timber Grounds, Nackawicac,	2
" 21	Scovil, Wm. H.	do Scadouc, Shediac, &c.,	3 50
" 25	Scott, Thomas	do Little River, &c.,	2
July 8	Sharkey, P.	do Salmon River, Va.,	1
August 10	Smithson, W. H.	do Nackawicac,	1
" 19	Smith, G. F.	do between S. Bra. Oromocto & Piskehegan,	1
" 22	Stuart, D.	do Wapskehegan,	50
Oct. 18	Scovil, Rich. C.	His Licences on Cocagne, &c., (2 Plans)	3
" "	do do	do S. of Shediac, &c.,	2
" "	do do	do at Botsford,	1 6
" 21	Secord, John	do Canaan, &c.,	1
Sept. 30	Todd, Mr.	Timber Grounds E. of Schoodic Lake,	50
March 12	Todd. Freeman	Commercial Bank Grant, E. of Magaguadavic,	1
Dec. 29	Vail, Solomon	His Licence on Magaguadavic,	1
	Forward,		

RECEIPTS FOR CONTINGENCIES.—Continued.

PAID.	BY WHOM PAID.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.
	Forward,		
Dec. 9	Woods, Francis	J. Quinn's Licence, E. of Nerepis, ...	1
Oct. 5	do	His Licence, ...	50 1 50
		Total between 1st Nov., 1863, and 31st Oct., 1864, ...	136 23
		do 1st June, 1863, and 31st Oct., 1863, ...	84 23
		Total, ...	220 46
		Deduct,	
		Paid for Newspapers for Crown Land Office, ...	22
		" Gleason's Express for Professor Hind's Specimens,	1 50 23 50
		Paid Dy. Receiver General, ...	$196 96

INTEREST ON INSTALMENTS.

July	21	Clarke, Alexander	Interest on Instalments, ...	$ 33
"	22	Foley, David	do	15
"	"	Coates, Henry	do	1 24
August	11	M'Crackin, Wm.	do	22
Sept.	15	Richard, Dominique	do	42
Oct.	5	Ash, James	do	1 03
"	12	M'Cann, William	do	37
"	19	Basque, Dazie	do	19
"		Robichean, Octave	do	45
				$4 40

RECAPITULATION OF CONTINGENT RECEIPTS.

Surveys of Lots, ...	$289 29	
Wild Grass and Meadows, ...	124 63	
Mines and Minerals, ...	167 24	
Plans, Sketches, &c., ...	196 96	
Interest on Instalments, ...	4 40	
Total, ...		$782 52

RETURN OF PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE LABOR FUND.

NO.	NAME.	NATURE OF PAYMENT.	AMOUNT.
13925	Dorion, Hyacinthe,	Balance on Lot, ...	$0 30
	Therrieau, James	do	4
17216	Hierlihy, Philip J.	do	3
17381	Grant, Geo. W.	do	17 28
		Total,	$24 58

PAYMENTS FOR THE FISHERY FUND.

DATE.	NAME.	NATURE OF SALE.	AMOUNT.
February 6	Hamilton, Peter	Lease of Beach at Charloe River, Restigouche, (10 years,)	$8 36
July 2	Ferguson, John	Right of Fishery, Nipisiguit River, (3 years,)	95
Sept. 29	Kelly, Wm. M.	do Tabucintac, (3 years,)	4 75
		Total,	$108 11

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FROM 1st NOVEMBER, 1863. TO 31st OCTOBER, 1864.—Both Inclusive.

NATURE OF RECEIPT.	PAGE.	CASUAL REVENUE.		SINKING FUND.		TOTAL.
		$	$	$	$	$
Mileage on Berths between 1st Nov., 1863, and 1st July, 1864, ...		3607 70				
" " " 1st July, 1864, and 31st October, 1864,		11795 30				
" Petitions for sale in November, 1864, ...		162				
Additional Mileage for Renewals, ...		232				
Mileage on Renewals, ...		1004 90	16801 90			
Fines, &c., on Lumber, &c., cut without licence, ...			1655 60			
Mileage in June, on Berths sold in July, ...			32			
Mileage paid and refunded, no Licences issued, ...			78			
Total for Timber, ...						18567 50
Land sold between 1st November, 1863, and 31st October, 1864, ...		3919 11		657 42		
Instalments on Land sold in former years, ...		4259 66	8178 77	108 31	765 73	
Total for Land.						8944 50
Surveys of Lots, ...		289 29				
Wild Grass and Meadows, ...		124 63				
Mines and Minerals, ...		167 24				
Plans, Sketches, &c., (net), ...		196 96				
Interest on Instalments, ...		4 40	782 52			
Total Contingencies, ...						782 52
Total Receipts, exclusive of Labour and Fishery Fund, ...			27528 79		765 73	28294 52
Labour Fund, Balances, &c., ...						24 58
Fishery Fund, Sundries, ...						108 11
General Total, ...						$28427 21

RETURN OF WARRANTS ISSUED ON CASUAL REVENUE BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER, 1863, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1864.—Both inclusive.—FOR EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

	$		$	
Salaries of Clerks, &c., ...			4660	
Printing and Blanks, G. E. Fenety, ...	780 15			
J. Hogg, (Blanks only,)	189 80			
J. Graham, Printing Report, ...	234 00	1212 95		
P. Simpson, (*Gazette*,)		6		
Stationary and Binding, S. R. Miller, ...	305 55			
H. F. Vavasour, ...	11 44			
F. Beverly, ...	8 64	325 63	1544	58
Postages, &c., A. S. Phair, Postage, ...		844 85½		
D. B. Stevens, Telegrams, ...		285 75	1130	60½
Light, Gas Company, ...		14 80		
Myshrall & Richey, Candles, ...		6 65	21	45
Jackson Adams, Sundry Work, (Cabinet &c.)		5		
A. B. Duncan, do (Gas and Stoves,)		5 88		
R. H. Payne, White and Color Washing, ...		17 50		
M. A. Sweade, Scrubbing Office, ...		12		
do Washing Towels 2 years, ...		16		
John McDonald, Carpet for Surveyor General's Apartment, ...		50 80		
Geo. C. Hunt, Sundries, ...		8 55	115	73
Surveys and Reports, Deputy Beckwith, Survey of Riceville, ...	230 00			
do Douglass, 2nd Survey of Rhombodi, ...	440 00			
do Snell, Association tract, (Sunbury,)	42 60			
do Hartley, Survey of tracts, (Carleton,)	1217 50			
do Buttimer, Survey of Teagues' Lake, ...	32 00			
do Little, do Block Lines, (Kent,)	178 00			
do do Report on Beaches, ...	12 75			
do Gordon, Survey of County Line, (Victoria, &c.,)	440 00			
do Smith, do Lot for deficiency, ...	8 00	2600 85		
Forward,				

RETURN OF WARRANTS, &c.—CONTINUED.

	Forward,										
Roads,	Bowes, Newcastle Settlement,	....	....	....	....	....	$80	00	$		$	
	Boyd, Johnville,	....	....	....	....	....	100	00				
	Pearson, Glassville,	....	....	....	....	....	200	00				
	Farley, Knowlesville,	....	....	....	....	....	100	00	480			
E. McCready, for deficient Land,		....	....	....	....	....	12	00				
Mrs. McCormick, payment refunded, (land sold to another,)				....	....	....	30	00	42			
R. Wilson, cost of Survey refunded, (twice paid,)				....	....	....			3	35		
Deputy McCready for Commission on payments in his District, received through other Deputies, &c.,									30			
Mileage on Timber Petitions, &c., refunded,	D. Gillmor,			....	....	....	48	00				
	T. Bridges,			....	....	....	6	00				
	W. E. Perley,			....	....	....	22	00				
	T. A. Beckwith,			....	....	....	10	00				
	S. Ferguson,			....	....	....	83	60				
	R. Hutchison,			..	....	....	80	00	249	60	3405	80
						Total,					$10878	16½

RETURN OF SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, FOR WHICH THE FIRST PAYMENT HAS BEEN RETURNED SUBSEQUENTLY TO 1st NOVEMBER, 1863, AND NOT RECORDED PRIOR TO THE DATE OF LAST YEAR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

(Survey when Charged must be paid in Money.)

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
17211	Restigouche,	Callaghan, Michael	103	$51 80	$15 75	Dalhousie,	Lot 109, Colebrooke.
17212	Gloucester,	Nicol, Daniel	75	45	45	Beresford,	5, South.
17213	do	Arsinau, Dositte	64	38 40	38 42	Saumerez,	Lot 37, Block T.
17216	Northumberland,	Hierlihy, Philip J.	100	60	57	Alnwick,	Block 4.
17217	do	McNamara, John	50	30	30	Nelson,	Lot 9, Tier 4.
17218	do	Wallace, John	50	30	30	do	" 10, " 4.
17219	do	Fitzpatrick, Michael	100	60	60 30	do	" 61, Block 80.
17220	do	Fitzgerald, Patrick	65	39	33 60	Northesk,	A West, E. of Crocker's Lake.
17221	do	Holmes, David	100	60	27	Blissfield,	Lot 87, Block 45.
17222	do	Bartlett, George A.	100	60	13 50	Ludlow,	" 1, " 38.
17223	do	Harris, George	100	60	20 20	do	" C, " 38.
17224	do	Pond, Richard A.	50	30	16	do	" 2, " 39.
17225	Albert,	Steeves, John M.	100	60	30	Elgin,	W. of 41, Block 5, Coverdale River.
17226	do	Stiles, Samuel H.	100	60	41	do	Lot 74, Block 5.
17227	do	Stiles, George E.	100	60	15 75	do	" 72, " 10.
17228	do	Stiles, Robert S.	100	60	15 75	do	" 73, " 10.
17229	do	Gifford, Henry W.	100	60	28	do	" 48, Range B, Mechanics.
17230	do	McAllister, George	98	58 80	60	do	" 25, " 3, do
17231	do	Tabor, James E.	100	60	15	do	" 48, " 4, do
17232	do	Peck, Asal	100	60	15	Alma,	Lot 202, Block 11.
17233	do	Robinson, George	100	60	45	do	N. Branch, Mile Brook.
17234	do	Smith, Daniel	100	60	60	do	Lot 63, Range 3.
17235	do	Cleaveland, James	100	60	57	do	" 251, Salmon River.
17236	do	Wire, Robert	100	60	60	Harvey,	" 53, 54, N. R., 4, Blackwood.
17237	do	Morrisey, James	100	60	31	do	" 5, Range 5.
		Forward,					

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17238	Albert,	Morrisey, Patrick	100	$60	$30	Harvey,	Lot 9, Range 5,
17239	do	Staples, Thomas	100	60	30 20	do	" 10, " 5.
17240	do	Morrisey, Thos. C.	100	60	31	do	" 12, " 5.
17241	do	White, John	100	60	15 75	do	" 34, Block 15.
17242	do	Morrisey, Thomas	100	60	31	do	" 12, Range 6.
17243	Charlotte,	McGuire, Wm.	98	58 80	63 25	St. Davids,	" 4, Block 1. Fanning's Division
17244	do	Clark, James	100	60	60	Lepreaux,	3 E. Range 9, Clarendon.
17245	Queens,	Robb, Samuel	94	56 40	15	Chipman,	Lot 124, Block 60.
17246	do	Starkey, Hiram	98	58 80	15 75	do	" 36, " H.
17247	do	O'Leary, Daniel, Sr.	100	60	15	do	" A N. " J, Richibucto Road.
17248	do	Robertson, Samuel	100	60	15	do	" 61, " 1.
17249	do	Long, Wm.	100	60	15	do	" 76, " 1
17250	do	Scott, John Q.	100	60	60	Canning,	" 53, Newcastle.
17251	do	Sypher, John A.	100	60	15	do	" 67, do
17252	do	Rearden, Denis	100	60	15	do	" 1, Block 52,
17253	do	Cochrane, Israel	100	60	15	Petersville,	" 14, " D.
17254	York,	Mowitt, Andrew	100	60	60	M. Sutton,	" 12, Range 3, N. E. Harvey.
17255	do	Parker, Wm.	100	60	60	P. William,	" 47, " 3.
17256	do	Kitchen, George	100	60	25 80	do	" 3, Block 35.
17257	do	Kitchen, Wm.	100	60	25 80	do	" 4, " 35.
17258	do	Travis, Thomas	100	60	60	Dumfries,	" 2, Allandale, West.
17259	do	Madden, John	100	62	57	do	" 12, do East.
17260	do	O'Donnell, Cornelius	100	62	60	do	" 17, do West.
17261	do	Carruthers, Wm.	100	60	60	do	" 94, Allandale.
17262	do	McMullin, James,	94	56 40	60	Canterbury,	" 2, Block 8.
17263	do	Jarvis, John	100	60	28	do	In 54, " 8.

17264	York,	Bartlett, Charles	75	$45	$45 25	Canterbury,	Lot A, Block B.
17265	do	Foster, James	100	60	60	do	" 27, " B.
17266	do	Gaskin, Henry	100	60	30	do	" 33, " B.
17267	do	Selvage, Patrick	100	60	15	do	6 East Green Mountain.
17268	do	Tidd, John E.	100	60	15	do	12 " do
17269	do	Cropley, Charles	100	60	60	do	11 West, do
17270	do	Rollings, William	100	60	15	do	12 " do
17271	do	Veysey, John	100	60	38	do	16 " do
17272	do	Veysey, Albert	100	60	15	do	Lot 30, do
17273	do	Vantassel, Isaac	100	60	15	do	" 238, Grand Schoodic Lake.
17274	do	Noddin, George W.	100	65	15	Southampton,	" 3, R 3, White'd's Sur'y, B. 3.
17275	Carleton,	Carpenter, Archelaus	95	57	57	Richmond,	Lot Q, Tier 6, South Richmond.
17276	do	Beckim, Henry	60	36	18	Simonds,	On 17 & 18, Tier 6, Williamston.
17277	do	McLaughlan, Hugh	100	60	60	do	Lot 23, North, " 7, do
17278	do	McLaughlan, James	100	60	60	do	" 23, South, " 7, do
17279	do	McLeary, Richard	100	60	60	do	" R, " 7,
17280	do	Carmichael, David	100	60	45	do	" 7 & 8, West, Range 5, Presquile
17281	do	Wright, Zebedee	100	60	15	do	On 13 & 14, Tier 6, do
17282	do	Curran, John	80	48	16 40	do	Lot Q, Tier 6, Williamston.
17283	do	Beckim, Robert	100	60	18	do	On 16, 17, & 18, Tier 7, W'mston.
17284	do	Gregg, John	100	60	63	Wicklow,	Lot 4, Block 4, Presquile.
17285	do	Gregg, James	50	30	31 50	do	" 4, " 4, Tier 3, Presquile.
17286	do	Gregg, George	50	30	31 50	do	" 4, " 4, do
17287	do	Estabrooks, Enoch B.	100	62	15	Brighton,	Lot 57, Range 2, Windsor.
17288	do	Bradley, Hugh	75	47	15	do	" 65, " 2, do
17289	do	Pond, James A.	100	62	15	do	" 59, " 3, do
17290	do	Buckingham, Geo. W.	100	62	15	do	" 64, " 4, do
17291	do	Turner, Samuel	100	60	30 60	do	" 84, Windsor,
17292	do	Ellis, Joseph	100	60	33 60	do	" 90, do
17293	do	Morehouse, Wm. H.	100	65	15	do	" 5, Range 3, Knowlesville.
		Forward,					

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward.						
17294	Carleton.	Campbell, David	100	$65	$15	Brighton,	Lot 8, Range 3, Knowlesville.
17295	do	Campbell, Alex.	100	65	15	do	" 11, " 3, do
17296	do	London, Jas. W.	100	65	60	do	" 65, " 4, do
17297	do	London, Thos. H.	100	65	60	do	" 66, " 4, do
17298	do	Frost, Jeremiah	100	65	15	do	" 10, " 5, do
17299	do	Whitehouse, Jos. S.	100	65	60	do	" 24, " 5, do
17300	do	Pearson, Richard D.	100	65	8	Aberdeen.	" 26, Glassville.
17301	do	Pearson, Joseph	100	65	32	do	" 28, do
17302	do	Pearson, John	100	65	8	do	" 30, do
17303	do	Love, Wm.	100	65	25	do	" 31, do
17304	do	Montgomery Robert	100	65	13 80	do	" 32, do
17305	do	Millar, Hugh	100	65	63	do	" 33, do
17306	do	Scott, Archibald, jr.	100	65	20	do	" 35, do
17307	do	Millie, Robert	100	65	60	do	" 36, do
17308	do	Miller, John	100	65	60	do	" 38, do
17309	do	Scott, Robert	100	65	12	do	" 39, do
17310	do	Pont, Richard	100	65	60	do	" 42, do
17311	do	McDonald, Alex.	100	65	60	do	" 47, do
17312	do	Salmon, James	100	65	60	do	" 49, do
17313	do	Dexter, Alfred	100	65	48	do	" 52, do
17314	do	Crichton, John	100	65	60	do	" 53, do
17315	do	Walker, Alex.	100	65	60	do	" 55, do
17316	do	McDairmid, Angus	100	65	39	do	" 69, Range 3, Glassville.
17317	do	Shearer, Andrew	100	65	21 50	do	" 73, " 3, do
17318	do	Fobister, David	100	65	32 50	do	" 74, " 3, do
17319	do	Fobister, Thomas	100	65	31 50	do	" 75, " 3, do

17320	do	McFarlane, George	100	65	46 74	Aberdeen.	" 83, Glassville.
17321	do	McKenzie, Alex.	100	65	32 50	do	" 84, do
17322	do	Michie, George	100	65	48	do	" 85, do
17323	do	Niven, Harry	100	65	25	do	" 86, do
17324	do	Niven, Alex.	100	65	25	do	" 87, do
17325	do	Learmont, John	100	65	31 50	do	" 105, do
17326	do	McKenzie, Murdoch	100	65	43	do	" 112, do
17327	do	Wilson, John	100	65	23	do	" 113, do
17328	do	Wilson, James	100	65	23	do	" 114, do
17329	do	Hume, Alex.	100	65	10	do	" 115, do
17330	do	Ronald, John R.	100	65	12	do	" 3, Block G, W. of Glassville.
17331	do	Doherty, Joseph B.	100	65	13	do	" 27, " G, do
17332	do	Doherty, Joseph	100	65	30	do	" 29, " G, do
17333	do	Bain, Asa	100	65	18	do	" H, " 4.
17334	do	Bain, Wm.	100	65	18	do	" I, " 4.
17335	do	Durrah, James	100	65	46 40	do	" J, " 4.
17336	do	Perry, Jacob	100	63 50	15	do	" 85, " 4.
17337	do	Perkins, Wm. H.	100	60	60 50	do	" 137, " 4.
17338	do	Curry, Wm. J.	100	65	29 50	do	" 42, Range 3.
17340	do	Hobb's, Morris	100	65	58 50	do	" 29, " 4, Knowlesville.
17341	do	Branscombe, Noble	100	65	41 75	do	" 34, " 4, do
17342	do	McDonald, Mordic	100	65	40	do	" 61, " 4, do
17343	do	Hemphill, Wm.	100	65	28	do	" 25, " 5, do
17344	do	Hemphill, John G.	100	65	28	do	" 26, " 5, do
17345	do	Appleby, James W.	100	65	45	do	" 26, " 6, do
17346	do	Donovan, Michael	100	60	74	Kent,	" 3, " 4, Johnville.
17347	do	Murphy, John	100	60	124	do	" 5, " 4, do
17348	do	Boyd, Wm. jr.	100	60	89	do	" 2, " 1, do North
17349	do	Conroy, Mark	100	60	46 50	do	" 7, " 1, do do
	Forward,						

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17350	Carleton,	Alison, James	100	$60	$21	Kent.	Lot 7, Range 2, Johnville, North.
17351	do	Byrns, Michael	100	60	76	do	" 4, " 3 do do
17352	do	Gallagher, Wm.	100	60	32	do	" 1, " 1 do South.
17353	do	Dinney, Wm.	100	60	60	do	" 3, " 1 do do
17354	do	McGinley, John	100	60	12 50	do	" 5, " 1 do do
17355	do	McGinley, Thomas	100	60	16	do	" 6, " 1 do do
17356	do	Duggan, Patrick	100	60	87	do	" 7, " 1 do do
17357	do	O'Keeffe, Timothy C.	100	60	60 75	do	" 8, " 1 do do
17358	do	O'Keeffe, John D.	100	60	37 75	do	" 9, " 1 do do
17359	do	Dinney, Elias	100	60	57 50	do	" 4, " 2 do do
17360	do	Mahon, James	100	60	92	do	" 6, " 2 do do
17361	do	Mahon, John jr.	100	60	78	do	" 7, " 2 do do
17362	do	Boyd, James	100	60	17 50	do	" 11, " 2 do do
17363	do	Deighnan, Francis	100	60	29 50	do	" 11, " 1 do do
17364	do	McFadden, Wm.	100	60	14 90	do	" 15, " 2 do do
17365	do	Coulton, Patrick	100	60	15	do	" 16, " 1 do do
17366	do	Coulton, Hugh	100	60	90	do	" 17, " 2 do do
17367	do	Leonard, Charles	100	60	45 90	do	" 19, " 1 do do
17368	do	Leonard, Dennis jr.	100	60	56	do	" 20, " 2 do do
17369	do	Leonard, Wm.	100	60	56	do	" 21, " 2 do do
17370	do	Gallagher, Chas.	100	60	82 50	do	" 22, " 1 do do
17371	do	Leonard, Dennis Sr.	100	60	83	do	" 23, " 2 do do
17372	do	Cummins, Matthew	100	60	25 25	do	" 27, " 1 do do
17373	do	Cummins, Simon	100	60	25 25	do	" 29, " 1 do do
17374	do	Vandine, Samuel G.	100	65	31	do	" L. Block 4.
17375	do	Boyd, Joseph	100	60	24	do	" 34, Range 2, Johnville, South.

17376	Carleton.	Sweeney, Charles	100	60	34 20	Kent	Lot 148, Block 18, Munquart Stream
17377	do	Crane, Michael	100	60	20	do	164, 20, do
17378	do	Sherwood, Jacob	100	62	39	do	65, 26, Range 2.
17379	do	Kearney, Hilkiah	100	62	15	do	60, 27, 3.
17380	Victoria	Brown, James W.	50	30	30	Gordon	Lower half 12, Block 34.
17381	do	Grant, George W.	100	60	60	do	Lot 10, Block 34.
17530	Restigouche	Morrisay, John	100	60	15	Addington	22, Glenlevit.
17531	do	Thomson, John	100	60	15	do	59, Colebrooke.
17532	do	Laviolett, James	100	60	15 75	Dalhousie	47, Block 7.
17533	do	Ferguson, Alex.	100	60	16	do	62, Balmoral.
17534	do	McIntyre, Donald	50	30	12 60	Coleborne	104, Block 1.
17535	Gloucester	Payne, Robert	100	60	17	Bathurst	57 South, 96 North, Upper Roschill.
17536	do	Cain, Roger	100	60	18 90	do	Lot 95, Upper Roschill.
17537	do	Clemont, Stephen	48	24 80	25	New Bandon	56, Black Rock, (W ½)
17538	do	Clemont, Ami	40	24	15	do	56, do (C ½)
17539	do	Clemont, John	72	43 20	18 50	do	56, do (E ½)
17540	do	Therriau, Antime	50	30	8 50	do	90, do
17541	do	Therriau, Michael	50	30	8	do	91, do
17542	do	Therriau, Abraham	50	30	8 50	do	92, do
17543	do	Coughlan, Thomas	86	51 60	34	do	S. of 73, Block 40.
17544	do	Coughlan, John jr.	70	42	37 60	do	Lot 86, 40.
17545	do	Drysdale, John	58	34 80	34 80	Saumarez	Block 20, N. side Little Tracadie.
17546	do	Arsinau, Canute	88	52 80	52 80	do	Lot 38, Block T.
17547	do	Gaugnon, John	42	25 20	25 20	Inkerman	2 Green Point.
17548	do	Thompson, Abraham	44	26 40	26 40	do	3 do
17549	do	Duggay, Agne	60	36	36	do	15 do
17550	do	Noel, Benjamin	97	58 20	58 20	do	Lot 41, Block 19, Pokmouche.
17551	do	Cassey, Gilbert	83	49 80	49 80	do	43, 19, W. of S. B. do.
17552	do	Boudreau, J. & O.	86	51 60	51 60	do.	44, 19
17553	do	Boudreau, Paul	70	42	42	do	45, 19
	Forward						

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17554	Northumberland	McKenzie, Wm	100	$60	$60	Alnwick	Lot 48, Block 9.
17555	do	Ache, Marcel	85	50 40	50 40	do	86, 17
17556	Kent	Myre, Lazare	100	60	20 62	Wellington	84, N. Township.
17557	do	McNiel, John	92	55 20	48 30	do	105, Block 5.
17558	do	Babinot, Philip	100	60	32 20	do	196, O.
17559	do	Fowler, Chas. H.	92	55 20	48 50	Dundas	81, West Middle Township.
17560	Westmorland	Galland, Placide	100	60	45	Shediac	182, North of Calhoun's Brook.
17561	do	McGraw, Abram	100	60	60	do	183, do
17562	do	McGraw, Uzebe	100	60	15	do	184, do
17563	do	Herbert, Simeon	100	60	15	do	186, do
17564	do	Casey, Moses	100	60	15	do	187, do
17565	do	Casey, Romond	56	33 60	15	do	Wesner Brook.
17566	do	McDougall, Samuel	100	60	63	do	Lot 106, Block D.
17567	do	McGraw, Barnabas	83	49 80	15	do	194, D.
17568	do	McGraw, Chas.	80	48	15	do	195, D.
17569	do	McGraw, Dorsitie	80	48	15	do	196, D.
17570	do	Bushy, Placide	100	60	21	do	129, F.
17571	do	Galland, Uzebe	100	60	52 50	do	132, F.
17572	do	Arsinoe, Clement	100	60	33 60	do	134, F.
17573	do	McGraw, Gabriel	100	60	60	do	135, F.
17574	do	White, Damian	90	54	60	do	136, F.
17575	do	White, Lucien	80	48	48	do	138, F.
17576	do	McGraw, Placide	64	38 40	38 40	do	139, F.
17577	do	Legere, Philip	100	60	15	do	152, F. Tier 2.
17578	do	do do	100	60	5 51	do	153, F.
17579	do	Legere, John	100	60	15	do	153, F. Tier 2.

17580	Westmorland	McDougall, Duncan	83	49 80	52 29	Shediac	Lot G, Block F.
17581	do	McDougall, Neil	93	55 80	58 59	do	" H, " F.
17582	do	Galland, Dom'k	81	48 60	51 03	do	East of Lot S, Block F.
17583	do	Duncan, James	50	30	31 50	do	Lot 6, Block K.
17584	do	Duncan, William	100	60	63	do	" 7, " K.
17585	do	Bushway, Charles	92	55 20	31 50	do	" 74, " L.
17586	do	Budrot, Thads. I.	78	46 80	31 50	do	" 87, " L.
17587	do	Budrot, Calis	100	60	52 75	do	" 88, " L.
17588	do	Budrot, Dossity	100	60	52 75	do	" 89, " L.
17589	do	Bushway, Lorang	100	60	15 75	do	" 99, " L.
17590	do	White, Onesimus	100	60	63	do	" 102, " L.
17591	do	White, Paul	100	60	63	do	" 103, " L.
17592	do	White, Abraham	100	60	63	do	" 104, " L.
17593	do	White, Judduce	83	49 80	52 29	do	" 109, " L.
17594	do	White, Raphael	83	49 80	52 29	do	" 110, " L.
17595	do	Pulryne, Sylvan	100	60	26 67	do	" 115, " L.
17596	do	Malonson, Thomas	100	60	26 67	do	" 116, " L.
17597	do	Malonson, Fred. jr.	50	30	13 86	do	" 118, " L.
17598	do	Leshear, Edward	50	30	5 51	do	" 175, " L.
17599	do	Bushway, Denny	100	60	31 50	do	" 176, " L.
17600	do	Bursway, Timothy	100	60	21	do	" 185, Calhoun Brook.
17601	do	Porrier, Lazare	100	60	15 75	do	" 186, Block L.
17602	do	Foster, William	50	30	8 82	do	South of 111, Block L.
17603	do	Pat.ick, George	100	60	31 50	do	S. of Underwood, " L.
17604	do	Tingley, Jacob	100	60	15 75	Botsford	Lot 44, Block P.
17605	do	Tingley, Joshua, jr.	100	60	15 75	do	" 45, " P.
17606	do	Crossman, William	100	60	37 53	Moncton	" 16, " 6.
17607	do	Budd, William	100	60	63	do	" 16, W. of 166.
17608	do	Govang, Amos	100	60	37 80	do	" 75, Block D.
17609	do	McQuarrie, John	100	60	15 75	do	" 109, " D.
	Forward,						

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17610	Westmorland	McKinnon, Hugh	$95	$57	$15 75	Moncton	Lot 127, Block F.
17611	do	Brow, Amos	50	30	15	do	" 149, " F.
17612	do	Brow, Fidal	100	60	25	do	" 150, " F.
17613	do	Connor, Patrick	100	60	15 75	do	On Lot 3, Block H.
17614	do	LeBlanc, Philip	100	60	37 80	do	" 52, " I.
17615	do	LeBlanc, Michael	100	60	37 80	do	" 53, " I.
17616	do	LeBlanc, Ferdinand	100	60	25 93	do	" 55, " I.
17617	do	LeBlanc, Vital	100	60	25 93	do	" 56, " I.
17618	do	White, Amos	100	60	37 80	do	" 76, " I.
17619	do	White, Vital	100	60	37 80	do	" 77, " I.
17620	do	White, Silvang	100	60	37 80	do	" 78, " I.
17621	do	White, Cyprian	100	60	37 80	do	" 79, " I.
17622	do	Trites, Ruben	100	60	63	do	" 83, " I.
17623	do	Belliveau, Eustache	100	60	31 50	do	" 110, " I.
17624	do	Belliveau, Hippolyte	87	52 20	31 50	do	" 112, " I.
17625	do	Brown, Charles	55	33	8 25	do	N. of Lot 120, " I.
17626	do	McQuarrie, Charles	100	60	15 75	do	" 121, " I.
17627	do	McQuarrie, Donald	100	60	15 75	do	" 123, " I.
17628	do	Melonson, Joseph	100	60	63	do	" 36, " J.
17629	do	Melonson, John	100	60	63	do	" 38, " J.
17630	do	McDonald, James	100	60	63	do	" 28, " P.
17631	do	McDonald, William	100	60	63	do	" 29, " P.
17632	do	Harper, Alex.	96	57 60	21 76	Salisbury	On 5 North " 18, N. Range.
17633	do	Henry, James	100	60	15	do	Lot 6, Block 18, do
17634	do	McHale, James	100	60	34 40	do	" 14, N. " 18, S. Range.
17635	do	Branscombe, John	100	60	19 80	do	" 15, S. " 18, do

17636	Westmorland,	Crosthwaite, Samuel	100	60	15 30	Salisbury,	On 19—20, B. 18, North Range. Lot 20, Block 18, South Range.
17637	do	Taylor, James W.	100	60	15 38	do	N. of Albert Road, W. of 22.
17638	do	O'Rourke, Patrick	100	60	15 38	do	Lot 7, Block 29.
17639	do	Smith, Richard	51	30 60	7 20	do	On Lot B, Block 31.
17640	do	Taylor, Cyprian	100	60	33 70	do	" B, " 31.
17641	do	Eagles, Compt. K.	100	60	14	do	" 39, " 31.
17642	Albert,	Steeves, Samuel	100	60	15 75	Hillsboro',	On 6 & 7, Tier 2, Caledonia.
17643	do	Steeves, Wesley	100	60	15 75	do	Lot 7, Range 2, do
17644	do	Steeves, Samuel	96	57 60	59	do	On 6 & 7, Tier 8.
17645	do	Estler, Daniel	100	60	60	do	W. Parts 7 & 8, Tier 8, Baltimore.
17646	do	Steeves, Gay	100	60	57	do	Lot 5, Tier 11, Baltimore.
17647	do	Milton, John F.	83	49 80	52 49	do	Lot 129.
17648	do	Shaw, Duncan	100	60	60	do	" 211.
17649	do	Copp, Daniel	100	60	15	Hopewell,	Crooked Creek W. of 200.
17650	do	Doherty, George	100	60	45	Harvey,	Lot 26, Block 14, Shepody Road.
17651	do	McGee, John	100	60	15	do	" 92, " 14.
17652	do	Fullerton, Joseph	100	60	15	do	" 93, " 14.
17653	do	Fintin, Joseph	100	60	21	do	" 13,
17654	do	Berry, Daniel	100	60	15	Coverdale,	" 35, Tier 9.
17655	do	Berry, Silas	100	60	15 75	do	On Lot 33 & 34, Tier 10.
17656	do	McLean, Wm.	100	60	18	do	" 35 & 36, " 10.
17657	do	Wilber, Joseph H.	100	60	30	do	Lot 36, Tier 12.
17658	do	Wilber, Edmund	100	60	30	do	" 30, " 12.
17659	do	Wilber, John H.	100	60	30	do	" 31, " 12.
17660	do	Wilber, Wm. J.	100	60	30	do	" 34, " 12.
17661	do	Wilmot, Alex.	30	18	15	do	" 30 West, Tier 13.
17662	do	Leeman, Solomon	100	60	57	do	" U, Tier 14.
17663	do	Bishop Sutherland	100	60	60	Elgin,	" 2, Block 4.
17664	do	Donald, Robert C.	100	60	15 75	do	" 53, " 10.
		Forward.					

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward						
17665	Albert	Colpitts, Robert C.	100	$60	$60	Elgin	Lot 54, Block 10.
17666	do	Smith, Solomon	100	60	15	do	" 66, " 10.
17667	do	Smith, Judson	100	60	15	do	" 67, " 10.
17668	do	Blakeney, Chas. L.	95	57	15 70	do	" 74, " 10.
17669	do	Gifford, Collins	100	60	60	do	" 41, " 20.
17670	do	Colpitts, Henry T.	100	60	15	do	" 241, " 20.
17671	do	Colpitts, John A.	100	60	15	do	" 242, " 20.
17672	do	Howie, Benjamin	100	60	60	do	" 20.
17673	do	Howie, James	100	60	60	do	" 20.
17674	do	Hopper John	100	60	15	do	" 24, Range A.
17675	do	Porter, James	50	30	31 50	do	On lot 39, " 1.
17676	do	M'Cully, Alex.	100	60	58 50	do	22 & 23, S. " 3.
17677	do	McAllister, W.	100	60	29 60	do	Lot 26, " 3.
17678	do	Kierstead, Thomas J.	100	60	63	do	49 & 50, S. " 3.
17679	do	O'Connor, Timothy	100	60	60	Alma	49 & 50, N. " 5.
17680	do	O'Connor, Daniel	100	60	60	do	49 & 50, S. " 5.
17681	do	Matthews, Thomas	100	60	57	do	Lot 1, Herring Cove.
17682	St. John	Walton, Charles	80	48	48	St. Martins	Lot 30, Block 6, Tier 2.
17683	do	Ervin, Joseph	100	60	60	Lancaster	" 20, " 20.
17684	do	Kitchen, John	99	59 40	20	do	" 67, " 29, N. of St Andrews R
17685	do	Hagen, Patrick	100	60	60	do	" 69, " 29.
17686	do	Lennox, Thomas	100	60	60	do	56 & 58 " 30.
17687	Charlotte,	Anderson, Alexander	100	60	32 02	Pennfield	Lot 4, Range 8, Clarendon.
17688	do	Hill, William, sr.	50	30	25 72	Lepreaux.	" 2, W. " 4.
17689	do	Lavis, Thomas	100	60	22 20	do	" 3, E. " 8. Clarendon.
17690	do	Gibby, Hugh	100	60	6 82	do	" A, Creevy.
17691	Charlotte,	Blakely, Samuel, jr.	100	60	37 80	St. Patrick.	Lot 5, Range 4, Clarence Hill.
17692	do	Blakeley, James	50	30	37 80	do	On Lot 7, Range 4, do Hill.
17693	do	Flinn, John	93	55 80	14 50	St. George,	Digdeguash Lake.
17694	do	Blakeley, Robert	100	60	60 20	Dumbarton,	On 15, Range 4. Clarence Hill.
17695	do	Smith, William D.	100	60	29 90	do	16, 17, 18 West, R. 4, do
17696	do	Searls, Richard	100	60	15	do	Lot 19, Range 5, do
17697	do	Boles, David	94	56 40	15	do	" 23, " 5, do
17698	do	Coughlin, John	94	56 40	60	do	On Lot 1, Flume Ridge.
17699	do	Brown, Daniel V.	100	60	15	do	Lot 2, Block 14, E. of Magaguad'c.
17700	do	Sproule, Robert	100	60	31	St. James,	" 124, near Porter Settlement.
17701	do	Lonergan, Michael	100	60	59 25	do	" 105, Block 1, near G. Falls.
17702	do	Heffernin, Patrick	97	58 20	20	do	N. of John Neish.
17703	do	Creighton, Samuel	100	60	57	do	Lot 22, Block O.
17704	do	Cheney, Cyrus	72	43 20	45 37	Grand Manan,	On Lot 33, Grand Harbour.
17705	do	Daggett, Loring	100	60	60	do	Lot 33, East do
17706	King's,	Adare, George	100	60	60 60	Sussex,	" 11, Range B. Donegal.
17707	do	Adare, Abraham jr.	100	60	60 60	do	" 12, " B, do
17708	do	Adar, Abraham	100	60	60	do	" 13, " B, Baskins.
17709	do	Bustard, William	100	60	35 90	do	" 18, " B, Donegal.
17710	do	Elliott, Wm. Sr.	100	60	60 60	do	" 17, " 6, Mechanics.
17711	do	Law, Solomon	100	60	61 80	do	" 49, " D.
17712	do	Sproul, Charles	100	60	60	do	" 58, " F.
17713	do	Kearns, Lawrence	100	60	60	do	" L, " O.
17714	do	Long, Robert	100	60	31 24	Studholm,	" 23, " 9.
17715	do	Long, Abraham	100	60	31 24	do	" 24, " 9.
17716	do	Thorne, Ralph	100	60	12	Havelock,	" 77, " 26.
17717	do	Perry, Charles W.	100	60	50 40	do	" 24, N. of Daniel Keith.
17718	Queen's,	Duplissey, Paskal	100	60	40	Gagetown,	" 48, rear of Gagetown Grant.
17719	do	Sargeson, Robert	100	60	60	Johnston,	" 15, Block 3.
17720	do	Robinson, John L.	100	60	60	do	" 19, " 3.
	Forward,						

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17721	Queens,	Thorne, Richard	100	$60	$15	Brunswick	Lot 61, Block 5.
17722	do	Cole, Thomas G. C.	100	60	15	do	" 19, " 12.
17723	do	Dalton, James	100	60	60	Chipman	" 11, Harley Road
17724	do	Leany, Wm. M	100	60	24	do	" 12, do
17725	do	Donovan, Timothy	100	60	60	do	" 19, do
17726	do	Donnelly, Joseph	100	60	60	do	" 62, do
17727	do	Herrington John	100	60	35	do	" 61, do
17728	do	Herrington, C. jr.	100	60	18 60	do	" 160, do
17729	do	Donnelly, Michael	90	54	60	do	" 18, do
17730	do	Kiley, Daniel	100	60	46 70	do	" 13, Block J.
17731	Sunbury	McManus, Felix	100	60	60	Burton	" 16, " O.
17732	do	Forsyth, Wm.	100	60	60	do	" 56, Victoria.
17733	do	Nason, Lemuel jr.	100	60	20	Blissville	" 250, Block 40.
17734	do	Dewitt, Abraham T.	100	60	31 50	do	" 13, " 44.
17735	do	White, Patrick	98	58 80	15	Northfield	On lot 6, Newcastle River.
17736	do	Kanadey, James	95	57	60	do	Lot 14, Newcastle.
17737	do	Connors, John jr.	90	54	60	do	" 137, do
17738	do	Higgins. Francis	60	36	43	do	" 138, do
17739	do	Canning, Wm.	100	60	33	do	" 99, Block 50.
17740	do	McGirr, Francis	100	60	60	do	" 133, " 50.
17741	do	Connors, Arthur	90	54	18	do	" 147, " 50.
17742	do	Sullivan, Dennis	100	60	40	do	" 31, " 57, W. of Hardw'd R
17743	do	McDougal, James	100	60	60 40	do	" E, " 57.
17744	do	Mowatt, Wm. H.	45	27	27 75	do	E. of I. " 57.
17745	York,	Watts, Michael jr.	100	16	60	M. Sutton	Lot 18, Tier 3, S. E. Harvey.
17746	do	Dundass, Thomas	100	60	60	do	" 100, Block 26.

17747	York,	Reynolds, John	100	60	55 50	M. Sutton,	Lot 95, Block 31.
17748	do	Jameson, James	100	60	19	P. William,	" 1, Tier 2, Caledonia North.
17749	do	Gartley, George	75	45	14 85	do	Caledonia, (E. of Lot 3)
17750	do	Saunders, John	31	18 60	18 62	do	Block C, (W. of 14) Caledonia.
17751	do	McLean, Geo. F.	39	23 40	23 40	do	Lot 46, Tier 3.
17752	do	Tague, Edward	68	40 80	9 20	do	" 43 & 46, Block 32.
17753	do	Tague, Bernard	100	60	20	do	" 45, Block 32.
17754	do	Kenney, Peter	100	60	60	Dumfries,	" 14, Allandale West.
17755	do	Foley, John	100	60	42	do	" 26, Block 10.
17756	do	Jenkins, Joseph	100	60	15 20	St. Mary's,	" 159, " 2.
17757	do	Marshall, Henry	100	60	15 20	do	" 151, " 2.
17758	do	Ross, James A. D.	100	60	60	do	" B, " 2.
17759	do	Reid, Daniel	100	60	60	do	" C, " 2.
17760	do	McLean, Wm.	87	52 20	30	do	" 117, " 4.
17761	do	Dewyre, Matthew	100	60	60	do	" 6, " 10.
17762	do	Hill, John	100	60	60	Stanley,	" 4, " 24.
17763	Carleton,	Nicholson, Richard	100	60	20	Richmond,	" 25, West, Tier 5, S'th Richmond
17764	do	Davis, George	100	60	16	do	" 27, West, Tier 5, do
17765	do	Nicholson, John	100	60	26 25	do	W ½, Lot 30, W., Tier 5, S. Rich'd.
17766	do	Marshall, Jonathan	100	60	21	do	Lot 6, W., Tier 6, South Richmond
17767	do	Benn, Edward	70	42	10 53	do	" R, " 6, do (near Car-
17768	do	Bustard, James	100	60	30	do	" 14, " 8, do [penter.)
17769	do	Flanagan, James	100	60	28 80	Simonds,	" 4, " 2, Williamston.
17770	do	Flanagan, William	100	60	58 50	do	" 5, " 2, do
17771	do	Grass, Leonard D.	100	60	33 60	do	" 6, " 2.
17772	do	Prosser, Albert	100	60	30	do	" 8, " 2, Williamston.
17773	do	Foster, Samuel N.	50	30	12	do	" X, " 2.
17774	do	Prosser, Jeremiah	100	60	28	do	" Z, " 2.
17775	do	Deforrest, Charles	100	60	30	do	" 16, East, Tier 4, Williamston.
17776	do	Deforrest, George B.	100	60	30	do	" H, " 4.
	Forward,						

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17777	Carleton.	Doughty, Jonathan E.	100	$60	$20	Simonds	Lot J, Tier 4, Williamston.
17778	do	Graham, William	100	60	60	do	" 16, " 6, do
17779	do	Hamilton, George H.	84	50 40	20	do	" 21, " 6, do
17780	do	Magaw, James	100	60	16	do	On 19, " 7, do
17781	do	Sharp, John H.	80	48	48	do	Lot G, " 7, do
17782	do	Crandlemire, Benj.	53	34 20	34	do	" J, " 7.
17783	do	Tompkins, Jarvis	100	60	39 90	do	" N, " 7.
17784	do	M'Caffery, Philip	100	60	60	Northampton	" 7, " 4, North Newburg.
17785	do	Dyer, Simeon	100	60	18 95	Peel	" 1, " 2, M'Donald's Surv'y
17786	do	Elkins, James	50	30	20 44	do	" 202.
17787	do	Crosby, Herbert H.	100	60	26 25	do	" 75, Block 4.
17788	do	Craig, Stephen	79	47 40	30	do	" 100, " 4.
17789	do	Melvin, George	100	60	60	do	" 4, N. " E, Victoria.
17790	do	Padgett, William	100	60	60	do	" 5, S. " E, do
17791	do	Wark, Robert	100	60	33 60	do	" 5, N. " E,
17792	do	McLeod, James A.	100	60	15	Brighton	" 61, Range 3, Windsor.
17793	do	Wasson, Silas	100	60	60	do	" 63, " 3, do
17794	do	Megray, Benjamin	100	60	30	Aberdeen	" 6, " 3, Knowlesville.
17795	do	Dibblee, James H.	100	60	15	do	" 7, " 4, do
17796	do	Ricker, Robert	100	60	30	do	" 9, " 4, do
17797	do	Perkins, Chas. A.	100	60	60	do	" 133, " 4.
17798	do	Nichols, Jeremiah R.	100	60	60	do	" 134, " 4.
17799	do	McIntosh, George	100	60	32	do	" 10, Range 2, Glassville.
17800	do	Spence, Andrew jr.	100	60	60	do	" 48, Glassville.
17801	do	Spence, Andrew	100	60	36	do	" 50, do
17802	do	Adam, James	100	60	40	do	" 58, do

17803	Carleton.	Stewart, Adam	100	60	60	Aberdeen	Lot 59, Glassville.
17804	do	Gray, Robert	100	60	60	do	" 62, do
17805	do	Jones, Jonathan C.	100	60	30	do	" 68, do
17806	do	McFarlane, Andrew	100	60	46	do	" 71, do
17807	do	McFarland, James	100	60	46	do	" 76, do
17808	do	McFarland, Wm., Sr.	100	60	60	do	" 81, do
17809	do	Scott, Alexander	100	60	23 50	do	" 54, do
17810	do	Morrison, Hugh	100	60	30	do	" 88, Range 3, Glassville.
17811	do	Tovey, John	100	60	30 50	do	" 109, do
17812	do	Tovey, William	100	60	30	do	" 110, do
17813	do	Dougherty, John	100	60	15	do	" 35, Block G, W. of Glassville.
17814	do	Wood, Richard	100	60	30	do	" 32, " G, do
17815	do	Dougherty, Hugh A.	100	60	30	do	" 30, " G, do
17816	do	Milton, Thomas	100	60	30	do	" 28, " G, do
17817	do	Reeleder, George	100	60	30	do	" 26, " G, do
17818	do	Gillmor, Edward S.	100	60	60	do	" 24, " G.
17819	do	Gillmor, Wellington	100	60	45	do	" 19, " G.
17820	do	Brewster, David	100	60	14	do	" 18, " G.
17821	do	Ritchie, John	100	60	33	do	" 14, " G.
17822	do	Brewster, George	100	60	20	do	" 13, " G.
17823	do	Lamont, William	100	69	32 75	do	" 11, " G.
17824	do	Bricknell, Andrew	100	60	62	do	" 10, " G.
17825	do	Lamont, Henry	100	60	32	do	" 8, " G.
17826	do	Gillan, John	100	60	15	do	" 6, " G.
17827	do	Gillan, Roger	100	60	45	do	" 1, " G.
17828	do	McGinley, Charles	100	60	8 50	Kent,	" 4, South, Range 2, Johnville.
17829	do	Casey, Walter	100	60	35 50	do	" 12, " 2, do
17830	do	Kilfoyle, John	100	60	60	do	" 14, " 3, do
17831	do	Kilfoyle, Anthony	100	60	45	do	" 15, " 3, do
17832	do	Naughton, James	100	60	49 80	do	" 8, " 3, (S.) do
	Forward,						

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863.—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17833	Carleton,	Dunn, John	100	$60	$58	Kent,	Lot 99, Block J, Johnville.
17834	do	Coulton, James	100	60	15	do	" 12, " 17, S. of Johnville.
17835	do	Campbell, Michael	100	60	15	do	" 13, " 17, do
17836	do	Daly, James	100	60	27	do	" 14, " 17.
17837	do	Foster, David	100	60	15 75	do	" 93, " 17.
17838	do	Giberson, Hamilton	100	60	19 50	do	" 183, " 17.
17839	do	Brooks, Elijah	100	60	31	do	" K, " 17.
17840	do	McCarthy, Patrick	100	60	57	do	" 25, " F. [E. of 26.
17841	do	Bell, Asa	50	30	15 75	do	" 28, " 16, W. of Mir'chi R.,
17842	do	Emery, Thomas	100	60	28 50	do	" 139, " 4, W. of Glassville.
17844	Victoria	Wright, Wellington	96	57 60	31 50	Grand Falls	" 42, California.
17845	do	Wright, George	100	60	31 50	do	" 43, do
17846	do	McLeod, Hugh	100	60	31 50	do	" 45, do
17847	do	McQuade, Henry	100	60	63	do	N. of lot B, Block 50.
17848	do	Reed, William	100	60	63	Gordon	Lot P, Red Bank.
17849	do	Brown, Edmund P.	100	60	63	do	" 30, Block 34.
17850	do	Fraser, Donald	100	60	16 27	do	" 35, " 34.
17851	do	Donley, John	100	60	15 95	do	" 40, " 34.
17852	do	Roulstin, David	100	60	25 20	do	" 121, " 44.
17853	Gloucester	Goddin, { Martin, Joseph, & Fabian. }	75	45	45	Caraquet	" 20, " 42.
17854	do	Cormier, Urban	90	54	54	do	" 22, " 42.
17855	do	Terrio, John B., Sr.	65	39	39	do	" 23, " 42.
17856	do	Thomas, Jonas	72	43 20	43 20	Saumarez	" 36, " T.
17857	do	Muzeroll, Peter	60	36	36	Inkerman	" 14, Green Point.

17858	Queen's,	Dalton, John	100	60	29 20	Chipman,	Lot 9, Harley Road.
17859	do	M'Cullagh, Peter	100	60	33	do	" 15, do
17860	do	Kerby, Michael	100	60	16	do	" 20, do
17861	do	Irwin, Henry	100	60	12	do	" 22, do
17862	do	Murry, John	100	60	48	do	" 85, do
17863	do	Harrington, John	100	60	27 60	do	" 92, do
17864	Sunbury,	Canning, Patrick	100	60	48	Northfield,	" 98, Newcastle Tract.
17865	do	Hurley, Bart.	100	60	60 25	do	" 101, do
17866	do	O'Neill, Felix	100	60	60	do	" 102, do
17867	do	Tracey, Hugh	100	60	32 40	do	" 105, do
17868	do	Tracey, William	100	60	60	do	" 106, do
17869	do	Higgins, James	100	60	28	do	" 107, do
17870	do	Geary, John	100	60	60	do	" 108, do
17871	do	Harrington, Patrick	100	60	20	do	" 117, do
17872	do	Donovan, Daniel	100	60	54 40	do	" 128, do
17873	do	McGirr, Patrick	100	60	60	do	" 132, do
17874	do	Hennesy, Michael	100	60	27	do	" 136, do
17875	do	Gormley, Roger	100	60	47	do	" 139, do
17876	do	O'Neill, Patrick	100	60	48 50	do	" 141, do
17877	do	Coughlan, John	100	60	60	do	" 142, do
17878	do	Canning, James	100	60	15	do	" 146, do
17879	do	Power, John	100	60	29 50	do	" 25, Tract No. 8.
17880	do	Donelty, Edward	100	60	48	do	" 29, do
17881	do	Donelty, John	100	60	50	do	" 30, do
17882	do	McGachy, John	100	60	26	do	" 33, do
17883	Carleton,	McIntosh, John	100	60	22	Aberdeen,	" 60, Glassville.
17884	do	McIntosh, Hector	100	60	42 25	do	" 61, do
17885	do	Patterson, Laugh'n	100	60	60	do	" 78, do
17886	do	Taylor, Alexander	100	60	15	do	" 79, do
17887	do	Forman, James,	100	60	60	do	" 9, Block G, W. of Glassville.
		Forward,					

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT, AFTER 1st NOVEMBER, 1863—CONTINUED.

RECORD	COUNTY.	NAME.	ACRES.	PRICE.	PAID.	PARISH.	LOCALITY.
	Forward,						
17888	Carleton,	Upton, George F.	100	$60	$39	Aberdeen	Lot 25, Range 6, Knowlesville.
17889	do	Hall, Alex.	100	60	60	Kent	" 2, N., " 2, Johnville.
17890	do	Boyd, James	100	60	57	do	" 3, " " 2, do
17891	do	McKim, Bernard	100	60	16	do	" 2, " L, do
17892	do	McKim, Daniel, Jr.	100	60	17	do	" 4, " L, do
17893	do	Gouldin, Michael	100	60	24	do	" 8, N., " 3, do
17894	do	Powers, John	100	60	15	do	" 12, " " 3, do
17895	do	Gallagher, Cornelius	100	60	57	do	" 3, S., " 3, do
17896	do	Mahon, John, Sr.	100	60	43	do	" 5, " " 3, do
17897	do	Kelly, Thomas	100	60	50	do	" 14, " 4, do
17898	do	Gallagher, Daniel	100	60	15	do	" 24, Block 17, do
17899	do	Brown, Walter	90	54	15 40	do	" 163, " 20.
17900	do	White, William	100	62	15	do	" 64, " 26.
17901	York,	Anderson, John	52	31 20	18 56	Stanley	" 28, " 27, Portage Road.

ABSTRACT OF LABOR ACT SALES.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NOS. OF LOTS.	ACRES.		COMMISSIONERS.
Albert,	Hillsboro',	11	1079		John R. Russell.
do	Hopewell,	1	96		do
do	Harvey,	2	200		do
do	Coverdale,	8	730		do
do	Alma,	13	1240		do
do	Elgin,	27	2540	5885	do

Carleton,	Woodstock,				Alexander Gibson.
do	Richmond,	3	300		Alexander Kirkpatrick.
do	Wakefield,	2	200		Thomas Lindsay.
do	Simonds,	12	1071		J. S. Carvell.
do	Wicklow,	1	100		Joshua Hartley.
do	Northampton,	3	268		Wm. Hay.
do	Brighton,	20	1917		Wm. Hayward.
do	Peel,	8	750		Wm. Banks.
do	Aberdeen,	32	3200		Alexander McDonald.
do	Kent,	41	3893		David M. Giberson.
				11699	
Charlotte,	Pennfield,	6	500		Claudius Messenett and James Kindred.
do	Lepreau,	6	501		Oscar Hanson and James Kindred.
do	St. George,	3	274		Claudius Messenett.
do	St. Patrick,	2	200		George Mackay.
do	St. Andrews,	3	300		George Mackay.
do	St. Stephen,				Patrick Curran and John Milberry.
do	St. James,	6	600		P. Curran, John McLeod and Thomas Fraser.
do	Grand Manan,	4	272		Augustus Bancroft.
do	Dumbarton,	9	888		James Smart.
do	St. Davids,	2	200		
				3735	
Gloucester,	Beresford,	1	100		Christopher McManus.
do	Bathurst,	13	1212		C. McManus and James Buttimer.
do	New Bandon,	20	1507		James Buttimer.
do	Caraquet,				J. Buttimer and Hon. James Davidson.
do	Saumarez,	12	990		Hon. James Davidson.
do	Inkerman,	3	277		do
				4086	
Kent,	Carleton,	7	628		John Little.
Forward,					

ABSTRACT OF LABOR ACT SALES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NOS. OF LOTS.	ACRES.		COMMISSIONERS.
	Forward,				
Kent,	Palmerston,	10	789		John Little.
do	Richibucto,	5	452		do
do	Weldford,	9	857		do
do	Wellington,	18	1685		Robert Douglass.
do	Dundas,	13	1214		do
do	Harcourt,	3	300		John Little and Robert Snell.
				5925	
King's,	Sussex,	22	2145		George Snider.
do	Havelock,	3	300		William Baskin.
do	Hammond,	1	88		Robert Long.
do	Norton,				William Hay.
do	Springfield,				Andrew Shanklin.
do	Studholm,	1	100		Lewis Folkins.
				2633	
Northumberland,	Alnwick,	4	306		Hon. James Davidson.
do	Newcastle,	1	100		William Parker.
do	Derby,				do
do	Northesk,	3	300		do
do	Ludlow,	2	191		James L. Price.
do	Chatham,				John G. Layton.
do	Nelson,	1	100		
do	Glenelg,	2	151		do
do	Hardwicke,				do
do	Blackville,	1	100		William Parker.
do	Blissfield,	1	100	1348	James L. Price.
Queen's,	Johnston,	5	500		Samuel M. Starkey.

Queens,	Chipman,	15	1468		Robert Snell.
do	Waterborough,	4	372		do
do	Canning,	8	712		do
do	Petersville,	6	550		Samuel Mahood and James Kerr.
do	Gagetown,	4	400		James Kerr.
do	Brunswick,				Samuel M. Starkey.
				4002	
Restigouche,	Eldon,				David Sadler.
do	Addington,	4	400		do
do	Dalhousie,	5	486		do
do	Colborne,	8	708		do
do	Durham,	2	193		do
				1787	
St. John.	St. Martins,	5	480		Robert Charlton.
do	Simonds,				
do	St. John,				Robert Charlton.
do	Portland,				
do	Lancaster,	2	110		
				690	
Sunbury.	Northfield,	16	1527		Robert Bowes and Henry Ridgwell.
do	Sheffield,				Newton Burpee.
do	Maugerville,	6	600		John Miles.
do	Blissville,	16	1417		John T. Bailey.
do	Burton,	11	1008		George H. Estabrooks.
do	Lincoln,				
				4552	
Victoria.	Andover,	5	500		Francis Tibbits.
do	Grand Falls,	8	796		John McCluskey.
do	Perth,	11	1100		Samuel Bishop.
do	Gordon,	26	2456		Ezekiel Hutchinson.
Forward,					

ABSTRACT OF LABOR ACT SALES. CONTINUED.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	NOS. OF LOTS.	ACRES		COMMISSIONERS.
	Forward,				
Victoria,	St. Leonard's,	8	800		C. E. Beckwith.
do	St. Basil,	1	52		Thomas D. Ryan.
do	Madawaska,				Roderick McLean.
do	St. Francis,				do
				5704	
Westmorland,	Shediac.	36	3178		Philip Palmer.
do	Botsford,	4	400		do
do	Sackville,				do
do	Moncton,	12	1016		Jonas Cutler and Samuel S. Wilmot.
do	Salisbury,	26	2438		Samuel S. Wilmot.
do	Westmorland,				Philip Palmer.
do	Dorchester,	2	140		do
				7172	
York,	New Maryland,	3	251		Samuel K. Nason.
do	Manners-Sutton,	20	1763		John Taylor.
do	Kingsclear,	2	200		do
do	Prince William,	11	982		William Jamieson.
do	Dumfries,	6	600		John Davidson.
do	Canterbury,	28	2725		Alfred Whitehead.
do	St. Mary's,	17	1687		Patrick Campbell.
do	Stanley,	10	982		do
do	Douglas,				
do	Queensbury,				
do	Southampton,	22	2198	11388	Alfred Whitehead.
				70106	

RETURN OF APPROVALS OF PETITIONS FOR LAND UNDER THE LABOUR ACT, PUBLISHED IN THE "ROYAL GAZETTE," BETWEEN 1st NOVEMBER 1863, AND 31st OCTOBER, 1864.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS — "No approval shall continue in force longer than one year from its date, unless the applicant shall sooner have paid in Labour "or Money, at least one-fourth part together with the Commission, and have cleared up at least two acres of the Land."

COUNTY OF ALBERT.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
				$	
1864.		HILLSBORO,—			
Dec. 9	10980	Hopkins, E. J.	100	60	Lot 10, West, Tier 9,
" 9	10981	Milton, J. F.	83	49 80	Lot 129.
" 9	10982	Steeves, Samuel, ...	96	57 60	On lots 6 & 7, Tier 8,
1865					
Feb. 17	11141	Steeves, Wesley	100	60	Lot 7, Range 2, Caledonia.
" 17	11142	Mitton, John, ...	100	60	West ½ 15, tier 9.
" 17	11143	Cormie, Samuel	100	60	West of 79, tier 10.
March 16	11209	Estler, Daniel	100	60	West parts lots 7 & 8, tier 8, Baltimore,
May 17	11329	Steeves, Silas	100	60	Lot 218, Stony Creek.
June 15	11398	Steeves, Samuel	100	60	On 6 & 7, tier 2, Caledonia.
July 20	11450	Forsyth, W. C.	100	60	Lot 10, West, tier 7.
" 20	11451	Steeves, Gay	100	60	Lot 5, tier 11, Baltimore.
1864		COVERDALE,—			
Dec. 9	10983	Keeffe, Timothy	100	60	Lot 172, block 20.
1865					
Feb. 17	11144	Berry, Silas	100	60	On lots 33 & 34, tier 10.
" 17	11145	McLean, William	100	60	On lots 35 & 36, tier 10.
" 17	11146	O'Brien, Jacob	100	60	On lots 37 & 38, tier 10.
" 17	11147	Wilmot, Alexander	30	18	Lot 30, West, tier 13.
Aug. 17	11526	Leeman, Solomon	100	60	West of lot 31, tier 14.
Sept. 21	11583	Berry, David	100	60	Lot 35, tier 9.

Forward,

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Sept. 21 1864.	11584	Leaman, William	100	$60	Lot 34, block 14.
		ALMA.—			
Dec. 9	10984	Foley, Francis	100	60	Part of C, Range 4, Mechanics.
" 9 1865.	10985	Martin, John	100	60	Lot 37, Block 13.
April 20	11265	Nicholson, John	100	60	" 270, " 11.
May 18	11333	Waldron, Alexander	100	60	" 40, " 8.
July 20	11456	Matthews, Thomas	100	60	" 1, Herring Cove.
Aug. 17	11527	O'Connor, Timothy	100	60	Lots 49 & 50, N. Range 5.
" 17	11528	O'Conner, Daniel	100	60	" 4 & 50, S. do
" 17	11529	McGorman, David	90	54	West of 34, Block 8
Sept. 21	11585	Walton, Peter, jr.	50	30	Lot 42, Block 8.
" 21	11586	McManus, Wm. T.	100	60	" 132, Wolf Lake.
Oct. 19	11640	Young, Andrew	100	60	" 141, Shepody Road.
" 19	11641	Young, George	100	60	" 143, do
" 19 1864.	11642	Keys, James	100	60	" 145, do
		ELGIN.—			
Dec. 9	10986	Crandall, Daniel	50	30	" 40, Block 20.
" 9 1865.	10987	Donald, R. C.	100	60	" 53, " 10.
Feb. 17	11148	Smith, Wm.	100	60	" 7, East Tier 5.
" 17	11149	Hopper, Robert, jr.	100	60	" 7, West " 5.
" 17	11150	Douthright, J. R.	45	27	" G, N. Block 5.
" 17	11151	Smith, Solomon	100	60	" 66, " 10.
" 17	11152	Smith, Judson	100	60	" 67, " 10.
" 17	11153	Beck, J. S.	100	60	" 48, Range A, Mechanics.

Feb. 17	11154	Driscoll, Patrick	50	$30	Lot 24, N. Range 1, Mechanics.
" 17	11155	Keirstead, T. J.	100	60	" 2, Block 4.
March 16	11210	Bishop, Sutherland	100	60	Lots 49 & 50, S. Range 3, Mechanics.
April 20	11263	Power, Oliver	100	60	" 4 & 5, Tier 3.
" 20	11264	Colpitts, R. C.	100	60	Lot 54, Block 10.
May 18	11330	Blakeney, C. L.	95	57	" 74, " 10.
" 18	11331	Milton, Enoch	100	60	" 36, W. tier 5, Kilpatrick's Survey.
" 18	11332	Hopper, John	100	60	" 24, Range A, Mechanics.
June 15	11400	Sproul, Thomas	100	60	" 19, " 4, do
" 15	11401	Sproul, James	100	60	" 20, " 4, do
" 15	11402	Gifford, Collins	100	60	" 41, Block 20.
July 20	11452	Colpitts, J. A.	100	60	" 242, " 20.
" 20	11453	Colpitts, H. T.	100	60	" 241, " 20.
" 20	11454	Armstrong, James	100	60	" 27, Range 4, Mechanics.
" 20	11455	Colpitts, C. P.	100	60	" 25, " B, do
Sept. 21	11587	McGee, Richard	100	60	" 34, " 1, do
Oct. 19	11637	Owens, Nicholas	100	60	" 17, " B, do
" 19	11638	Hopper, Allen	100	60	" 24, Range B, do
" 19	11639	McCully, Robert	100	60	" 22, " 4, do
		HOPEWELL,—			
April 20	11261	Bell, David	96	57 40	" 199, Block 15.
		HARVEY,—			
April 20	11262	Dailey, Peter	100	60	" 36, " 15.
June 15	11399	Daley, Thomas	100	60	" 27, " 14.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

		RICHMOND.			
1864. Dec. 16	11073	Bustard, James	100	60	Lot 14, Tier 8, South Richmond.
1865. June 15	11423	Nicholson, John	100	60	W. ½, 30, " 5, do
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Aug. 17	11557	Nicholson, Richard	100	$60	Lot 25, West, Tier 5, South Richmond.
1864		WAKEFIELD,—			
Dec. 16	11074	Elliot, David	100	60	" 30, Tier 8.
1865					
April 20	11286	M'Cray, William	100	60	" 31, Range 8.
1864		SIMONDS,—			
Dec. 16	11075	Doughty, J. E.	100	60	" J, Tier 4, Williamston.
1865					
Feb. 17	11185	Flanagan, James	100	60	" 4, " 2, do
" 17	11186	Prosser, Albert	100	60	" 8, " 2, do
" 17	11187	Hamilton, G. H.	84	50 40	" 21, " 6, do
April 20	11287	Flanegan, William	100	60	" 5, " 2, do
" 20	11288	Sweet, G. H.	100	60	On 27 & 28, Tier 6, do
May 18	11359	Deforest, Charles	100	60	Lot 16, East, " 4.
" 18	11360	Sharp, J. H.	80	48	" G, Tier 7.
June 15	11424	Graham, William	100	60	" 16, Range 3, Williamston.
Aug. 17	11562	Foster, S. N.	50	30	" X, Tier 2.
" 17	11563	Prosser, Jeremiah	100	60	" Z, " 2.
Sept. 21	11608	Crandlemire, Benjamin	57	34 20	" J, " 7.
		WICKLOW,—			
April 20	11289	DeMerchant, Charles	100	60	Lot 27, Block 2.
1864		NORTHAMPTON,—			
Dec. 16	11076	Belyea, James	100	60	Lot 202, Kilmarnock.
" 16	11077	Caldwell, Henry	100	60	" 203, do
1865					
Oct. 19	11668	Shaw, G. S.	68	40 80	Lot 1, North Newburg.

1864.		BRIGHTON,—			
Dec. 16	11078	Burlock, David	58	34 80	Lot 23, Block 2.
" 16	11079	Stewart, T. W.	82	49 20	Lot 25, " 2.
" 16	11080	McBirney, W. H.	95	57	Lot 34, " 2.
1865					
Feb. 18	11188	Sharp, Moses	100	60	Lot 182, Block 8.
" 18	11189	Orser, William	100	60	Lot Y, do
April 20	11290	Clark, Wm. D.	100	60	Lot N, Windsor.
May	11361	Shaw, N. L.	100	60	Lot 188, Block 8.
"	11362	Gallop, Z. B.	100	60	Lot 182, do
"	11363	Orser, G. E. B.	100	60	Lot 66, Range 3, Windsor.
Aug. 17	11558	Rogers, Joseph	100	60	Lot X, Block 2.
" 17	11559	Prescott, Charles	100	60	Lot 22, " 8.
" 17	11560	Stockford, A.	100	60	Lot L, West of North Branch.
Sept. 21	11609	Stephenson, J.	100	60	Lot 15, North, South Range, Windsor.
Oct. 19	11669	Foster, Alexander	100	60	On lot 16, do
" 19	11670	Henderson, George	100	60	Lot 57, Range 4.
1864					
Dec. 16	11081	Estabrooks, Jesse	100	60	Lot 36, Block 2.
" 16	11082	Clark, Andrew	93	55 80	Lot 38, do
" 16	11083	Stewart, Edward	89	53 40	Lot S, do
" 16	11084	Sharp, William	100	60	Lot O, Block 8.
" 16	11085	Bowen, R. S.	100	60	Lot 10, Range 6, Knowlesville.
1864		PEEL,—			
Dec. 16	11086	Baker, Edward	50	30	Lot 201.
" 16	11087	Elkins, William	100	60	Lot 205.
" 16	11088	Gallagher, George	100	60	Lot 222.
" 16	11089	Wark, Robert	100	60	Lot 5, North, Block E.
1865					
Mar. 16	11227	Crosby, H. H.	100	60	Lot 72, Block 4.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
May 18	11364	Tompkins, J. H.	100	$60	Lot 228.
June 15	11425	Jones, Samuel	100	60	" 77, Block 4.
" 15	11426	Dyer, Sandford	100	60	" 221.
1864		KENT,—			
Dec. 16	11095	Maloy, Patrick	100	60	" 77, Block F, Johnville.
" 16	11096	Gage, T. L.	100	60	" 91, " G.
" 16	11097	Broad, J. A.	100	60	" 62, Range 2, Block 26.
" 16	11098	Donley, Joseph	100	60	" 63, Range 2, Block 26.
" 16	11099	Foley, Thomas	100	60	" 81, Block J, Johnville.
" 16	11100	Griffin, William	100	60	" 83, do do
" 16	11101	McKim, Bernard	100	60	" 2, Block L.
" 16	11102	McKim, Daniel, jr.	100	60	" 4, do
" 16	11103	Shannon, Charles	54	32 40	On lot F, Block 19.
Feb. 18	11190	Daley, James	100	60	Lot 14, Block 17.
" 18	11191	Sweeney, Francis	100	60	" 1, Range 4.
" 18	11192	Higgins, Christopher	100	60	" 2, do
" 18	11193	Hennessey, Patrick	100	60	" 25, Block F.
" 18	11194	M'Carthy, Henry	100	60	" 26, do
" 18	11195	M'Carthy, Patrick	100	60	" 28, do
" 18	11196	Keefe, Timothy	100	60	" 76, do
" 18	11197	Crossin, Edward	100	60	" 79, do
" 18	11198	Denney, Michael	100	60	" 80, do
" 18	11199	Crabb, Henry	100	60	" 84, Block J.
" 18	11200	Keefe, Patrick	100	60	" 95, do
Mar. 16	11228	Hotham, William	100	60	" 170, Block 17.
" 16	11229	Suttie, William	50	30	" 175, do

March 16	11230	Donley, James	100	60	Lot 169, Block 17.
May 17	11365	Gage, T. W.	100	60	" 90, " 17.
June 15	11430	Giberson, Marshal	100	60	" 5, " 16.
" 15	11431	Gallagher, Daniel	100	60	" 24, " 17.
" 15	11432	Searls, R.	33	19 80	" 33, " 18.
" 15	11433	McDougald, James	83	49 80	" F, " 19.
" 15	11434	McLuskey, Edward	100	60	North of lot 7, Block 20.
July 19	11480	Crain, Samuel	93	55 80	Lot 162, Block 20.
Aug. 16	11566	Brown, Walter	90	54	" 163, " 20.
Sept. 28	11612	Giberson, John, 3rd	90	54	" 20, " 18.
" 28	11613	Cronin, Dennis	100	60	" 88, " J
" 28	11614	Dunn, John	100	60	" 99, " J.
Oct. 19	11682	O'Neill, Daniel	100	60	" 57, " O, Range 3.
" 19	11683	McDermott, Bernard	100	60	" 67, " O, " 3.
" 19	11684	Foristell, James	100	60	" 69, 2nd Survey Johnville.
" 19	11685	Foristell, John	100	60	" 71, do
" 19	11686	Dinney, John	100	60	" 87, do
" 19	11687	Duggan, Patrick	100	60	" 90, do
" 19	11688	Cronin, Jeremiah	100	60	" 1, Johnville.
		ABERDEEN.—			
Dec. 16	11090	Knox, James	100	60	" 20, Glassville.
" 16	11091	Stewart, Adam	100	60	" 59, do
" 16	11092	McFarland, Andrew	100	60	" 71, do
" 16	11093	McFarland, James	100	60	" 76, do
" 16	11094	Morrison, Hugh	100	60	" 88, Range 3.
April 20	11291	Wiley, D. J. W.	100	60	" 56, Glassville.
" 20	11292	Tovey, John	100	60	" 109, do
June 15	11427	Gillmor, Wellington.	100	60	" 19, Block G.
" 15	11428	Gillmor, E. S.	100	60	" 24, do
" 15	11429	Ricker, R.	100	60	" 9, Range 4, Knowlesville.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
July 19	11477	Morrison, James	100	$60	Lot 89, Glassville.
" 19	11478	Ritchie, John	100	60	do 14, Block G.
" 19	11479	Smith, John	100	60	do 16, do
Aug. 17	11561	Nichols, J. R.	100	60	do 134, Block 4.
" 17	11564	Brieknell, Andrew	100	60	do 10, Block G.
" 17	11565	Plumer, Chas. M.	100	60	do 6, Range 8, Knowlesville.
" 17	11571	Perkins, Chas. A.	100	60	do 133, Block 4.
" 17	11572	Perkins, John H.	100	60	do 135, do
Sept. 20	11610	Boyer, T. J.	100	60	do 51, Glassville.
" 20	11611	Wasson, Robinson	100	60	do 77, do (Range 3)
Oct. 19	31671	Lawson, James	100	60	do 5, Glassville.
" 19	11672	McIntosh, George	100	60	do 10, Range 2, Glassville.
" 19	11673	Lovely, Daniel	100	60	do 46, do do
" 19	11674	Redstone, Wm.	100	60	do 6, Range 3, Knowlesville.
" 19	11675	Redstone, George	100	60	do 33, do 3, do
" 19	11676	McFarlane, Wm.	100	60	do 55, do 4, do
" 19	11677	McCausland, Edwin	100	60	do 5, do 7, do
" 19	11678	Currie, Charles	100	60	do 6, do 7, do
" 19	11679	Hardy, Silas	100	60	do 9, do 8, do
" 19	11680	Currie, J. H.	100	60	do 10, do 8, do
" 19	11681	Watson, Harvey, ...	100	60	do 11, do 8, do
" 19	11690	Adams, George	100	60	do 14, do 6, do

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

		LEPREAU,—			
Dec. 9	10092	Clark, James	100	60	Lot 3, E. Range 9, Clarendon.
" 9	10993	Lawler, Edward	51	30 60	do 30, Block 5.
" 9	10994	Mosher, J. C.	100	60	do 5, E. Range 6, Clarendon.
June 15	11405	Lavis, Thomas	100	60	do 3, E. do 8, do
Aug. 17	11536	Gibby, Hugh	100	60	do Next to lot B, Crevy.
Sept. 20	11588	Hill, Wm.	50	30	do 2, W. Range 4, Clarendon.
		PENNFIELD,—			
Dec. 9	10990	McNawley, James	60	36	do 65, Block 3.
" 9	10991	McNawley, John	90	54	do 64, do 3, E of Woodbury.
March 16	11211	Anderson, Alex.	100	60	do 4, Range 8, Clarendon.
Aug. 17	11535	Hill, James	100	60	do 13, do 7, do
Sept. 21	11589	Tatton, George	50	30	do 50, Block 3.
Oct. 19	11643	Brown, John	100	60	do 14, Range 7, Clarendon.
		ST. GEORGE,—			
Dec. 9	10989	Sherwood, Joseph	100	60	do 8, Red Rock.
Oct. 19	11644	Mills, John	74	44 40	do 19, Range 13.
" 19	11645	Logan, William	100	60	do 10, Block 15.
		DUMBARTON,—			
Feb. 17	11160	Styles, A. D.	100	60	Lot 19, Range 4, Clarence Hill.
May 18	11335	Smith, W. D.	100	60	Lots 16, 17 & 18, W. R. 4, do.
" 18	11336	Brown, D. V.	100	60	Lot 2, Block 14, E. of Magaguadavic.
" 18	11337	Coughlin, John	94	54	On lot 1, Flume Ridge.
June 15	11406	Boles, David	94	54	Lot 23, Range 5, Clarence Hill.
July 19	11459	Morse, Samuel	100	60	do 7, E. Range, Tryon.
" 19	11460	Saunders, W. J.	100	60	do 14, do do
Aug. 17	11532	Searls, Richard	100	60	do 19, Range 5, Clarence Hill.
Sept. 21	11590	Cook, John	100	60	do 14, Tier 2, Tryon.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		ST. PATRICK,— *(Forward,)*			
Aug. 17	11530	McGuire, Robert	100	$60	Lot 2, Range 4, Clarence Hill.
Aug. 17	11531	McGuire, W. J.	100	60	do 3, do 4, do
		ST. DAVID,—			
July 19	11450	McLaughlin, J. B.	100	60	On lot 1, Block G, Fanning's Division.
Aug. 17	11533	Ross, Hugh	100	60	Lot 30, Block I.
		ST. ANDREW'S,—			
Feb. 17	11158	Canty, John	100	60	do 27, Long Lake.
Aug. 17	11534	Henry, Alex.	100	60	do 29, Block I.
Oct. 19	11646	Gehan, George	100	60	do 19, East of Chamcook.
		ST. JAMES,—			
Dec. 9	11159	Lonergan, Michael	100	60	do 105, Block 1.
June 15	11407	Sproul, Thomas	100	60	do 123, Porter Settlement.
July 15	11461	Creighton, Samuel	100	60	do 22, Block O.
Sept. 21	11591	McDonald, Thomas	100	60	On lot 60, Block L.
Oct. 19	11647	Sproule, Robert	100	60	Lot 124, West of Porter Road.
" 19	11648	Kirby, Alex.	100	60	do 134, do
		GRAND MANAN,—			
May 17	11334	Griffin, George	70	42	On lot 67, Grand Harbour.
June 15	11403	Daggett, Loring	100	60	Lot 33, East, do
" 15	11404	Cheney, Cyrus	72	43 20	On 33, do
July 15	11462	Snell, Edward	30	18	Lot C, do
		COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.			
		BATHURST,—			
Dec. 9	10937	Brophy, John	62	37 20	Lot N, Kinsale.
" 9	10938	Smyth, W. W., jr.	100	60	do 78, Upper Rosehill.

Dec. 9	10939	Young, Sebastian, Jr.	100	60	Lot 80, Upper Rosehill.
Feb. 17	11120	Cain, Roger	100	60	do 95, do
" 17	11121	Beals, W. C.	100	60	do 52, Block 36.
May 17	11306	Payne, Robert	100	60	Lots 57 S. & 96 N., Upper Rosehill.
" 17	11307	Hillock, T. J.	100	60	Lot 123, Block 37.
June 15	11368	White, Romain J.	100	60	do 41, do 1.
Aug. 17	11493	Hornett, Edward	50	30	do 15, E. Block 13.
" 17	11494	Hodnett, John	100	60	On lot 15, W. do.
" 17	11495	Legacy, Francis	100	60	Lot 98, Upper Rosehill.
Oct. 19	11624	Ashey, John	100	60	do 193, Rose Hill.
" 19	11625	Mclonson, George	100	60	do 194, do
		BERESFORD—			
Aug. 17	11492	Corry, John	100	60	do 22, Green Point.
		NEW BANDON—			
Dec. 9	10940	Coughlan, John jr.	70	42	do 86, Block 40.
" 9	10941	Coughlan, Thomas	86	51 60	S. of lot 73, do
" 9	10942	Jeffers, W. H.	100	60	At 73, Cannobie.
" 9	10943	Therrieau, Abraham	50	30	Lot 92, Black Rock.
" 9	10944	Therrieau, Antoine	50	30	do 90, do
" 9	10945	Therrieau, Michael	50	30	do 91, do
Feb. 17	11122	Peters, R.	100	60	do 19, Connobie.
May 17	11308	Bushway, Simon	87	52 20	do B, do
" 17	11309	Baker, E. B.	87	52 20	do 74, do
" 17	11310	Clemont, John	72	43 20	do 56, E. Black Rock.
" 17	11311	Clemont, Ami	40	24	do 56, do
" 17	11312	Clemont, Stephen	48	28 80	do 56, W. do
" 17	11313	Jones, Thomas	100	60	do J, Innishannon, South.
" 17	11314	Blanchard, Francis	94	56 40	do 159, Block 41.
" 17	11315	Therrieau, J. B.	48	28 80	do L, Waterloo.
June 15	11369	Hurley, Charles	100	60	do 77, Block 40.

Forward,

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Aug. 17	11496	Therrieau, Charles	56	$33 60	Lot K, Waterloo.
Sept. 20	11574	Downing, Francis	100	60	do 48, do
Oct. 19	11626	O'Donnell, John	97	58 20	do O, Cannobie.
" 19	11627	Pinnett, Charles	72	43 20	do 44, Waterloo.
		SAUMAREZ,—			
Feb. 17	11126	Lousier, Philip	74	44 40	do 49, Block 18.
May 17	11316	Robicheau, Lewis	75	45	do 105, do 18.
June 15	11370	Brideau, Alex.	83	49 80	do 209, Block 17.
" 15	11371	Brideau, Lewis	98	58 80	do 210, do 17.
" 15	11372	Brideau, Cyrile	100	60	do 114, do 18.
" 15	11373	Commeau, Tellisfore	70	42	do 118, do 18.
" 15	11374	Robicheau, J. E.	83	49 80	do 119, do 18.
" 15	11375	Commeau, David	82	49 20	do N, do 18.
" 15	11376	Brideau, Levi	75	45	do 300, do 20.
" 15	11377	Russell, Lazare	75	45	do 302, do 20.
" 15	11378	Basque, Dedyme	75	45	do 303, do 20.
" 15	11379	LeBretton, Abraham	100	60	do 306 do 20.
		INKERMAN,—			
Feb. 17	11123	Dupet, Thomas	92	55 20	do 25, do 46.
" 17	11124	LeBretton, Charles	91	54 60	do 26, do 46.
" 17	11125	Clement, Placid	94	56 40	do 27, do 46.

COUNTY OF KENT

		CARLETON.—			
Dec. 9	10948	Mushrall, E. N.	90	54	Lot 78, Block 14.
May 17	11319	Daigle, Augustine	100	60	do 273, McInnis Brook.
" 17	11320	Merzerall, Matura B.	100	60	do 274, do
" 17	11321	Daigle, Charles.	93	55 80	do 275, do
" 17	11322	Bell, Henry	100	60	do 277, do
Aug. 17	11500	Tweedie, Thomas	61	36 60	North of lot N., Block N.
" 17	11501	Tracey, Alex.	84	50 40	Lot 86, Block 13.
		PALMERSTON—			
Dec. 9	10949	Babain, Joseph	65	39	do 91, do T.
" 9	10950	Barrio, Antime	41	24 60	do 30, do R.
" 9	10951	LaGoul, R.	100	60	do 56, do P.
May 17	11323	Babain, Robert	71	42 60	do B, S. of Island, Kouchibouguacis.
" 17	11324	Windle, Donald	100	60	Block F, do
" 17	11225	Richard, Tanase	91	54 60	Lot 50, Block S.
June 15	11382	McDonald, John	100	60	do 18, do
Aug. 17	11502	Votour, Simeon	67	40 20	do 202, S. of Kouchibouguacis.
Sept. 21	11577	Wylette, Charles	83	49 80	West of lot 51, Block R.
" 21	11578	Richard, J. B.	71	42 60	Lot 70, Block S.
		RICHIBUCTO—			
Dec. 9	10952	Goldie, Robert	100	60	S. of lot 74, Block X.
" 9	10953	Richard, Sesime	70	42	Lot 77, do V.
July 15	11439	Little, Wm.	100	60	do S, Galloway.
Sept. 21	11575	Stymeist, James	100	60	S. of 74, Block X.
" 21	11576	Sheverie, Gilbert	82	49 20	Lot 105, N. of Molus.
		WELDFORD—			
Dec 9	10954	Bernard, George	76	45 60	do 25, Block H.
" 9	10955	Christel James	100	60	do P, do Z.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Dec. 9	10956	Horton, Isaac	97	$58 20	Lot 211, Block 103.
" 9	10957	Marshall, William	100	60	do 46, do H.
" 9	10958	Miller, Joseph	97	58 20	do 212, do 103.
" 9	10959	Peters, John	97	58 20	do 219, do M.
" 9	10960	Spencer, G. W.	100	60	do 222, Township 4.
April 21	11245	Robertson, Alex.	92	55 20	do R, Block 103.
May 17	11326	Conn, Samuel	98	58 80	do 50, do N.
		WELLINGTON,			
Dec. 9	10961	Babinot, Francis	100	60	Lot K, Block O.
" 9	10962	Miller, Joseph	100	60	do 47, do
Feb. 17	11132	Geddes, Joseph	100	60	On lot 10, Middle Township.
" 17	11133	Carpenter, Daniel	100	60	On lot 13, do
March 16	11203	White, David	100	60	East of Lot 106, Block O.
" 16	11204	White, Maurice	86	51 60	Lot 68, East, Middle Township.
" 16	11205	White, Dossity	85	51	do 68, West, do
" 16	11206	Richard, Fabian	100	60	do 108, Louisburg.
June 15	11383	Babinot, Francis	95	57	do 110, Block O.
" 15	11384	Ryan, John	100	60	do K, do
Aug. 17	11504	Brown, James, jr.	100	60	do 107, do
" 17	11505	Fram, John	100	60	do 147, Block Y.
" 17	11506	White, F. F.	100	60	On 83, North Township.
" 17	11507	Myre, Lazare	100	60	On 84, do
" 17	11508	Robisheau, Lewis	62	37 20	On 37 & 38, Front R'ge, S. of Buctouche.
Oct. 19	11628	White, A. B.	57	34 20	Lot 61, Block O.
" 19	11629	Babinot, Francis	100	60	do 191, do
" 19	11630	McQuarrie, Donald	100	60	On 30, North Township.

		DUNDAS—			
Dec. 9	10963	Black, John	100	60	On 55, South Township.
" 9	10964	White, Oliver	86	51 60	Lot 106, Township 3.
April 20	11246	White, M. B.	100	60	do 105, St, Anthony.
" 20	11247	White, F. B.	100	60	do 106, do
" 20	11248	White, N. B.	28	16 80	do 107, do
" 20	11249	Jerway, Maguire	100	60	do 108, Township 3.
" 20	11250	Steadman, J. C.	100	60	On 54, S. Township.
" 20	11251	Vincent, C. F.	100	60	Lot 250, Block Y.
June 15	11385	White, Dominick	100	60	S. of 64, St. Anthony.
Aug. 17	11503	Melonson, Maximan	100	60	Lot 56, Township 3.
Oct. 19	11631	White, Maximan	100	60	E. of 100, do
" 19	11632	Sherry, James	100	60	On 79, S. Township.
" 19	11633	Sherry, Robert	100	60	On 80, do
		HARCOURT—			
Feb. 17	11129	Dunn, Robert	100	60	Lot 101, Block 96.
" 17	11130	Porrier, James	100	60	do 57, Township 3.
" 17	11131	Depare, Thadie	100	60	do 59, do

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

		ALNWICK—			
June 15	11380	Ache, Marcel	84	50 40	Lot 86, Block 17.
" 15	11381	Muzeroll, Lazare	72	43 20	do 112, do 17.
Aug. 16	11497	Gould, J. L.	70	42	do 83, do 17.
" 16	11498	Muzeroll, F. X.	80	48	do 113, do 17.
		NEWCASTLE—			
May 17	11318	Donaldson, Alex.	100	60	do 122, do 42.
		NORTHESK—			
Feb. 17	11127	Haynes, Patrick	100	60	Block 27, Little S. West.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
May 17	11317	Dorrington Michael	100	$60	Lot 3, Block 42.
July 15	11437	McKenzie, James A.	100	60	do 7, do 42.
		BLACKVILLE,			
Dec. 9	10946	Hoar, Thomas	100	60	Lot H, Block C.
		BLISSFIELD,—			
Dec. 9	10947	Conroy, James	100	60	Lot 15, Block 53.
		LUDLOW,—			
Feb. 17	11128	Dudley, J. D.	100	60	Lot D, South Branch Big Hole.
Aug. 17	11499	Pond. A. B.	91	54 60	do 91, Block 31.
		NELSON,—			
July 15	11438	McDonald, John	100	60	Lot Y, Block 81.
		GLENELG,—			
March 16	11202	McKnight, Alexr.	81	48 60	Lot 56, Block 8.
April 19	11244	Wylette, Cariss	70	42	do 34. do D
		COUNTY OF QUEENS.			
		JOHNSTON,—			
Dec. 16	11003	Thorne, J. W.	100	60	On lot 52, Block B.
April 20	11272	Sargeson, Robert	100	60	Lot 15, do 3.
May 17	11344	Kincade, David	100	60	do 58, do D.
June 15	11410	Robinson, J. L.	100	60	do 19, do 3.
Sept. 21	11593	Cartin, Archibald	100	60	do 43, do B.
		CHIPMAN,—			
Dec. 16	11004	Gillen, Jeremiah	100	60	Lot 43, Newcastle.
" 16	11005	Moore, John	100	60	do 159, Block H.
" 16	11006	Moore, Samuel	98	58 60	do 134, do 65.

Mar.	16	11220	Dalton, James	100	60	Lot 11, Harley Road.
"	16	11221	Donovan, Timothy	100	60	do 19, do
"	16	11222	Donnelly, Joseph	100	60	do 62, do
"	16	11225	Leaney, W. M.	100	60	do 12, do
April	20	11273	Donnelly, Michael	90	54	do 18, E. of do
Aug.	17	11537	Herrington, C., jr.	100	60	do 160, Coak Brook.
"	17	11538	Herrington, Cornelius, ...	100	60	do 162, do
Sept.	21	11594	Peters, Hugh	80	48	do 79, Red Brook.
"	21	11595	Ross, George	100	60	do 56, Block H.
"	21	11596	Kiley, Jeremiah	100	60	E. of S. Langen, block 76.
Oct.	19	11609	Gallagher, James	100	60	Lot 52, Block H.
"	19	11650	Kiley, Daniel	100	60	do 13, do J.
			WATERBOROUGH—			
Dec.	16	11007	Wood, Charles	100	60	do 82, do C.
Feb.	17	11163	Jeffrey, Wm.	27	43 20	do 34, do C.
"	17	11164	Hutchins, James, jr.	100	60	E. of 9, do K.
July	15	11464	Smith, Robert	100	60	Lot L, do F.
			CANNING—			
Dec.	16	11008	Kelly, Patrick	100	60	do 1, do 52.
"	16	11009	Gahahan, Patrick	80	48	do 4, do 52.
"	16	11010	Scott, John Q.	100	60	do 53, Newcastle.
"	16	11011	Upton, Asa	51	30 60	do 113, block 53.
Feb.	17	11165	Beaty, James	85	51	do 11, E. of Newcastle.
May	17	11345	Falvey, Humphrey	96	57 60	do 44, do
June	15	11409	McCutchen, James	100	60	do 51, do
Sept.	20	11597	McDonough, John	100	60	do 39, do
			PETERSVILLE—			
Feb.	17	11166	Mallery, J. T.	50	30	On lot 27, Range 8, Clones.
March	16	11223	McCrackin, W. T.	100	60	N. of 16, block F. Nerepis.
May	17	11346	Seeley, J. P.	100	60	Lot 82, Crawford Road.
			Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Aug. 16	11539	Derrah, C. N.	100	$60	Lot 11, S. R. B & 11, North R. C.
Dec. 16	11001	Fitzpatrick, Thomas	100	60	do 99, South Inniskillen.
" 16	11002	Fitzpatrick, Francis	100	60	do 125, do
		GAGETOWN—			
May 17	11347	Johnston, Thomas	100	60	do 54, Block L.
" 17	11348	Johnston, Robert	100	60	do 55, do L.
July 15	11465	Appleby, John	100	60	do A, do P.
Oct. 19	11651	Blair, Joseph	100	60	do 137, County Line.
		COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.			
		ADDINGTON—			
Dec. 9	10931	Adams, James	100	60	Lot D, Block 2.
" 9	10932	Ferguson, Alex.	100	60	do 62, Balmoral.
Feb. 17	11116	Adams, Andrew	100	60	do J, Block 2.
" 17	11117	Adams, T. B.	100	60	do K, do 2.
		DALHOUSIE—			
Dec. 9	10933	Gilaspie, Matthew	100	60	do 114, Colebrooke.
" 9	10934	McIlwee, James	100	60	do 115, do
Feb. 17	11118	Laviolette, James	100	60	do 47, block 51.
May 17	11298	McGarvie, David	88	52 80	do 204, Colebrook.
" 17	11299	Malcolm, Daniel	98	58 80	do 206, do
		DURHAM—			
Dec. 9	10935	Murchie, Alex.	100	60	do Q, Block I.
April 21	11243	Ferguson, Thomas	93	55 80	do 57, do I.
		COLBORNE—			
Dec. 9	10936	Hamilton, John	74	44 40	do 100, do I.

Feb. 17	11119	McIntyre, Donald	50	30	Lot 104, Block 1.
May 17	11300	Blundell, Thomas	86	51 60	do 31, do
" 17	11301	Reid, James	100	60	do 111, do
" 17	11302	Johnston Iliad	100	60	do 130, do
" 17	11303	McNeill, Duncan	100	60	do 131, do
" 17	11304	Porrio, John	100	60	do 132, do
" 17	11305	Robson, James	98	58 80	do 133, do
		COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN.			
		ST. MARTINS—			
Feb. 17	11156	Kearns, Patrick	100	60	Lot 184, Block 8.
April 21	11266	Kelly, James	100	60	do 175, do
" 21	11267	McLaughlan, Owen	100	60	do 260, Martins' Head.
" 21	11268	McLaughlan, Edward	100	60	do 261, do
July 15	11457	Walton, Charles	80	48	do 30, (tier 2) block 6.
		LANCASTER—			
Dec. 9	10988	Wilson, John	51	30 60	do 69, do 21.
Feb. 17	11157	McGilvery, Lauchlin	59	35 40	do 75, do 21.
		COUNTY OF SUNBURY.			
		NORTHFIELD—			
Dec. 16	11012	Nightingale, Isaac	100	60	Lot 84, Block 51.
" 16	11013	McDougal, James	100	60	do E. do 57.
Feb. 17	11167	Kanadey, James	95	57	do 14, Newcastle.
" 17	11168	Conner, John	85	51	do 107, do
" 17	11169	Conner, John, jr.	90	54	do 137, do
March 16	11224	Collins, Dennis	100	60	do 126, do Block 50.
April 20	11274	Canning, Patrick	73	43 80	do 97, do do
" 20	11275	Canning, James	98	58 80	do 98, do do
May 17	11349	Canning, Wm.	100	60	do 99, do do
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
May 17	11350	Barker, Patrick	100	$60	Lot 100, Newcastle, Block 50.
" 17	11351	Whight, Timothy	86	51 60	S. of lot J, do
Aug. 17	11540	McGirr, Patrick	100	60	Lot 131, Block 50.
" 17	11541	McGirr, Francis	100	60	do 132, do
" 17	11542	Connors, Arthur	100	60	do 147, do
Sept. 21	11598	McNeal, James	100	60	do 73, Gaspereau.
Oct. 19	11652	Spillane, John	100	60	do 148, Forks of Newcastle.
		MAUGERVILLE—			
Dec. 16	11014	Armstrong, Thomas A.	100	60	do 104, Carlow.
" 16	11015	Barker, James	100	60	do 3, tier 2, Carlow.
Feb. 17	11170	Hood, Henry	100	60	do 7, do 3, do
" 17	11171	McKnight, Wm.	100	60	do 210, do
April 20	11276	Donohoe, John, jr.	100	60	do 1, Carlow, South.
Aug 17	11543	Breen, James	100	60	do 10, tier 1, Carlow.
		BLISSVILLE—			
Dec. 16	11016	Boone, James	100	60	do 69, W. of Nerepis Road.
" 16	11017	Harris, George	100	60	do 150, Block 40.
" 16	11018	Crawford, Stephen	100	60	do 70, do 41.
Feb. 17	11172	Kingston, John	100	60	do 47, Range 2, Clarendon.
" 17	11173	Dibblee, Henry	97	58 20	do 49, do 2, do
June 15	11411	Nason, Lemuel, jr.	100	60	do 250, Block 40.
" 15	11412	Myles, Joseph	100	60	do 42, do 55.
July 15	11466	Flanagan, Andrew	100	60	do 66, Nerepis Road.
" 15	11467	Peterson, Benj.	100	60	do 236, Block 40.
Aug. 17	11545	Buckle, George	50	30	do 147, do 40.
" 17	11546	Davis, Peter	54	32 40	Piskehegan River, near Peltoma.

Aug. 17	11547	Davis, Alex.	46	27 60	Piskehegan River, near Peltoma.
Sept. 21	11601	McCleary, James	100	60	Lot 15, North Peltoma.
" 21	11602	Boon, C. E.	70	42	do 93, Block 40.
" 21	11603	Davis, Daniel	100	60	do U, do 41.
Oct. 19	11653	Smith, Holland	100	60	do 140, do I.
		BURTON—			
Dec. 16	11019	Corrigan, James	100	60	do 103, Farnham.
" 16	11020	Guttery, James	80	48	do 32, do
" 16	11021	Palmer, Thomas	100	010	do R, Victoria.
" 16	11022	Drummond, Samuel	100	100	do T, do
April 20	11277	Case, James	44	26 40	do 60, Tier 2.
" 20	11278	Case, R.	84	50 40	do 95, do 2.
May 17	11352	McManus, Felix	100	60	do 16, Block O.
July 15	11468	Forsyth, Wm.	100	60	do 56, Victoria.
Aug. 17	11544	Carr, Ozias	100	60	On 71 & 72, Farnham,
Sept. 21	11599	Parsons, John	100	60	Lot 68, do
" 21	11600	Smith, John	100	60	do 79, Greenfield.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

		PERTH			
Dec. 16	11104	Crain, Michael	100	60	Lot 23, Block P.
" 16	11105	Hamilton, Wm.	100	60	do 124, do 32.
" 16	11106	Hutchinson, E. F.	100	60	do 105, do 34.
" 16	11107	Shannon, John	100	60	do 62, Range 4, Garden's Survey.
March 16	11237	Dougherty, Andrew	100	60	do 103, Block P.
" 16	11238	Peltier, Francis	100	60	do 24, do 31.
" 16	11239	Lamy, G. F.	100	60	do 26, do 31.
April 20	11293	Robert, Charles	100	60	do 27, do 31.
July 15	11485	Brady, Barney	100	60	do 8, do 30.
" 15	11486	Caughey, J. M.	100	60	do 9, do 30.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
July 15	11487	Cahill, Michael	100	$60	Lot 23, Block P.
		GORDON—			
Dec. 16	11108	Fraser, Donald	100	60	do 35, do 34.
" 16	11409	Fullerton, J. H.	100	60	do 135, N. of Tobique.
" 16	11110	Hutchinson, G. A.	100	60	do 36, block 34.
" 16	11111	Johnston, Wm.	100	60	do 143, Tobique.
March 16	11240	Finnamore, J. R.	100	60	do 27, Block 32.
" 16	11241	Howard, E. R.	100	60	do 118, do 34.
April 20	11294	Hamilton, Wm.	100	60	do 32, do 34.
" 20	11295	Jarvis, T. J.	85	51	do 55, W. of Tobique.
May 17	11366	Trafton, Chas. jr.	93	55 80	do 167, do
June 15	11435	Brown, J. W.	50	30	Lower ½ lot 12, Block 34.
" 15	11436	Johnston, Richard	100	60	Lot 133, N. W. Side Tobique.
July 15	11488	Dow, James	100	60	do 42, Red Bank.
" 15	11489	Reed, Wm.	100	60	do P, do
Aug. 17	11567	Oxford, Matthew	100	60	do 5, Block 32.
" 17	11568	Berry, Isaac	100	60	do 36, do
" 17	11569	Linton, Henry	100	60	do 99, do
" 17	11573	Jinkins, George	100	60	do 136, E. side Tobique.
Sept. 21	11615	Giberson, John	50	30	Upper ½ lot 12, Block 34.
" 21	11616	Grant, A. S.	100	60	Lot 110, do 34.
" 21	11617	Turner, Wm.	100	60	do 167, Sisson Ridge.
" 21	11618	Briggs, Ralph	100	60	do 40, block 44.
" 21	11619	Briggs, Wm.	100	60	do 153, Tobique.
" 21	11620	Trafton, Charles	88	52 80	do 187, do
" 21	11621	Everitt, Wm.	100	60	do 247, Gilead.

Sept. 21	11622	Everitt, Wm. E.	100	60	Riley Brook.
Oct. 19	11689	Trafton, Charles, jr.	100	60	Lot 129, W. of Tobique.
		ANDOVER—			
May 17	11367	Gallagher, George	100	60	do 40, Block 7, tier 2.
		GRAND FALLS			
Dec. 16	11112	Grant, G. W.	100	60	do 10, do 34, Red Rapids.
March 16	11231	McLaughlin, Patrick	100	60	do 47, California.
" 16	11232	McLaughlin, Michael	100	60	do 48, do
" 16	11233	McDonald, Chas.	100	60	do 40, do
" 16	11234	Wright, Wellington	96	57 60	do 42, do
" 16	11235	Wright, George	100	60	do 43, do
" 16	11236	McLeod, Hugh	100	60	do 45, do
Aug. 17	11570	McQuade, Henry	100	60	North of lot B, Block 50.
		ST. LEONARDS—			
Dec. 16	11113	Cota, Marcel	100	60	Lot 301, Block O.
" 16	11114	Dijardin, Eli, jr.	100	60	do 302, do
" 16	11115	Michaud, Marcil	100	60	do 302, do
March 16	11242	Parent, Romuale	100	60	do 210, do R.
April 21	11296	Laforge, Joseph	100	60	do 173, do 3.
" 21	11297	Tardif, Eusebe	100	60	do 11, Tier 3.
July 25	11490	Cormea, Isaie	100	60	do 210, Block P.
Sept. 21	11623	Levisque, Francis	100	60	do 12, Tier 3, S. E. of Grand River.
		ANDOVER—			
July 15	11481	Kinney, John	100	60	do 19, Block 7.
" 15	11482	Porter, James	100	60	do 20, do 7.
" 15	11483	Sparks, Nathan	100	60	do 21, do 7.
" 15	11484	Norsweather, Samuel	100	60	do 22, do 7.
		ST. BAZIL—			
July 15	11491	Bellefleur, Leon	52	31 20	do 418, Green River.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		SHEDIAC, *(Forward,)*			
Dec. 9	10965	Bushway, Loranzee	100	60	Lot 99, Block L.
" 9	10966	Malonson, Joseph	38	22 80	do 185, do L.
" 9	10968	McDonald, Hector	96	57 60	do V, do F.
" 9	10969	McDougall, John	83	49 80	do G, do F.
Feb. 17	11134	White, Onesimus	100	60	do 102, do L.
" 17	11135	White, Abraham	100	60	do 104, do L.
" 17	11136	White, Jedduce	83	49 80	do 109, do L.
" 17	11137	Leshear, Philip	50	30	do 174, do L.
" 17	11138	Leshear, Edward	50	30	do 175, do L.
" 17	11139	Porrier, Lazare	100	60	do 186, do L.
April 21	11252	Porria, Sylvan	100	60	do 44, do K.
" 21	11253	Voture, Thadius	100	60	do 65, do L.
" 21	11254	Voture, Patrick	100	60	do 66, do L.
" 21	11255	White, Paul	100	60	do 103, do L.
June 15	11386	Bushy, Placid	100	60	do 129, do F.
" 15	11387	Galland, Uzebe	100	60	do 132, do F.
" 15	11388	Arsinoe, Clement	100	60	do 134, do F.
" 15	11389	McGraw, Gabriel	100	60	do 135, do F.
" 15	11390	White, Damian	90	54	do 136, do F.
" 15	11391	Legere, Philip	100	60	do 152, do F.
" 15	11392	Legere, John	100	60	do 153, do F.
" 15	11393	Duncan, James	50	30	do 6, do K.
" 15	11394	Duncan, William	100	60	do 7, do K.
July 15	11440	White, Lucien	80	48	do 138, do F.

July 15	11441	McGraw, Placide	64	38 40	Lot 139, Block F.
Aug. 17	11509	Casey, Romond	56	33 60	Wesner Brook.
" 17	11510	McGraw, Barnabas	83	49 80	Lot 194, Block D.
" 17	11511	McGraw, Charles	80	48	do 195, do D.
" 17	11512	McGraw, Dorsitie	80	48	do 196, do D.
" 17	11513	Galland, Placide	100	60	do 182, Calhoun Brook.
" 17	11514	McGraw, Abram	100	60	do 183, do
" 17	11515	McGraw, Uzebe	100	60	do 184, do
" 17	11516	Bursway, Timothy	100	60	do 185, do
" 17	11517	Herbert, Simeon	100	60	do 186, do
" 17	11518	Casey, Moses	100	60	do 187, do
Sept. 21	11580	Burk, Vital	95	57	West of Scadouc River.
		BOTSFORD,—			
Dec. 9	10967	Murphy, Peter	100	60	Lot 102, E. of Shemogue Road.
April 21	11256	Tingley, Jacob	100	60	do 44, Block P.
" 21	11257	Tingley, Joshua, jr.	100	60	do 45, do P.
Sept. 21	11579	Hayward, Jonathan	100	60	do 86.
		DORCHESTER,			
June 15	11395	Landry, Wesley	80	48	do 78, Sackville Parish Line.
" 15	11396	Landry, Jacob	60	36	do 79, do
		MONCTON,—			
Dec. 9	10970	Crossman, William	100	60	do 16, Block 6.
" 9	10971	Donohoe, James	96	57 60	do 8, South, South Township.
" 9	10972	Fitzsimons, John	50	30	do 3, North, Range 2, Township 2.
" 9	10973	McLean, Noah	100	60	do 71, do 1, do
April 21	11258	McDonald, James	100	60	do 28, Block P.
" 21	11259	McDonald, William	100	60	do 29, do P.
May 17	11327	Herries, James	65	39	do 144, do F.
July 15	11443	Brow, Amos	50	30	do 149, do F.
" 15	11444	Brow, Fidal	100	60	do 150, do F.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Sept. 21	11581	Brown, Charles	55	$33	N. of Lot 120, Block I.
Oct. 19	11634	Wall, Isaac	100	60	Lot 25, N. of Cocagne.
" 19	11635	Anketelle, James	100	60	do 19, Township 2.
		SALISBURY,—			
Dec. 9	10974	Alward, J. M.	90	54	do 18, South, North Range, Block 18.
" 9	10975	Branscombe, John	100	60	do 15, do South do do 18.
" 9	10976	Constantine, Y. S.	100	60	do 11, Tier 2, Albert, South.
" 9	10977	Crosthwaite, Samuel	100	60	On 19 & 20, N. R'e, & 20, S. R'e, B. 18.
" 9	10978	Eagles, Comfort K.	100	60	Lot 39, Block 31.
" 9	10979	Keith, Arch.	100	60	do 70, do 17.
Feb. 17	11140	Brown, Philip	100	60	North of 8, North, Albert.
March 16	11207	Quinn, Michael	68	40 80	Lot 23, Block 15.
" 16	11208	O'Rourke, Patrick	100	60	do 7, do 29.
Apri 20	11260	Teran, Martin	96	57 60	do 30, do 15.
May 17	11328	Harper, Alex.	96	57 60	On lot 5, North Range, Block 18.
June 15	11397	Keenan, Nicholas	100	60	Lot 9, South Range, Albert.
July 15	11445	Fawcett, Thomas	100	60	do 49, Block 17.
" 15	11446	Fawcett, G. F.	96	57 60	do F, do 17.
" 15	11447	Killam, J. M.	88	52 80	do L, do 18.
" 15	11448	Godard, A. R.	98	58 80	On 21, N. Range, Block 18.
" 15	11449	Power, James	100	60	Lot 17, Albert, North.
Aug. 17	11519	Taylor, J. W.	100	60	W. of 22, N. of Albert Road.
" 17	11520	Buckley, T.	100	60	Lot 6, Western Block, M'Cready's Survey.
" 17	11521	Kelahan, John	100	60	do 62, Block 29.
" 17	11522	Rowland, Richard	100	60	do 63, do 29.
" 17	11523	Keohane, Jeremiah	100	60	do A, do 31.

Aug. 17	11524	Crosthwaite, Robert	100	60	On 15 & 16, N. Range, Block 18.
" 17	11525	Crosthwaite, Thomas	66	39 60	On 19 & 20, do do 18.
Sept. 21	11582	Powers, John	100	60	Lot 16, N. of Albert Road.
Oct. 19	11635	Fowlie, James	40	24	West of 90, Salisbury, East Line.

COUNTY OF YORK.

		NEW MARYLAND—			
June 15	11415	Phillips, Uriah	100	60	Lot 92, Hanwell.
July 15	11472	Charters, James	100	60	do 91, do
Oct. 19	11654	Nason, Lemuel	51	30 60	On lot 96, do
		MANNERS-SUTTON—			
Dec. 16	11023	Etchings, Joseph	100	60	Lot 19, Block 26.
" 16	11024	Blizzard, James	100	60	do 19, do 27
" 16	11025	M'Cullion, John	100	60	do 23, do 30.
" 16	11026	Murphy, John	100	60	do 48, do 30.
" 16	11027	Murphy, William	100	60	do 136, do 36.
" 16	11028	McMahon, Patrick	100	60	do 18, do 38.
Feb. 17	11174	Watts, Michael, jr.	100	60	do 18, Tier 3. S. E. Harvey.
" 17	11175	Pickard, Samuel	100	60	S. of 18, do 3. do
" 17	11176	Maloney, Patrick	50	30	Lot 28, Block 38
April 20	11279	Embleton, G. R.	50	30	do 14, Tier 4, S. E. Harvey.
May 17	11353	Alexander, J. E.	100	60	do 115, Frog Lake.
" 17	11354	Campbell, William	63	37 80	E. of Magaguadavic, Charlotte Line.
June 15	11416	Reynolds, John	100	60	Lot 98, Block 26.
" 15	11417	Smith, Alex.	50	30	do 169, do 31.
July 15	11473	Christy, John	100	60	do 22, do 26.
" 15	11474	Dundas, Thomas	100	60	do 100, do 26.
Aug. 17	11548	Embleton, G. R.	50	30	do 14, Tier 6. S. E. Harvey.
" 17	11549	Dalglish, George	100	60	do 103, Block 26.
" 17	11550	Reynolds, John	100	60	do 95, do 31.
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Sept. 21	11604	Embleton, James	100	$60	E. of Cranbury Lake, N. of Block 31.
		KINGSCLEAR,—			
May 17	11355	Foy, John	100	60	Lot I. Blackwood's.
June 15	11418	Moran, G. W.	100	60	do 200, Block 39.
		PRINCE WILLIAM,—			
Dec. 16	11029	Kitchen, George	100	60	Lot 3, Block 35.
" 16	11030	Kitchen, William	100	60	do 4, do 35.
" 16	11031	Donnelly, Henry	100	60	do 34, do 35.
" 16	11032	Parker, William	100	60	do 47, Range 3.
" 16	11033	McMullin, William	100	60	On 13 & 15, Blaney Ridge.
Feb. 17	11177	Jamieson, James	100	60	Lot 1, Tier 2, Caledonia, North.
" 17	11178	McLean, G. F.	100	60	do 46, " 3.
March 16	11226	Tague, Bernard	39	23 40	do 45, Block 32.
July 15	11475	Tague, Edward	100	60	do 43 & 46, Block 32.
Sept. 21	11605	Gartley, George	68	40 80	East of Lot 3, Caledonia.
Oct. 19	11655	Adams, John, jr.	75	45	Lot 52, Block 33.
		DUMFRIES,—	100	60	
Dec. 16	11034	Connelly, Jeremiah	100	60	Lot 17, Allandale East.
" 16	11035	Rosborough, J. A.	100	60	do 24, do
May 17	11356	Travis, Thomas	100	60	do 2, Allandale West.
June 15	11419	Walch, Thomas	100	60	do 110, Block I.
July 15	11476	Foley, John	100	60	do 26, do 10.
Oct. 19	11656	McGouldrick, Andrew	100	60	do 71, do 10.
		CANTERBURY,			
Dec. 16	11036	English, James, jr.	100	60	Lot X, Block 6.
" 16	11037	Smith, Thomas	100	60	do 4, Range 1, Skiff Lake Road.

Dec. 16	11038	Shannon, Robert	100	60	Lot 10, Range 3, Block 7.
" 16	11039	Cavender, John, jr.	90	54	do 17, do 3, do 7.
" 16	11040	Ferguson, Joseph	75	45	do 15, Block 8.
" 16	11041	Johnston, Wm.	100	60	do 11, Range B, Block 8.
" 16	11042	Cosman, Joseph	100	60	do 4, Pemberton.
" 16	11043	Leeman, J. N.	100	60	do 5, do
" 16	11044	Meek, E. S.	100	60	do 12, do
" 16	11045	Cropley, Charles	100	60	do 11, West Green Mountain.
" 16	11046	Rollings, Wm.	100	60	do 12, do do
" 16	11047	Veysey, John	100	60	do 16, do do
" 16	11048	Vantassel, Josiah	100	60	do 16, East do
" 16	11049	Veysey, Albert	100	60	do 30, do
" 16	11050	Vantassell, George	100	60	do 17, East do
" 16	11051	Robinson, George	100	60	do 240, do
" 16	11052	Knox, O. A.	100	60	do 26, Block B.
" 16	11053	Foster, Samuel	100	60	do 28, do B.
" 16	11054	Henderson, Thomas	100	60	do 32, do B.
" 16	11055	Gaskin, Henry	100	60	do 33, do B.
" 16	11056	Joyns, James	100	60	do 43, do B.
" 16	11057	Bartlett, Chas.	75	45	do A, do B.
" 16	11058	Rollans, Calvin	100	60	do 211, North Lake.
Feb. 17	11179	Collier, Isaac	100	60	do 24, Block B.
" 17	11180	Foster, James	100	60	do 27, do B.
" 17	11181	Sutherland, Walter	100	60	do 9, North Range, Block 6.
April 20	11280	O'Herrin, James	85	51	do 18, Range 2, Block 7.
" 20	11281	Cavender, John	100	60	do 19, do 2, do 7.
		SAINT MARY'S—			
Dec. 16	11059	Seymour, Robert	100	60	do 5, do 4, Durham.
" 16	11060	Seymour, Edward	100	60	do 9, do 4, do
" 16	11061	Wilkins, Wm.	100	60	do 27, do 4, do
		Forward,			

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Dec. 16	11062	Melvin, Thomas	100	60	N. of Lot 40, Block 4, Durham.
" 16	11063	Lewis, William	100	60	Lot 33, Block 9.
" 16	11064	Hayward, John	100	60	do 34, do 9.
April 20	11282	McDonald, Daniel	100	60	do 19, do 4, Durham.
June 15	11413	Walter, John	100	60	do 161, do 2.
" 15	11414	Cass, T. P.	100	60	do 153, do 3.
July 15	11469	McDonald, Angus	100	66	do 58, do 1.
" 15	11470	Tierney, Timothy	100	60	do 31, do 4.
" 15	11471	Sweeney, Walter	100	60	do 32, do 4.
Aug. 17	11551	Reid, Daniel	100	60	do C, do 2.
" 17	11552	McLean, William	87	52 20	do 117, do 4, Durham.
Sept. 21	11606	Lightbody, James	100	60	do 150, do 2, do
Oct. 19	11657	Ross, J. A. D.	100	60	do B, do 2.
" 19	11658	Forbes, William	100	60	do 68, Glencoe.
		STANLEY,—			
Dec. 16	11065	Hill, John	100	60	Lot 4, Block 24.
" 16	11066	McKay, Robert	100	60	do 5, do 24.
" 16	11067	Davy, John	100	60	do 18, do 25.
" 16	11068	Atkinson, George	100	60	do 19, do 25.
" 16	11069	Clarke, George	100	60	do 29, do 25.
" 16	11070	Clark, Humphrey	100	60	do 30, do 25.
Feb. 17	11182	Craig, Robert	90	54	do 91, Clearwater.
" 17	11183	Anderson, John	48	28 80	do 31, Block 26.
April 20	11284	M'Carty, Timothy	100	60	do 37, do 26.
" 20	11285	Craig, Andrew	90½	54 30	do 90, Clearwater.

		SOUTHAMPTON—				
Dec. 16	11071	Largey, John	100	60	Lot 10, Range 1, Block 1.	
" 16	11072	Appleby, James	100	60	do 2, do 1, Greenlaw Brook.	
Feb. 17	11184	Keys, W. C.	100	60	do 4, do 4, Block 3.	
May 17	11357	Ham, Wm.	100	60	do 8, do 2, do 1.	
" 17	11358	Keys, P. D.	100	60	do 5, do 4, do 3.	
June 15	11420	Stairs, Henry	100	60	do 25, do 4, Campbell.	
" 15	11421	Akerley, J. H.	100	60	do 5, do 2, Block 1.	
" 15	11422	Hawkins, Ludlow	100	60	do 2, do 5, Greenlaw Brook.	
Aug. 17	11553	Currie, L. A. W.	100	60	do 170, do 5.	
" 17	11554	Currie, Jeremiah	100	60	do 172, do 5.	
" 17	11555	Jones, Moses	100	60	do 174, Block 5.	
" 17	11556	Stairs, Shadrac	100	60	do 26, Range 4, Campbell.	
Sept. 19	11607	Colwell, John	98	58 80	do 11, do 4, Block 3.	
Oct. 19	11659	Wilcox, Samuel	100	60	do 22, Campbell.	
" 19	11660	Dunlop, Solomon	100	60	Supposed lot 103, Block S.	
" 19	11661	Grant, Nehemiah	100	60	Lot 215, Block S.	
" 19	11662	Ham, J. P.	100	60	do 11, Tier 4, Block 1.	
" 19	11663	Palmer, N. D.	100	60	Lots 6 & 7, Range 1, Block 4.	
" 19	11664	Palmer, Hiram	100	60	Lot 15, do 2, do 4.	
" 19	11665	Newall, Thomas	100	60	do 16, do 2, do 4.	
" 19	11666	Faulkener, Wm.	100	60	do 17, do 2, do 4.	
" 19	11667	Niles, James	100	60	do 4, do 3, do 4.	

COUNTY OF KINGS.

		HAMMOND—				
April 20	11269	Peters, Wm.	88	52 80	Lot 162, Londonderry.	
		SUSSEX—				
Dec. 16	10995	Holmden, T. D.	100	60	do 15, Block 5.	
" 16	10996	Kearns, Lawrence	100	60	do L, do O.	
		Forward,				

RETURN OF APPROVALS, &c.—CONTINUED.

EXPIRE.	NO.	NAME.	ACRES.	AMOUNT.	LOCALITY.
		Forward,			
Dec. 16	10997	Purtal, J. T.	100	$60	Lots 6 & 7, Block B.
" 16	10998	Sproul, Charles	100	60	Lot 58, do F.
Feb. 17	11161	Bustard, Wm.	100	60	do 18, do B.
March 16	11212	Cavnor Morris	100	60	do 70, do O, N. of Shepody Road.
" 16	11213	Richardson, John	100	60	do 14, do 9.
" 16	11214	Carr, William	100	60	do 5, do 9.
" 16	11215	Carr, James	100	60	do 6, do 9.
" 16	11216	Carr, Andrew	98	58 80	do 7, do 9.
" 16	11217	Richardson, George	100	60	do 13, do 9.
" 16	11218	Penny, John	100	60	do 5. Range 1, Mechanics.
" 16	11219	Donaldson, William	100	60	do 25, Tier 3, Barberie's Survey.
April 21	11270	Crothers Daniel	50	30	do 21, South tier 4, do
" 21	11271	Bunnell, J. C.	97	58 20	do 12, North Goshen.
May 17	11338	Adare, George	100	60	do 11, Range 13.
" 17	11339	Adare, Abraham, jr.	100	60	do 12, do 13.
" 17	11340	Elliott, William	100	60	do 17, do 6, Mechanics.
" 17	11341	Elliott, James	100	60	Lots 18 & 19, N. Range 6, Mechanics.
" 17	11342	Adare, Abraham	100	60	Lot 13, Range B.
" 17	11343	Lockery, Samuel	100	60	do 24, Tier.3, Barberie's Survey.
June 15	11408	Law, Solomon	100	60	do 49, Block D.
		HAVELOCK,—			
Dec. 16	10999	O'Neill, Richard	100	60	do 53, do 26.
July 15	11463	Thorne, Ralph	100	60	do 77, do 26.
Sept. 21	11592	Keating, John	100	60	do W, do U.
		STUDHOLM,—			
Dec. 16	11000	Watts, M. S.	100	60	do 1, do 3.

PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CROWN, FOR INSTALMENTS DUE TO 31st OCTOBER, 1864.

NATURE OF DEBIT OR CREDIT.			CASUAL REVENUE.		SINKING FUND.		TOTAL.	
Dr.	Balance due on 31st October, 1863, ...		$120371 58		$4804 34			
	Amounts falling due in future years, on sales in the past fiscal year,		5357 89	$125729 47	541 65	$5345 99	$131075 46	
Cr.	Amounts received between 1st Nov., 1863, and 31st Oct., 1864,		4259 66		108 31			
	Paid in Labor in same period, 485, Hope, Thomas,	$13 95						
	1621, Bayle, Wm.	48 00						
	1867, McCann, Wm.	48 35						
	5417, McCarthy, Patrick	45 00						
	16376, McNamee, James	19 40						
	16416, Romph, Charles	45 00						
	15723, McWade, Edward	45 00	264 70	4524 36		108 31		
	Due, ...			$121205 11		$5237 68		
	Total Due, &c., for Instalments to 31st Oct., 1864, ...						$126442 79	

TENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

1864.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.
PRINTED BY BARNES AND COMPANY,
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
1865.

CONTENTS.

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G.,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor, as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, to submit a Report of all the Great Roads and other Provincial Works, placed by Law under the charge of this Department, and on which public money has been expended during the year which closed on the 31st October last.

The total expenditure for that period is $79,166.37, classified as follows:—

1. The Great Roads and Bridges, ...	$60,208 24
2. Internal Navigation, ...	3,867 17
3. Legislative Buildings, Hall and Rooms of the Supreme Court, Government Offices, and the Residence of the Lieutenant Governor, ...	1,933 87
4. Lunatic Asylum and Provincial Penitentiary, ...	6,981 27
5. Inter-Colonial Communication, ...	1,072 47
6. Light Houses, Harbours and Landings, ...	1,430 56
7. Departmental Expenses, ...	3,641 79
8. Balance of Payments connected with the charge of Property held by the Government, as shewn by statements Nos. 6 and 7, Appendix **A**.	31 00
	$79,166 37

The statements Nos. 1 to 9, hereunto appended, under letter **A**, shew the principal details under their several heads. The chief item, that of Great Roads and Bridges, is for the last, as compared with the three preceding years, as follows:—

For 1861, ...	$81,973 12,	or equal to	$36 55	per mile.
" 1862, ...	53,529 91,	"	23 86	"
" 1863, ...	62,886 91,	"	28 04	"
" 1864, ...	60,308 24,	"	26 84	"

The last stated sum has been apportioned as follows:

To Great Roads, as per statement No. 1, ...	$45,205 62
" Bridges built or repaired under special supervision, as per statement No. 2, ...	11,926 94
" Miscellaneous special services relative to Roads and Bridges, as per statement No. 3, ...	2,424 14
" Bye-Roads (to be refunded), as per statement No. 6, ..	651 54
	$60,208 24

GREAT ROADS.

The expenditures on these Works, amounting to $45,205.62, as above stated, has been confided to the Supervisors, alphabetically enumerated in statement No. 1, and in the proportions opposite their respective names. The distribution of such expenditure on the several Roads is shewn in their numerical order in the detailed statement, Appendix **B**. The tabulated abstract subjoined to the latter shews the amount of each of three subdivisions of the expenditure on each Road, and the aggregate on the whole is as follows:—

On the erection of new Bridges, ...	$9,137 47
" the repairs of Bridges, ...	9,693 76
" turnpiking, gravelling, draining, miscellaneous repairs and improvements, ...	22,282 63
Balance, as explained below, ...	4,091 76
	$45,205 62

The balance of $4,091.76 consists of the commissions allowed to the Supervisors, affected by balances of the preceding year, as exhibited in an abstract of account current of each Supervisor in the Report of the Auditor General; a copy of which, for convenient reference, is appended under letter **C**. This balance, distributed amongst the above three subdivisions of expenditure, would be an addition of 10 per cent., nearly, to each.

BRIDGES.

The expenditure for these Works under special supervision has amounted during the year, to $11,926.94, as per statement No. 2, Appendix **A**, and may be classified as follows:—

1. For balances due on the construction of the several following Bridges, described in former Reports,—Au Lac Aboideau, Bull Creek, Eel River, Clark's Cove, Alex Steves, and Pokemouche, ...	$2,971 04

Forward.

Forward,	$2,971 04
2. Repairs and other expenses during the year relating to the following Bridges—Digdeguash, Greer's (Road No. 55), Little Tracadie, McLean's (Road No. 12), and Tete-a-gouche, ..	542 44
3. Bridges constructed or completed within the year, and described in the last Annual Report—Bocabec, Coal Creek, Groom's Cove, Patterson's Brook, and Weldon's Creek, ..	6,548 46
4. New Bridge over Cleuristic or Hanson's Mill Stream, Road No. 12, ...	965 00
5. New Bridge at Stanley, York County, in aid of By-Road expenditure, to be refunded.	450 00
6. New Wharves at Tilley's Landing, Roads Nos. 36 and 41, ..	450 00
	$11,926 94

The new Bridge over the Cleuristic, or Hanson's Mill Stream, is 250 feet in total length, with 60 feet waterway. The Roadway is 18 feet in width, and 14 feet in extreme height above the bed of the stream. The timber employed in the work is wholly cedar, excepting for the hand-railing, which is of pine.

The two new Wharves at Tilley's Landing are intended for use during high and low water respectively. The dimensions are as follow:—

	Low Water Landing.	High Water Landing.
Front of Wharf—Base, ..	65 feet, ..	45 feet.
Top, ..	55 " ..	35 "
Height, ..	12 " ..	15 "
Depth from Front to Shore, ..	45 " ..	40 "

They have been satisfactorily built of good timber, well bolted, loaded with stone, and finished with earth and gravel. The total cost is $600; the balance of which, $150, has been paid since 31st October last.

NEW BRIDGES IN PROGRESS UNDER SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

1. Restook River Bridge.

This work is intended to replace that built on the same site in 1847, and which during four years past has been preserved in a safe condition only at an aggregate cost of $1,305 for repairs. Hemlock timber having been used in the abutments and piers, these have suffered decay much more rapidly than the superstructure, which is of pine. The original cost, including commission, was $8,814.

The space occupied by the five unequal spans of the old work will be divided into three equal ones in the new; and the whole extent of the Bridge will be subdivided as follows:—

Southern Abutment, ..	74 feet.
Span, ...	119 "

Pier,	..	..	21 feet.
Span,	..	..	119 "
Pier,	..	..	21 "
Span,	..	..	119 "
Northern Abutment,		..	111 "
		Total,	584 feet.

This will afford 14 feet additional waterway, as compared with that existing.

The abutments and piers are to be of the best cedar timber, close built, thoroughly bolted, and filled with stone. The ice-breakers will be more substantially adapted to resist the concussion and wear from the running ice and timber which heretofore have proved destructive, and occasioned more or less annual repair. The new Roadway will be 18 feet in clear width, and 4 feet higher than the old, or about 27 feet in extreme height above the bed of the River. The three spans are each to be bridged by means of two parallel trusses, formed of the best white pine or tamarac. The extreme height of each truss is to be 14 feet 3 in. at the centre, reduced at the supports to 12 feet 6 in. by a camber of 1 foot 9 in. in the upper chord. The stringers of the roadway are to be attached at the height of 2 feet 8 in. above the lower chord, in such manner as to afford space for vertical bracing beneath, which is to be introduced at six points of each span, and is designed to secure lateral stiffness and parallelism without the necessity of the great height requisite to give room for adequate vertical and horizontal bracing over head. In the present instance the height of the truss above the plane of the finished roadway will be from 7 feet at the end to 9 feet at the centre. The three trusses are made continuous by connections similarly framed over the abutments and piers. The 3 inch pine or tamarac flooring of the roadway will be laid longitudinally. The immediate approaches at either end will be on the same unbroken level, substantially and commodiously formed and finished with gravel. The specification provides for all necessary outside painting and other protection of the superstructure from decay.

The contract for the whole has been assigned to Mr. Alexander Thompson, for the sum of $5,967; the work to be completed on or before the 31st day of October next.

2. Presquile Bridge.

This work is in the County of Carleton, and, like the last described, is on the line of Great Road from Fredericton to Canada. The existing Bridge is comparatively new, having been completed on the 4th November, 1852; and the materials are of durable quality. The causes of early failure have been chiefly in the weakness of the trusswork, aggravated by the undermining of the principal pier. In 1859 the trusses were temporarily relieved by chains, and in the following year substantially repaired and strengthened. But the usual expedients for arresting the undermining of the pier have not succeeded, and pro-

bably would continue to be inefficient whilst the rafting block erected in the main channel immediately above should remain. The effect of this obstruction is to divert the stream with increased force against the foundation, consisting of loose gravel, and thus to disturb the level both of the pier and the trusses. It was proposed to add such works and repairs, as with due regard to economy, were likely to prolong the usefulness of the Bridge for several years; but no tender for such was offered, except at a sum which would render a new Bridge the more economical alternative. A site about 130 feet below that of the existing and nearly coinciding with that of a former bridge, was therefore selected after careful survey. The total length of the new work will be 542 feet, more or less, and is rather shorter than the old, including the approaches, besides avoiding two sharp turns necessary in the northern approach of the latter. The following is the order of the work, commencing at the southern end:—

Embanked approach, ...	84 feet.
Timber causeway, open built, ...	100 "
" abutment, close built, ...	12 "
Trussed span, ...	86 "
Pier, close built, ...	12 "
Trussed span, ...	86 "
Timber abutment, close built, ...	12 "
" causeway, open built, ...	30 "
Excavation, ...	120 "

The materials, general design and details of construction, are similar to those above described for the Restook Bridge, varying only according to the scale and circumstances of the work. The foundation courses of the pier and abutments will be embedded below the level of the compact gravel, with sufficient breadth of off-set to secure stability and protection from undermining, should any tendency to the latter be found to occur in the new site.

The contract has been assigned to Mr. Charles McCormit, for the sum of $2,992; the work to be completed on or before the 31st day of October next.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the last, as in the preceding Session of the Legislature, several Bills and petitions were brought into the House of Assembly, having for their object the addition of certain roads to the Great Road establishment. Copies of these, in compliance with an order of the House, have been furnished for my Report thereon.

The remarks which were submitted in my last annual Report relative to the same subject, continue to have a like application. It may be further urged that the expediency of adding to the Great Road List is less manifest than that of withdrawing additions, which have already been made with at least doubtful

propriety, and which necessarily tend to reduce the means already too small, which can be applied to the due support of the roads which are most essential.

The following is a statement, approximating closely to the truth, for four distinct periods, epitomising the extent, cost, and management of the Great Roads relatively to the whole Provincial expenditure, and to population at each period.

Year,	1838.	1843.	1853.	1863.
Total Provincial expenditure,.....	$259,287 00	$211,281 00	$525,753 00	$810,483 00
Total expenditure on Great Roads and Bridges,....	57,700 00	64,496 00	81,218 00	62,887 00
Proportion of Great Road and Bridge expenditure to the whole,.....	22½ per cent.	30½ per cent.	15½ per cent.	7¾ per cent.
Number of miles of Great Road,.....	1,000	1,128	1,608	2,243
Average expenditure per mile of Road,.....	$57 70	$57 18	$50 55	$28 04
Population of the Province (by estimation),.....	142,500	168,000	205,450	267,000
Total Provincial expenditure per head of population,	$1 82	$1 26	$2 56	$3 41
Great Road and Bridge expend. per head of pop'tion	40½ cents.	38 89/100 cents.	39 56/100 cents.	23 93/100 cents.
Number of Supervisors,.....	12	13	38	64
Average extent of Road to each Supervisor, the limitation by Statute being 150 miles, } miles,.....	83	87	42	35

In this we have an index, independently of mere opinion, of the relative condition of our Great Roads at the present time, as compared with former periods, assuming that the expenditure, be it more or less, has been applied from year to year with the same average good judgment and fidelity, and that the wear and tear have continued nearly in the ratio of the traffic and population.

From the above statement it appears that in the year 1863, the proportion of the expenditure on the Great Roads and Bridges as compared with the whole Provincial expenditure, was about one-third of that of 1838, about one-fourth of that of 1843, and about one half of that of 1853. That the rate of expenditure per mile of road for the year 1863 was less than half that for either of the years 1838 or 1843, and eighty per cent. less than that for 1853. That whilst the whole Provincial expenditure had assumed the proportion of $3.41 per head in 1863, as compared with $1.82 in 1838, $1.26 in 1843, and $2.56 in 1853, the rate of expenditure per head on the Great Roads and Bridges had fallen to 24 cents, as compared with a mean of 39½ cents for the three previous periods.

With the large reduction, shewn by these data, of the means heretofore available to sustain the Great Roads of the Province, it is impracticable to retard a proportionate decline in their general condition and efficiency. One step towards the arrest of the evil would be to suspend from the list of Great Roads, and restore to the position of ordinary highways, those of lesser importance, and retain only those which are strictly arterial lines of the most direct communication between the chief centres of business. This may delay for a time the eventual alternative of direct taxation.

Until within a few years past the whole public revenue has been ordinarily restricted to the demands of needful internal expenditure, and that large portion in particular which has been applied to the maintenance and extension of the

common Roads, ensuring as it does direct and equitable benefit to every settlement, may be regarded as a permanent re-investment in the soil to multiply and return indefinitely from year to year.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The further improvement of the Meductic Falls on the River St. John was committed to the charge of the former Commissioner, Mr. Thomas C. Atherton, and the sum of $464 has been disbursed for this service, but no report from him has yet been received.

The deepening of the channel of the Oromocto Shoals, by means of the Provincial Steam Dredge, has been resumed during the past season, under charge of Captain J. M. D. Barker, who reports the removal of 39,450 cubic yards of material, making, with the quantity removed in the years 1858, 1860 and 1861, a total of 132,625 cubic yards. He is of opinion that during a short portion of another season the channel may be made sufficiently deep.

The cost of the employment of the Dredge for the season has amounted to $3,618.17, which has beeen reduced by the sum of $362.25, received from Messrs. Jewett & Sutton, for services afforded at their establishment in South Bay.

The Report of Captain Barker, accompanied by a daily register of work performed, is appended under letter **D.**

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Legislative and other Government buildings in Fredericton have, during the past year, been preserved in order for the sum of $1,860.79, being a considerable reduction as compared with previous years.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AND PENITENTIARY.

The Board has, on the requisition of the Commissioners of these Institutions, advanced to them during the past year for expenditure on the

Lunatic Asylum, ...	$1,358 82
Penitentiary, ...	5,622 45

exclusive of $2,980, recovered for fire insurance on the latter.

INTERCOLONIAL COMMUNICATION.

The expenditure for this object during the past year has been limited to the subsidy of $1,000 to the steamer Westmorland, plying between Prince Edward Island and the Shediac terminus of the E. & N. A. Railway. The arrangement announced in my last Annual Report for the services of an additional steamer, to ply between Shediac and the northern ports of the Gulf, has not been fulfilled on the part of the contractor.

LIGHT HOUSES.

GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Escuminac and Miscou Lights.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Hartley and Hutchison, visited these stations during the past summer, and found that, though generally in good order, certain repairs are necessary to the buildings at Miscou, and that the buildings at both stations require painting, the cost of all which they estimate at $400. Their Report is appended under letter **E.**

The request of the keeper of the Escuminac Light for a dwelling house on a more elevated spot, claims early consideration. The circumstances, both of his case and of the Light itself, are explained at page 14 of the Annual Report for 1862.

The Richibucto Light.

The new dioptric apparatus of the Fourth order, intended for this Light, was adjusted in position in April last, as originally proposed, the contemplated change stated in a preceding Annual Report having been found objectionable.

The light was first shewn on the evening of the 2d May, and has been continued without intermission through the season. It is a fixed white light, and is reported by pilots and shipmasters to be very bright and effective. The precautions necessary to the complete exclusion of water from the building during rain storms have not been found perfect, and will require further attention.

The total cost of the building, including the land and all incidental charges and expenses, has been $1,346.85, and of the Lantern, lighting apparatus, &c., $1,606,25 ; in all, $2,953.10.

BAY OF FUNDY.

On requisition of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, the Board has advanced for expenditure on

Partridge Island Light House,	.. ..	$618 25
The Beacon Light, St. John,	.. ..	192 87
	Total,	$811 12

Gannet Rock.

The lighting apparatus at this station has, through long use, become less trustworthy than its great importance demands. It is proposed to replace it as soon as possible by a suitable dioptric apparatus, to shew a light of the same distinctive character as heretofore, but of increased intensity. This may be accomplished without other alteration to the building than that of adapting the existing light room to receive a new Lantern, and to afford sufficiently solid support to the new mechanism. The whole probable expense will be from $2,500 to $3,000. Some uncertainty on this point arises from the difficulty of access to the situation. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, Jan. 20, 1865.

GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
Chief Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

No. 1.

STATEMENT shewing Payments to Supervisors for the General Expenditure on Great Roads, from 1st November, 1863, to 31st October, 1864.

Armstrong, John, ...	$380 00
Armstrong, Barnabas, ...	500 00
Avard, Adam	965 31
Burpee, J. C.	430 00
Burpee, James	630 00
Burnett, George	230 00
Buber, John	1,529 60
Charters, S. C.	1,878 90
Campbell, D. B.	130 00
Crocker, Rowland	1,150 00
Cottrill, Thomas	110 00
Coombs, A. L.	425 00
Carter, Nicholas	90 00
Carpenter, William	2,004 70
Dow, Asa	1,615 67
Day, N. P.	467 00
Emmerson, John	635 00
Girvan, Thomas	400 00
Gibson, Alexander	392 00
Gross, Samuel	559 00
Gallop, Amos	600 00
Gillies, Joseph	75 00
Hagarty, John	550 00
Hazen, Charles	331 08
Hitchings, Henry	400 00
Hoyt, William E.	300 00
Hachey, Hilarion	2,170 89
Hutchinson, Ezekiel	2,000 00
Kay, Alexander	200 00
King, Robert	150 00
Kelly, William M.	2,804 88
Kilburn, Isaac	3,378 41
Kirstead, James	150 00
Letson, G. E.	530 00
Lawson, Robert	270 00
Moore, George	210 00
Morton, G. A.	400 00
Menzies, Archibald	530 00
Mitchell, Asa	150 00
McCallum, Archibald	300 00
McClelan, Thomas	505 00
Carried forward,	$30,327 44

			Brought forward,	$30,327 44
McMillan, John	....	....	....	1,700 00
McRea, John	....	....	....	200 00
McLaggan, James	....	....	....	500 00
McLean, G. E.	....	....	....	520 00
McLean, Arthur	....	....	....	1,000 00
Nase, Philip	....	....	....	430 00
Newcomb, William R.	....	....	....	948 68
Oulton, George	....	....	....	300 00
Pratt & Smart,	....	....	....	400 00
Parker, William	....	....	....	150 00
Paulin, Joseph	....	....	....	797 70
Robertson, John	....	....	....	658 54
Robinson, Thomas	....	....	....	150 00
Read, J. A.	....	....	....	325 00
Steeves, F. W.	....	....	....	376 00
Smith, Solomon	....	....	....	640 00
Scott, John	....	....	....	300 00
Taylor, Jeremiah	....	....	....	200 00
Trynor, Caleb	....	....	....	400 00
Welling, John	....	....	....	200 00
Woods, Francis	....	....	....	390 00
Yerxa, A. D.	....	....	....	1,609 95
Coombs, L. R.	....	....	$44 00	
Jordan, John	....	....	415 77	
				459 77
				$43,093 08
Less, refunded by Thomas Stevenson, late a Supervisor, ...				6 90
				$43,086 18
Payments to Supervisors in November, 1864, of sums due on or before 31st October.				
Charters, S. C.	....	....	....	200 00
Crocker, Rowland	....	....	....	630 70
Carpenter, William	....	....	....	600 00
Dow, Asa	....	....	....	16 00
Hazen, Charles	....	....	....	189 00
Kilburn, Isaac	....	....	....	300 00
McMillan, John	....	....	....	23 74
Smith, Solomon	....	....	....	160 00
				$45,205 62

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditures for Bridges erected or repaired under special supervision, from 1st November, 1863, to 31st October, 1864.

Au Lac Aboideau, ...	$889 81
Bull's Creek, ...	44 93
Bocabec, ...	1,192 78
Coal Creek, ...	2,114 35
Clark's Cove, ...	362 00
Digdeguash, ...	180 00
Eel River, ...	90 50
Groom's Cove, ...	1,353 95
Greer's, ...	88 00
Hanson's, or Cleuristic, ...	965 00
Little Tracadie, ...	178 23
McLean's, ...	79 00
Near Alexander Steeves', ...	390 00
Pokemouche, ...	1,193 80
Patterson's Creek, ...	751 45
Stanley, ...	450 00
Tete-a-gouche, ...	17 21
Tilley's Wharf, ...	450 00
Weldon's Creek, ...	1,135 93
	$11,926 94

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Special Expenditures on Great Roads, from 1st November, 1863, to 31st October, 1864.

Elder, Rev. W.	$35 40	Advertising Bridge contracts, &c.
Barnes & Co.,	7 17	
Hogg, James	2 90	
Graham, John,	2 89	
McNeil, Thos.	34 50	Services on Road No. 12, Nashwaak.
Brown, J. B.	40 00	
Heron, J. W.	5 85	
Read, R. A.	10 00	Services on Road No. 13, Sunbury.
Fowler, W. F.	32 00	
Sewell, Thos.	25 00	
Letson, G. E.	27 00	Repairing Bridge on Road No. 7, near Tracadie.
Noble, Geo.	17 20	Bal. allowed for work on Road No. 44, in 1862.
White James	30 00	Services during the year at Grand Falls Bridge.
Young, James	19 00	Rope for Big Tracadie Ferry.
Nevers, Elisha	8 00	Repairing McKeel's Bridge, and other services
Courser, J. B.	14 00	on Road No. 14, Prince William.
Forward,	$310 91	

Forward,	$310 91	
Yerxa, Wellington,	40 00	Keeping Road in repair near Jouett's Ferry, Fredericton.
Wilkinson, John	52 87	Travelling expenses.
DesBrisay, L.P.W.	40 00	Expenditures allowed on Road No. 6, Richibucto.
Downey, M.	6 00	Repairing Road No. 14, Kingsclear.
Atherton, C. H.	20 00	Advance on account of a Ditch on Road No. 14, Dumfries.
Thompson, Alex.	55 00	Services at Big Buctouche and Tete-a-gouche Bridges.
Do.	9 00	Surveying site of Yandle's Brook Bridge, Road No. 34, King's County.
Mayor of the City of St. John,	200 00	Towards making a Road between Guy's and Brook's Wards.
Brockway, Alvia	128 00	Out-standing claim for building a Bridge at Upper Trout Brook, on Road No. 23, now paid by order in Council.
Harrison, A. & J.	300 00	Bal. due for Wharf on Road No. 36, Maugerville.
Cullinan, James	402 50	Bal. of expenditure on Marsh Road, St. John.
Lewin, J. D.	51 77	Expenditures on Road approaching Suspension Bridge, St. John.
Seely & Dale,	495 00	Towards improving Road from Portland Church to Indiantown.
Killeen & Cooper,	313 09	Repairing Road No. 13, near steam mills, below Fredericton.
	$2424 14	

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Payments on Government Buildings in Fredericton, from 1st November, 1863, to 31st October, 1864.

1. Legislative and other Buildings, exclusive of Government House:—

Armstrong, Thos.	$8 00
Akerley, S. A.	2 85
Barker, S.	15 31
Botsford, Geo.	14 00
Brayley, J. W.	1 97
Byram, John	2 25
Coburn, A. T.	18 50
Dunn, Richard	287 84
Duncan, A. B.	15 10
Elliott, Daniel	31 15
Essington, Thos. Jr.	3 20
Everitt, Z. R.	18 50
Guion, John	1 40
Lockhart, John	4 00
Forward,	$426 07

Legislative Buildings—*Continued.*	*Forward,*	$426 07	
Miller, A. P.		4 25	
O'Brien, Edward		8 50	
O'Brien, D. & Son		8 20	
Payne, R. H.		249 03	
Pattison, Geo. & Co.		3 00	
Perley, Geo. A.		10	
Power, Michael		1 20	
Ross, James		7 40	
Rutter, Thos.		28 50	
Scully, Wm.		3 00	
Smiler, C. P.		1 50	
Williams, Ann		4 10	
		$742 85	
Thos. Williams,	$377 56		
Less received for his services at last session of Assembly,	$127 00		
And also for Ann Williams,	20 00—$147 00	$230 56	$973 41
2. Government House:—			
Allen, Harris		$0 50	
Barker, S.		13 86	
Boyd, Wm.		70 95	
Brown, Mrs.		12 60	
Chestnut, R. & Sons		49 94	
Clarke, Francis		16 45	
Connor, D.		80	
Crookshank, R. W.		31 00	
Dunn, Richard		37 70	
Duncan, A. B.		36 63	
Elliott, D.		8 20	
Estey, Wm. S.		35 30	
Gabel, J. R.		50	
Gas Light Co., Fredericton,		42 60	
Haines, J. L.		169 70	
Henderson, J.		6 40	
Holland, P.		10 50	
Hurley, C.		13 50	
Lawford, John		19 60	
Leonard, Miss		2 85	
Leonard, Wm.		200 00	
Miller, A. P.		37 25	
Morgan, Wm.		15 95	
Pattison, Geo. & Co.		3 30	
Peacock, Corporal 15th Regt.		3 50	
Randolph, A. F.		1 55	
Robinson, Wm. H. & Co.		1 00	
Ross, James		20	
Squires, Ann		17 15	
	Forward,	$860 48	$973 41

Forward,	$860 48	$973 41
Todd, Geo.	4 70	
Wheeler, N. T.	1 20	
Yerxa, Abraham	24 00	
	$889 38	
Less an old stove sold, ...	2 00	—$887 38
		$1,860 79

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 5.

SCHEDULE of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury, received for General Expenditure, from 1st November, 1863, to 31st October, 1864.

52			G. L. Hatheway,	$8,000 00	
124	March	3	do.	4,000 00	
146	April	2	do.	4,000 00	
245	May	21	do.	10,000 00	
270	June	6	do.	10,000 00	
290	June	28	do.	10,000 00	
301	July	14	do.	10,000 00	
362	Sept.	6	do.	10,000 00	
380	October	4	do.	4,000 00	
405	October	31	do.	2,000 00	
					$72,000 00

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 6.

ABSTRACT of all Receipts and Payments of the Department of Public Works from 1st November, 1863, to 31st October, 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Balance brought forward, as per last year's statement,	$1,003 35	
From Warrants on the Treasury, as per statement No. 5,	72,000 00	
Over drawn at the Treasury, ...	457 30	
Balance due last year from brick houses in Fredericton,	150 86	
	$73,611 51	
Less balance in hand carried forward, ...	30 98	
		$73,580 53
Deduct also, this sum improperly drawn from the Treasury by W. S. Teakles, of King's Co., on cheque No. 259, of 15th August, 1863, ...		100 00
		$73,480 53

PAYMENTS.

No. 1. On account of Great Roads and Bridges—			
As per statement No. 1, ...	$45,205 62		
" " 2, ...	11,926 94		
" " 3, ...	2,424 14		
			$59,556 70
On account of Bye-Roads, to be refunded—			
Northumberland, ...	371 00		
Queen's, ...	9 00		
King's, ...	21 54		
York, ...	250 00		
			651 54
No. 2. On account of Inland Navigation—			
Expenses of dredging Shoal at Oromocto, ...	$3,618 17		
Less received from E. D. Jewett & Co., for use of Dredge, at their Mills, South Bay,	362 25—	3,255 92	
Advanced for expenditure at Meductic Falls, River St. John, ...		464 00	
Expenses for protection of land at Grimross Canal, ...		147 25	
			3,867 17
No. 3. On account of Legislative Buildings—			
Hall and Rooms of the Supreme Court, Government Offices, and residence of the Lieutenant Governor, as per statement No. 4, ..		1,860 79	
Firewood and coal for the Legislative Buildings and Public Offices, ...	$784 97		
Less refunded by Warrant No. 372, $532 32			
And by Casual Rev. do. No. 80, 252 65—784 97			
Contingencies of the Assembly not properly chargeable to Public Buildings.	$432 08		
Less Warrant No. 201, S. R. Miller, stationery bill, ...	359 00—	73 08	
			1,933 87
No. 4. On account of Provincial Lunatic Asylum		1,358 82	
" " " Penitentary, $5,622 45			
Less refunded by Warrant No. 51,	4,479 95—	1,142 50	
			2,501 32
No. 5. On account of Inter-Colonial Communication—			
Steamer Westmorland, ...		1,000 00	
Advertising, ...		72 47	
			1,072 47
No. 6. On account of Light Houses, Harbours and Landings—			
Richibucto Light House,	$394 77		
Partridge Island do.	618 25		
Beacon Light, St. John,	192 87—	$1,205 89	
Carried forward,			$62,583 07

	Forward,		$1,205 89	$62,583 07
Less refunded, as follows:				
Warrant No. 389, of 26th Nov. '63,	$263 22			
" " 404, 31st Oct. '64,	942 67—		1,205 89	
Bathurst Harbour, ...	....		7 26	
Dalhousie Wharf, ...	....		217 41	
				224 67
No. 7. Departmental Expenses—				
Travelling, ...	....		663 80	
Printing, ...	....		39 61	
Printing Annual Report of 1863, with maps, ...	$475 83			
Less received for 200 maps sold,	33 57—		442 26	
Salaries, ...	2,400 00			
Less refunded, ...	80 00—		2,320 00	
Office Contingencies, ...	281 99			
Less refunded by the House of Assembly,	$63 25			
And	42 62—	105 87—	176 12	
				3,641 79
No. 8. On account of Brick Buildings, &c., in Fredericton—				
Ground Rents, and other charges,	$248 43			
Remitted Prov. Treas. 14th Nov.'64,	1,129 27			
Bal. due Public Works last year,	150 86—		1,528 56	
Less received for Rents within the year,	386 31			
And on account of 4 Buildings sold by Auction, ...	1,142 25—		1,528 56	
On account of John Moore's Frame House—				
Paid ground rent and other expenses,	5 52			
And Deputy Receiver General Robertson's balance, ...	280 48—		286 00	
Less received from John McClusky—				
On account of purchase money,	150 00			
" interest, ...	36 00			
Also, from Alex. McPherson, 1 year's house rent, ...	100 00—		286 00	
Remitted Prov. Treasurer on account of interest on D. Morgan's Fredericton Fire Loan Bond,			120 00	
Less received from Benjamin Atherton, ...			120 00	
Paid incidental expenses on the undermentioned—				
Reed Property at Bathurst, ...			17 75	
Weldon " at Moncton, ...			13 25	
				31 00
				$73,480 53

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864. ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

MEM.—To the above amount—	$73,480 53
Re-add the deduction made on acc't. of Penitentiary, $4,479 95	
" " " Light Houses, 1,205 89—	5,685 84
Total expenditure for 1864, as recapitulated at page 3 of Report,	$79,166 37

No. 7.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Payments by this Department, from 1st November, 1863, to 13th November, 1864, on account of Brick Buildings in Fredericton, bonded under the Local Act 14 Vic. chap. 17, and purchased in by the Crown at Sheriff's sale.

RECEIPTS.

Wetmore's—from Mrs. Jamieson, ...	$55 00			
" Mrs. Lugrin, ...	20 00			
" Joseph Sutherland, ...	44 25			
			$119	25
McAloon's— " M. Noonan, ...			120	00
Bendeler's— " John Parks, ...			6	00
Martin's— " Thomas Dowling, ...			120	00
McSorley's— " P. McGarrigle, ...			21	06
			$386	31

Received on account of first instalment of purchase money in the undermentioned buildings, sold by auction:

Bendeler's—from James Johnson, ...	$201 00		
McAloon's— " M. Noonan, ...	333 00		
Winter's— " Wm. Lemont, ...	357 00		
McCafferty's— " Henry Torrens, ...	251 25		
		$1,142	25
		$1,528	56

PAYMENTS.

On account of—			
Bendeler's—To M. Johnson, 16¼ months ground rent, up to 31st July, 1864, at $28 per year,	$37 91		
And for repairs, ...	1 50		
		$39	41
McAloon's—To estate of F. McManus, 1 year's ground rent, to 24th August, 1864, ...	24 00		
" E. H. Wilmot, 3 years ground rent, to 31st March, 1864, on the Barn Lot,	12 00		
		36	00
Wetmore's—To R. Dunn, his bill for repairs, &c.,		12	00
McCafferty's—To E. H. Wilmot, 1 year's ground rent, to 24th March, 1864, ...		20	00
Paid for advertising Buildings for sale by Auction—			
Royal Gazette, ...	$18 25		
N. B. Reporter, ...	13 50		
Head Quarters, ...	13 85		
Farmer, ...	9 30		
		54	90
Auctioneer's charges for attending Sales, ...		62	02
Law expenses connected with sale of Buildings, ...		24	10
Forward,		248	43

Forward,	$248 43
Balance due Public Works 31st Oct., 1863, (See Auditor General's Report, 1863, page 159), ...	150 86
	399 29
Balance remitted to Provincial Treasurer 14th Nov., 1864,	1,129 27
	$1,528 56

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 8.

MEMORANDUM of the Sale of the undermentioned Brick Houses.

Instalments Paid as per Statement No. 7.		
	McAloon's—	
	Sold 23d July to M. Noonan, for	$1,001 00
$333 00	⅓ down, remainder in equal payments with interest, in 1 and 2 years, from August, 1864,.....	
	Bendeler's—	
201 00	Sold same time and on like terms of payment to James Johnson, for.....	1,001 00
	Winter's—	
	Sold 27th August, 1864, to Wm. Lemont, for	1,430 00
357 00	¼ down, remainder in equal payments of 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest.....	
	McCafferty's—	
251 25	Sold same time and on like terms of payment to Henry Torrens.....	1,005 00

No. 9.

STATEMENT of Warrants on the Treasury for special purposes, as mentioned in the preceding Accounts of Expenditures within the year ending 31st Oct., 1864.

No.	Date.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Drawn from Treasury.	Balance remaining in Treasury.
	1863.				
389	Nov. 26	On acc't. of Richibucto Light House,	$263 22		
	1864.				
404	Oct. 31	Other Light Houses, ...	942 67		
				1,205 89	
51	Jan. 11	On acc't. of Penitentiary Buildings,	4,479 95		
				4,479 95	
201	April 28	S. R. Miller—			
		Bill, stationery for Assembly,....	359 00		
		Forward,		359 00	

No.	Date.	PARTICULARS.	Amount.	Drawn from Treasury.	Balance remaining in Treasury.
	1864.	*Forward,*			
275		Sums refunded by Assembly for stationery, used Session of 1864,			
		For Reporters, ...	$63 25		
		Clerk and Assistants, ...	42 62		
				$105 87	
372	Sept. 28	On acc't. fuel for Legislature, &c.,..	532 32		
80		Warrant on Casual Revenue, fuel for Public Offices, ...	252 65		
				784 97	
378	October,	On acc't. of York Co. Bye Roads, ..	670 00	400 00	$270 00
		King's Co. Bye Roads, Special Grant No. 79, ...	300 00	157 00	143 00
		Saint John Co. Bye Roads, Special Grant No. 168, Tabor's Br'ge	200 00		200 00
			$8105 68	$7492 68	$613 00

No. 10.

STATEMENT of Balances due to Supervisors on the 1st November, 1864, as exhibited in the Report of the Auditor General.

Armstrong John	....	....	....	$12 34
Arvard, Adam	....	....	....	12 24
Burnett, George	....	....	....	84 84
Buber, John	....	....	....	235 31
Charters, S. C.	....	....	....	162 63
Crocker, Rowland	....	....	....	136 98
Coombs, A. L.	....	....	....	14 94
Carter, Nicholas	....	....	....	1 84
Carpenter, William	....	....	....	306 81
Emmerson, John	....	....	....	61 82
Gibson, Alexander	....	....	....	5 43
Gross, Samuel	....	....	....	16 63
Gallop, Amos	....	....	....	12 81
Gillies, Joseph	....	...	....	36
Gervine, Thomas	....	....	....	1 64
Hazen, Charles	....	....	....	112 44
Hoyt, W. E.	....	....	....	39
Hachey, Hilarion	....	....	....	152 24
Kelly, W. M.	....	....	....	860 00
Kilburn, Isaac	....	....	....	57 62
Kierstead, James	....	....	....	45
Letson, G. E.	....	....	....	41 59
Lawson, Robert	....	....	....	20
Mitchell, Asa	....	....	....	2 19
McMillan, John	....	....	....	2 37
			Forward,	$2,296 11

			Forward,	$2,296 11
McLaggan, James	....	....	....	82 88
McLean, G. E.	....	....	....	27 57
McLean, Arthur	....	....	....	481 03
Nase, Philip	....	....	....	77 75
Newcomb, W. R.	....	....	....	138 87
Oulton, George	....	....	....	11 28
Paulin, Joseph	....	....	....	17 90
Robertson, John	....	....	....	34 02
Robinson, Thomas	....	....	....	11 81
Steeves, F. W.	....	....	....	1 60
Trynor, Caleb	....	....	....	3 35
Welling, John	....	....	....	2 42
Woods, Francis	....	....	....	3 26
Amareaux, P. C.	....	....	....	2 71
				$3,192 56

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of sums due or conditionally payable on Bridge Contracts, &c., on 1st November, 1864.

John Duffy, Little River Bridge Contract,	....	Albert,	$2,380 00
Alex. Thompson, Balance on Tilley's Wharf,	....	Sunbury,	150 00
C. N. Skinner, Balance on Aboideau,	....	St. John,	722 37
Alex. McLaggan, Bridge at Nelson's Mill Stream,	....	Miramichi,	360 00
Isaac Wortman, Bridge Crossing, River du Chute,	....	Victoria,	400 00
Seely & Dale, Balance on Portland Road Expenditure,		St. John,	162 11
			$4,174 48
Amount of Statement No. 10,	....	....	3,192 56
Total of Statements No. 10 and 11,	....	....	$7,367 04

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864. ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

No. 12.

STATEMENT of sums due on account of Expenditures on Public Buildings, &c., on 1st November, 1864.

R. W. Crookshank,		
Expenditures in fitting up Richibucto Light House, ...	$147 63	
Beacon Light, St. John, ...	334 18	
And on account of repairing machinery at the Penitentiary	2,000 00—	$2,481 81
H. B. Crosby,		
Expenditures at Lunatic Asylum, ...	$350 39	
James Quinton, do., ...	44 51—	394 90
Fleming & Humbert,		
Repairing and fitting up the Dredge the past Season,		374 30
A. P. Miller, Painter,		
Services at Government House and other Buildings,		74 23
		$3,325 24

ASA COY, *Sec'y.*

Department Public Works, 31st October, 1864.

APPENDIX B.

GREAT ROADS.

STATEMENT shewing in detail the Works and Expenditures under charge of the Supervisors, for the Year ended 31st October, 1864

No. I.

From Saint John to Nova Scotia Line.

132 Miles.

Between Marsh Bridge and 5 Mile House.

ARTHUR McLEAN, Supervisor—pro tem.

Building wooden Culvert, ...	$123 50		
Repairing Culverts, including lumber for covering, ...	15 30		
			$138 80

On the Division from St. John to Hampton Ferry, 22 Miles.

GEORGE BURNETT, Supervisor.

New Bridge half mile below Groom's Cove, 30 feet long, 14 feet high, by Contract, ...			$60 00
Repairs of Groom's Cove Bridge, by d'y's work, $1.50, by con't. $19.50,			21 00
Road Work—			
Turnpiking 20 rods, by contract, ...	$10 00		
Gravelling 100 do., by do., ...	22 00		
Two new Culverts, by do., ...	9 00		
Cedar for repairing Culverts, by contract, ...	9 73		
General repairs, by day's work $39.25, by contract, $65.50,	104 75		155 48
			$236 48
Estimate for the current year—			
Repairs of Bridges, ...	$60 00		
Ordinary repairs of Roadway, ...	140 00		
			$200 00

On the division from Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills, 42 miles.

GEO. A. MORTON, Supervisor.

New Bridge at James Fairweather's, 40 feet long, 4½ feet high, by contract, ...			$12 00
Repairs of Bridges—			
Alexander Brook, ... by contract,	$2 00		
Jeffrey's, ... do.	14 00		
Millstream, ... do.	18 50		
Forward,	$34 50		$12 00

Brought forward,	$34 50	$12 00	
Roach's, ... by contract,	12 50		
Ward's Creek, ... "	3 60		
Trout Creek, ... "	22 75		
		73 35	
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 438 rods, ... "	110 17		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 56 rods .... "	33 68		
Ditching, 108 rods, ... "	13 16		
10 new Culverts, ... "	31 65		
General repairs of Roadway and Culverts, "	59 23		
Clearing out Ditches, and levelling Road, by days' work,	21 50		
		269 39	
		$354 74	

Estimate for the current year—

General repairs of the Roadway, ... $600 00

On the division from Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line at the Missiguash River, 68 miles.

S. C. CHARTERS, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Chapman's Mill, ... by contract,	$30 00		
Boundary Creek, ... do.	14 50		
Sackville Bridge, new roofing, repairing pier, &c., do.	1,000 10		
Missiguash Bridge, ... do.	80 00		
Petitcodiac " .... do.	13 00		
		1,137 50	
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 444 rods, ... by contract,	$115 80		
Gravelling, 116 " .... do.	102 00		
Turnpiking and gravelling, ... do.	123 60		
Repairs to small Bridges and Culverts, filling in holes and ruts, removing stones, &c., including repairs to Fowler's Hill, and on Sackville Marsh, where injured by high tides, ... by contract,	447 15		
Land Damages for new Approaches to Etter Bridge, paid J. E. Oulton, ...	40 00	828 55	
		$1,966 05	

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Jones' Ravine, 50 feet long, 16 feet high, $150 00

Repairs of Bridges,			
Lake Creek, $20, Bunnell's Creek, $40, ...	$60 00		
General repairs of Road and Culverts, including Sackville and Missiguash Marshes, ...	1,200 00		
		1,260 00	
		$1,410 00	

No. 2.

From St. John to St. Andrews.

63 Miles.

On the division from St. John to Lepreau, 24 miles.

A. Menzies, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Wetmore's Brook, 40 feet long, 8½ feet high, by contract, ...				$35 00
Repairs of Bridges—				
East Branch Musquash, ...	by contract,	$45 06		
Near church, Musquash, ...	"	29 50		
Near Knight's Mill, ...	"	24 49		
Marshall's Brook, ...	"	6 50		
			105	55
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 567 rods, ...	by contract,	$123 88		
Gravelling, 292 rods, ...	"	58 40		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 90 rods, ...	"	48 44		
Eight Cedar Culverts, ...	"	17 25		
Raising surface of road, 33 rods, ...	"	22 16		
Filling holes, picking out stone, and repairing Culverts,	"	18 02		
Reducing three hills, ...	"	16 12		
			304	27
			444	82
Estimate for the current year—				
New cedar covering to East Little Lepreau Bridge,		....	30	00
General Repair, and Improvement of Road, ...		....	370	00
			$400	00

On the Division from Lepreau to Saint Andrews, 39 miles.

Caleb Trynor, Supervisor.

New Bridges—				
Little Pocologan, 60 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 8 feet high, by contract, ...		$22 50		
Near Wright's, 50 feet long, 14 feet waterway, 6 feet high, by contract, ...		24 00	46	50
Repairs of Bridges—				
Magaguadavic, ...	by contract,	$10 00		
Digdeguash, ...	by days' work,	10 50		
Pocologan, ...	by contract,	4 00		
Crawley Mill Stream, ...	"	6 00		
2,200 feet spruce deal for flooring Digdeguash Bridge,	"	11 00		
Allowance to John Crawley, for attending Digdeguash Draw,		40 00	81	50
Road Work—				
Gravelling, 20 rods, ...	by contract,	$4 00		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 477 rods, ...	"	137 17		
Forward,		$141 17	$128	10

Brought forward,	$141 17	$128 10	
Blasting rocks and making Culverts, ... "	64 48		
Gravelling, blasting rocks, &c., ... by days' work,	13 70		
Repairs made by former Supervisor, paid by order of Chief Commissioner, ...	16 00		
Repairs to road between St. George and Digdeguash, under direction of Supervisor McKenzie, by order of Chief Commissioner, ...	45 00	280 35	
		$408 35	

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Near James Camick's, 100 feet long, 20 feet high, ...	$100 00	
Bocabec Bay, 50 feet long, 7 feet high, ...	60 00	$160 00
New plank covering to New River Bridge, ...		25 00
Turnpiking, gravelling, and other repairs, ...		600 00
		$785 00

No. 3.

From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac.

15 Miles.

No 4.

From Dorchester to Shediac.

16 Miles.

JOHN WELLING, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Milne's Brook, ... by contract,	$32 60		
Tait's Brook, ... "	12 00		
Boyd's Brook, ... "	2 60		
Scadouc River, ... "	6 00	53 20	

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 120 rods, ... by contract,	$48 00		
Gravelling, 40 " .... "	24 00		
Repairing 7 Culverts, ... "	14 00		
Draining 80 rods, ... "	16 00		
Repairing road surface in the spring .... "	8 94	110 94	
		$164 14	

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Memramcook River, 120 feet long,	....	400 00
New railing to S. W. Branch Scadouc Bridge, ...	....	20 00

Road Work—

From Bend to Shediac, ...	$100 00	
" Dorchester to Shediac, ...	200 00	300 00
		$720 00

No. 5.

From Shediac to Richibucto.

36 Miles.

WILLIAM CARPENTER, Supervisor.

New Bridge at Irvine's Creek, 100 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 12 feet high, ... by contract,			$252 00
Repairs of Bridges—			
Big Buctouche, by days' work, $319.75; by contract, $575.63,	$895 38		
Shediac, omitted last year, ... by contract,	2 10		
Howard Brook, ... "	11 00		
Peter White's .... "	8 00		
Little Buctouche, ... "	28 25		
Stevenson's, ... "	1 00		
Kingston, Weldon, and McAlmon, by days' work, $282.70, by contract, $341.63, ...	624 33		
Scadouc, $14; Peter O'Brien's, $4, ... by contract,	18 00		1588 06
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 643 rods, ... by contract,	195 00		
Gravelling, 430 " .... "	126 42		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 357 rods, ... "	154 73		
Building and repairing culverts, and filling holes, by days' work	104 06		580 21
			$2,420 27
Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridges—			
Peter Aubert's, 270 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 24 feet high,	$500 00		
Chockpish, 150 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 18 feet high,	300 00		
			800 00
Repairs of Kingston Bridge, ...			300 00
Roadwork—			
30 new culverts, ...	150 00		
Repairs of Road, ...	800 00		
			950 00
			$2,050 00

No. 6.

From Richibucto to Chatham and Nelson.

45 Miles.

WILLIAM M. KELLY, Supervisor.

New Bridges—		
Carter Brook, 25 feet long, 6 feet waterway, 10 feet high, by contract, ...	$40 00	
Wells' Brooks, 27 ft. long, 10 ft. waterway, 9 ft. high, by contract	55 00	
White Brook, 8 ft. long, 4 ft. waterway, 6 ft. high, "	10 00	
Forward,		105 00

Brought forward,		$105 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Kouchibouguasis, renewal of 350 feet, by contract,	$700 00	
Big North-west, renewal of 350 feet, "	724 00	
		1,424 00
Roadwork—		
Turnpiking, 1120 rods, ... by contract,	$194 60	
Gravelling, 441 rods, ... "	164 20	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 150 rods, ... "	35 00	
Filling holes and repairing road surface, "	56 55	
Repairing Bridges and Culverts, "	67 60	
197 days' works of men, horses and carts, "	325 00	
Repairs of Chatham Ferry Landing, "	202 78	
		1,045 73
		$2,574 73
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridges—		
Kouchibouguac, 300 ft. long, 35 ft. waterway, 12 ft. high,	$1,000 00	
Mackie's, 180 feet long, 15 feet waterway, 17 feet high,	700 00	
Little North-west, 680 ft. long, 40 ft. waterway, 14 feet high,	2,700 00	
		4,400 00
General repairs and improvement of road, ...		1,200 00
		$5,600 00

No. 7.

From Road No. 11, *Newcastle, along shore to Gloucester County Line.*

45 Miles.

GEORGE E. LETSON, Supervisor.

Repairs of Road, small Bridges, and Culverts, ...		$138 59
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridge over Gilmour, Rankin & Co.'s Mill Pond, ...		560 00
General repairs of Road, ...		200 00
		$760 00

No. 8.

From the Gloucester County Line, Saumarez, to Bathurst.

68 Miles.

On the division from the County Line to Grand Ance, 42 miles.

JOSEPH PAULIN, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—		
Waugh Bridge, new covering with pine plank, &c., by contract, ...	$151 40	
End's Bridge, 2 new pine stringers, and gravelling by days' work, ...	6 00	
Little Tracadie, repairing draw, by days' work, $2, by contract, $8 20, ...	10 20	
		167 60

Brought forward,		$167 60
Roadwork—		
Turnpiking and gravelling 182 rods, by contract,	$82 10	
Gravelling 164 rods, ... "	27 00	
Repairing Culverts, ... "	23 60	
" Road by days' work, $15, by contract, $101 45,	116 45	
Poling and gravelling 85 rods, ... by contract,	37 40	
Cutting Drains, ... "	9 05	
" Bushes, by days' work, $2, by contract, $2, ...	4 00	
Rope for Pokemouche Ferry, ...	37 80	
		337 40
		$505 00

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—		
Waugh River, 245 feet long, 230 ft. waterway, 14 feet high,	$800 00	
End's, 160 feet long, ...	400 00	
Young's, 60 feet long, 20 feet high, ...	160 00	
		1,360 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
New railing and gravelling Caraquet Little River Bridge,	$50 00	
Raising stringers of Bridge on Pokemouche Portage,	80 00	
Poling and gravelling, ...	500 00	
Rope for Big Tracadie Ferry, ...	25 40	
Amount due for draining and repairs of Road, ...	38 00	
		693 40
		$2,053 40

On the Division from Grand Ance to Bathurst, 26 miles.

HILARION HACHEY, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—		
Big Pokeshaw, improvement of Western approach, by contract,	$356 00	
" Eastern " "	56 00	
Land damages, paid P. Crowley, ...	8 00	
	$420 00	
Gravelling Daley's Bridge, ... by contract,	1 00	
" Bass River, ... by days' work,	1 50	
Rebuilding western abutment of Jenning's Bridge, by con't,	20 00	
Repairing covering of Stephen Bridge, "	1 50	
Brushing and gravelling Kerr's Bridge, ..	2 20	
		446 20
Roadwork—		
Turnpiking, 697½ rods, ... by contract,	93 10	
Gravelling, 661 rods, by days' work, $9; by contract, $56 20,	65 20	
Building and repairing culverts, cleaning water courses, &c. by days' work, $43; by contract, $29 20, ...	72 20	
		230 50
		$676 70

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Stephen Brook, 94 feet long, 10 feet waterway,		$250 00
General repairs of road, small bridges, and culverts, ...		500 00
		$750 00

No. 9.

From Bathurst to Belledune.

23 Miles.

Hilarion Hachey, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Commeau's, 10 feet long, 6 feet waterway,	by contract,	$20 00	
Tete-a-gouche, logs and timber in part supplied,	"	285 97	
			305 97

Repairs of Bridges—

Little Elm Tree, 75c.; Nigado, $6; Big Elm Tree, $1.60; Henry, $16; Mill Stream, $120.75,	by contract,	145 10	
Grant Brook, ...	by days' work,	39 46	
Bathurst Basin, gravelling and repair of railing,	"	62 86	
			247 42

Roadwork—

Turnpiking 36 rods, by contract, ...			$26 00	
Gravelling 640 rods, by days' work, $14; by contract, $33 60,			47 60	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 55 rods, by contract, ...			6 50	
Filling holes and ruts, opening and cleaning drains, rebuilding and repairing culverts, &c., by days' work, $13 50; by contract, $39 10, ...			52 60	
Making new line of road to southern approach to Tete-a-gouche Bridge, by contract, ...		$161 16		
Survey and expenses, ...		10 00		
			171 16	303 86
				$857 25

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Tete-a-gouche River, exclusive of material,		$

Repairs of Bridges—

Belledune, renewal of 4 tiers of logs, stringers and railing,	$400 00	
Nigadoo, new stringers, covering and railing, ...	400 00	
Mill Stream, repairing western piers, ...	120 00	
Repairs of Road and Culverts, ...	400 00	$1,320

No. 10.

From Belledune to Glenlivett.

53 Miles.

John McMillan, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Benjamin River, 230 feet long, 70 feet waterway, 35 feet high, by contract, ...	$616 00		
Brush and stone protection round centre block and face of western abutment, ...	48 00		
Forward,			$664 00

Brought forward,		$664 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Campbelltown, by days' work, $5 50; by contract, $20,	25 50	
Eel River, by days' work, $4 80; by contract, $18,	22 80	
McGregor's, ... by contract,	1 50	
		49 80
Roadwork—		
Turnpiking, 93 rods, ... by contract,	$10 60	
Gravelling, 2,258 rods, ... "	333 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 209 rods, ... "	83 00	
Renewing 21 and repairing 2 Culverts, ... "	53 90	
Filling ruts, repairing embankments, removing rocks, &c.,	62 40	
The same, and removing drift-wood and rubbish off the road at Eel River bar, ... by days' work,	49 50	
Printing notices, ...	3 00	
		595 40
		$1,309 20
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridges—		
Ship Yard, 50 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 32 feet high,	$140 00	
Eel River (new site to be determined), ...	— —	
		140 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Campbellton, filling holes caused by tide, ...	$20 00	
McGregor's, longitudinal planking, ...	80 00	
Jacquet River, levelling western abutment and block,	140 00	
Ordinary repairs of roadway, ...	1,000 00	
		1,240 00
		$1,380 00

No. 11.

From Newcastle to Bathurst.

50 Miles.

On the division from Newcastle to Tabusintac, 23 miles.

William M. Kelly, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Tabusintac River, 104 feet long, 45 feet waterway, 19 feet high, by contract; $360 paid on account,		$160 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Tabusintac, new bracing, ... by contract,	$10 00	
Eskedelloc, new plank covering, ... "	12 00	
		22 00
Roadwork—		
Turnpiking, 439 rods, ... by contract,	$71 80	
Gravelling, 115 rods, ... "	36 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 122 rods, ... "	27 40	
Forward,	$135 20	$182 00

Brought forward,		$135 20	$182 00
Skirting, ...	by contract,	13 00	
2 new culverts, ...	"	2 60	
132¾ days' work of men, horses and carts, ...		167 70	
			318 50
			$500 50

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge at Kerr's Cove, 90 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 20 feet high, ... by contract,	360 00
Repairs of bridges, culverts, and road, ... "	800 00
	$1,160 00

On the division from Tabusintac River to Bathurst, 27 miles.

HILARION HACHEY, Supervisor.

New covering Bass River Bridge with pine,	by contract,		$7 40
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 325 rods, ...	"	$50 60	
Gravelling, 614 rods, ...	"	41 40	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 624 rods, by days' work, $3; by contract, $52, ...		55 00	
Filling holes and ruts, opening and clearing drains, building and repairing culverts, by days' work, $36 50; by contract, $26 30, ...		62 80	
			209 80
			$217 20

Estimate for the current year—

New bridge at Pisiquit, 163 feet long, 12 feet waterway,		500 00
New stringers, covering and railing to Bass River bridge,	$160 00	
Building and repairing culverts and repairs of road,	400 00	
		560 00
		$1,060 00

No. 12.

From Fredericton to Newcastle.

102 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to Boiestown, 40 miles.

JAMES MCLAGGAN, Supervisor.

New covering McLean's Bridge with deal plank, ...			$79 00
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 1,594 rods, ...	by contract,	$225 25	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 157 rods, ...	"	32 07	
Repairing culverts, draining, wharfing, skirting, and "snowing" covered Bridge, ...	by contract,	102 44	
Repairing Road, ...	by days' work,	52 00	
Printing Notices, ...		3 50	415 26
			$494 26

Estimate for the current year—

New cedar covering to Fraser's Creek Bridge, ...		$60 00
Ordinary repairs of Road, ...		600 00
		$660 00

On the division from Boiestown to Newcastle, 62 miles.

ROWLAND CROCKER, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Ford's Brook, 14 feet long, 8 feet waterway,	by contract,	$14 80	
Above J. Nelson's, 20 feet long, 4 feet waterway,	"	32 00	
Glebe Brook, 120 feet long, 10 feet waterway,	"	300 00	$346 80

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 3,352½ rods, ...	"	$858 53	
Gravelling, 192 rods, ...	"	64 13	
Making and repairing culverts, ...	"	84 90	
Repairing Road, draining, &c., ...	"	161 30	
"Snowing" Renou's Bridge, $10; S. W. Bridge, Doak's, $12,		22 00	
Printing Notices, ...		3 00	
Building Block, and repairing Slip at Newcastle Ferry, ...		130 70	1324 56
			$1,671 36

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Esson's Brook, $40; Newman's Brook, $40, ...	$80 00

Repairs of Bridges, &c.,

Restoration of the Truss of Renou's Bridge to its proper form, ...	$100 00	
Painting Truss-work and railing of North-west Bridge, and further protection to some of the blocks against undermining, ...	300 00	
Renewal of northern abutment and wing of Doak's Bridge,	300 00	
Renewal of top-work of Ferry Slip, Newcastle, ...	80 00	
Ordinary repairs of Road, ...	1,200 00	1980 00
		$2,060 00

No. 13.

From Fredericton to St. John.

66 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to the lower line of Sunbury County, 26 miles.

CHARLES HAZEN, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Oromocto, new planking and other repairs, ...	$172 39		
Hoisting draw during the season, ...	26 00		
		$198 39	
Snake Creek, new planking, &c., ...		16 50	
Other Bridges, ...		6 00	
Forward,			220 89

	Brought forward,	$220 89
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, including other repairs, 712 rods, ...	$142 75	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 54 rods, ...	6 75	
Repairing culverts and watercourses, cutting bushes, filling holes, &c., ...	129 05	
		278 55
		$499 44
Estimate for the current year—		
Repairs of bridges, culverts, and roadway, ...		$600 00

On the division from the lower line of Sunbury to the lower line of Queen's County, 18 miles.

FRANCIS WOODS, Supervisor.

Road Work—		
Turnpiking, 299 rods, ... by contract,	$121 40	
Gravelling, 21 rods, ... "	6 30	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 76 rods, ... "	38 10	
Building and repairing small bridges and culverts, taking out stone, filling holes, &c., ...	62 13	
		$227 93
Estimate for the current year—		
Renewal and repair of culverts, ...	$150 00	
Turnpiking, gravelling and other repairs, ...	450 00	
		$600 00

On the division extending from the lower line of Queen's County to Great Road No. 2, and the supplementary branch diverging from the latter, by way of the Suspension Bridge, to the Indiantown road, the total distance being about 22 miles.

PHILIP NASE, Jr., Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—		
Hamm's Mill Brook, ... by contract,	$51 00	
Brundage's Brook, ... by day's work,	41 00	
Brandy Point, ... "	18 00	
		$110 00
Road Work—		
Gravelling, 89 rods, ... by contract,	$40 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 218 rods, ... "	130 00	
Other repairs and improvements, ...	126 60	
		296 60
		$406 60
Estimate for the current year—		
New bridge over Brittain's brook, 40 ft. long, 18 ft. waterway,	$150 00	
" " over Vernon's mill pond, ...	1,000 00	
Forward,		1,150 00

Brought forward,		$1,150 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Harding's brook, $40; Parks', $30; Brandy Point, $120,	$190 00	
Other repairs, ...	80 00	
		270 00
		$1,420 00

No. 14.

From Fredericton to Woodstock.

63 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to Long's Creek, 17 miles.

Isaac Kilburn, Supervisor.

New Bridges—		
Garden's Creek, 310 feet long, 20 ft. waterway, 21 ft. high,	$820 00	
Rainsford's, 40 feet long, 8 feet waterway, 8 feet high,	48 00	
Burden Wheeler's, 146 feet long, 18 ft. waterway, 33 ft. high,	410 00	
Hammond's, 160 feet long, 14 feet waterway, 27 feet high,	320 80	
C. Long's, 40 feet long, 8 feet waterway, 8 feet high,	68 25	
		1,667 05
Repairs of Bridges—		
Gibson's creek, $32; B. Wheeler's, $12; Garden's, $4,	$40 00	
Jenning's, $2; Currier's, $200.50; Sutherland's, $30,	232 50	
Chapel Creek, $10; sundry others, $22, ...	32 00	
		304 50
Road Work—		
Hauling gravel, 250 rods, ... by contract, $232 35		
Spreading " .... by day's work, 31 00—	263 35	
Building and repairing culverts, ...	50 00	
Repairing road surface, ...	49 50	
Land damages, ...	11 00	
Printing notices, &c., ...	8 00	
		381 85
		$2,353 40

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—		
Jenning's, 160 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 24 feet high,	$400 00	
Sutherland's, 260 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 27 feet high,	800 00	
Gibson's, 160 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 47 feet high,	1,000 00	
		2,200 00
Repairs of bridges, culverts and road, ...		200 00
		$2,400 00

On the division from Long's Creek to Eel River, 33 miles.

Asa Dow, Supervisor.

New Bridges—	
Whitehead's, 100 feet long, ...	$218 75

	Brought forward,	$218 75	
McKiel's, 210 feet long, cedar logs, ...	254 80		
Ironwork, ...	26 30		
Labour, &c., ...	194 70	475 80	
			694 55
Repairs of Bridges—			
Eel River, repairs and additional protection against ice,		$92 50	
" covering roadway with snow in winter, ...		5 00	
Kever Brook, $20; Sheogomoe, $5; two others, $4 and $15,		44 00	
			141 50
Road Work—			
Erecting public landing wharf, and making road to same at Eel River, ...		202 78	
Repairing road and culverts, ...		126 31	
Printing notices, ...		2 00	
			331 09
			$1,167 14
Estimate for the current year—			
Ordinary repairs of road, ...			$600 00

On the division from Eel River to the Meduxnikeag Bridge, Woodstock, 13 miles.

ALEXANDER GIBSON, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Hay's, new 3 inch spruce plank flooring, and repairing railing, by days' work, $5; by contract, $66, ...		$71 00	
Meductic brook, by days' work, $1; by contract, $5,		6 00	$77 00
Road Work—			
Gravelling, 48 rods, ... by contract,		$31 68	
Building 2 and repairing 1 culvert, &c., ... "		22 75	54 43
			$131 43
Estimate for the current year—			
New bridge over Meductic brook, 28 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 4½ feet high, ...			$60 00
Repairs of road and culverts, ...			200 00
			$260 00

No. 15.

From Meduxnikeag Bridge to River du Chute.

40 Miles.

AMOS GALLOP, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Meduxnikeag—covering with Hemlock plank, and building shear-water of Hemlock, by days' work, $25.97; by contract, $118.78, ...		$144 75	

Brought forward,	$144 75	
Presquile—spruce plank, $34, labor, $2.50, ...	36 50	
Guisiguit—repairing floor, days' work, ...	1 50	
Shaws—repairing floor by contract, $7; Truss, by days' work, $10, ...	17 00	$199 75
Road Work—		
Making and repairing culverts, taking out stone, cutting down hills, filling holes, gravelling, and other repairs, by days' work, $66.98; by contract, $59.50, ...	$126 48	
Building culvert over Marsh Creek, by contract, ...	61 00	187 48
		$387 23

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—		
Moore's—length, 80 feet, waterway, 18 feet, height, 14 feet,	$60 00	
Guisiguit— " 40 " " 15 " " 7 "	40 00	100 00
General repairs of the road, ...		300 00
		$400 00

No. 16.

From River du Chute to 3 Miles above Grand Falls.

36 Miles.

William R. Newcomb, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—		
Little River, Works', Grand Falls, and Restook, ...	$157 00	
Watson's, Hitchcock's, Hammond's, and Shean's, ...	22 50	
Drawings of a 120 feet Truss, by G. E. Gerry, ...	12 00	$191 50
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, including other repairs, ...	$120 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling, including culverts, &c., 260 rods,	240 00	
Gravelling, 20 rods, ...	7 50	
Skirting, 3 miles, ...	180 00	
Repairing culverts, gravelling, and other labor, ...	121 00	$668 50
		$860 00

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Little River, 110 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 20 feet high, ...	$500 00
Ordinary repairs of Bridges, Road, and Culverts, ...	400 00
	$900 00

No. 17.

From 3 Miles above the Grand Falls to the Canadian Boundary.

47 Miles.

On the division from 3 miles above Grand Falls to Edmundton, 35 miles

A. L. Coombes, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—				
Paul Theriauti's,	by contract,	$58 00		
Laurent Cyr's,	"	26 00		
Remi Theriauti's,	"	15 00		
Iroquois,	"	62 00		
Joseph Albert's,	"	30 00		
Siegar,	by days' work,	10 95		
Pickett's Mills,	"	2 25		
Mill Creek,	"	50 95		
Bell's,	"	6 00	—$261 15	
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 59 rods,	by contract,	12 39		
Gravelling, 167 rods,	"	92 40		
Repairing Road at several places,	by days' work,	31 50	—136 29	
			$397 44	
Estimate for the current year—				
New Bridges—				
Iroquois, 294 feet long, 75 feet waterway, 20 feet high,		$755 00		
Mill Creek, 217 feet long, 65 feet waterway, 42 feet high,		675 00		
			1,430 00	
Repairs of Bridges—				
Siegar, new spruce planking,		$45 00		
Coombe's Creek, adjusting level of abutments, and repairing covering,		110 00		
Pickett's Mill, new abutment, and repairs to flooring,		100 00		
General repairs of road,		200 00	—455 00	
			$1,885 00	

On the division extending from Edmundton to the Canadian boundary, 12 miles.

John Emmerson, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Guilmond, $6; Bossey, $4.25; Michaud, $3.50; St. Ange, $11; Lynch, $3,	by contract,		$27 75
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 275 rods,	"	$46 86	
Gravelling, 843 rods,	"	183 79	
Skirting and gravelling, 170½ rods,	"	62 52	
Repairing culverts, filling ruts, cutting bushes, &c.,	"	20 65	
Hauling gravel,	by days' work,	6 50	—320 32
			$348 07

Estimate for the current year—

12 new culverts, ...	$48 00	
Gravelling, ...	320 00	
		$368 00

No. 18.

From Edmundton to River St. Francis.

32 Miles.

JOHN EMMERSON, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Ouillett's, 106 feet long, 24 feet waterway, 22 feet high, by contract, $74.05; by days' work, $10, ...	$84 05	
Rice's, 124 feet long, 10 ft. waterway, 14 ft. high, by contract,	100 00	
Keaton's, 116 feet long, 22 feet waterway, 7 feet high, "	35 50	
Daigle's, 110 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 12 feet high, "	23 00	—242 55

Repairs of Bridges—

Picard's, by contract, $24.70; Albert's, by days' work, $4,		28 70
Building culverts, ... by contract,		14 00
		$285 25

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Long's, 84 feet long, 30 feet waterway, 12 feet high, ...	50 00	
Nidou's, 95 feet long, 55 feet waterway, 16 feet high, ...	100 00	—150 00
New covering to Covon's bridge, $60; 15 new culverts, $60,	120 00	
Turnpiking, 650 rods, ...	260 00	—380 00
		$530 00

No. 19.

From the Grand Falls to the boundary of Maine.

3 Miles.

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB, Supervisor.

Repairing bridge near Costigan's, ...	$25 00	
" road, ...	14 00	—$39 00

Estimate for the current year—

New bridge near Costigan's, 120 feet long, 8 feet waterway, 20 feet high, ...	$300 00

No 20.

From Pickard's Store, Tobique Village, to the boundary of Maine.

5 Miles.

WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB, Supervisor.

Road Work—

Gravelling, 9 rods, ...	$17 83	

	Brought forward,		$17 83	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 110 rods,	....	....	18 17	
Other repairs and improvements,	....	....	9 00	$45 00
Estimate for the current year—				
New Bridge over Curry's Creek, 72 feet long, 12 feet high,			....	75 00
Road work, ...	....	....	....	100 00
				$175 00

No. 21.

From Florenceville to the boundary of Maine.

9 Miles.

Amos Gallop, Supervisor.

Gravelling, 284 rods, ...	....	by contract,	$75 55	
Making culverts and filling holes,	....	"	52 40	
Hauling gravel and stone, ...	....	by days' work,	28 00	$155 95
Estimate for the current year—				
General repairs of road, ...	....	....	....	$150 00

No. 22.

From Woodstock to the boundary of Maine at Houlton.

11 Miles.

Alexander Gibson, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 133 rods, ...	....	by contract,	$70 07	
Gravelling, 70 "	....	"	42 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling 104 rods,	....	"	78 93	
Filling holes and repairing culverts in the spring, by days' work, $22.50; by contract, $2.50,	....	"	25 00	$216 00
Estimate for the current year—				
Turnpiking, gravelling, and other repairs, ...	....			$250 00

No 23.

From Fredericton to St. Andrews.

75 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to Magaguadavic, 43 miles.

Isaac Kilburn, Supervisor.

New bridge over east branch of Long's Creek, by contract, ...				$30 00
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 803 rods, ...	....	by contract,	$234 45	
Gravelling, 270 "	....	"	44 00	
Building 11 new culverts, ...	....		75 00	
Repairing culverts, &c., by days' work, $383; by contract, $27.38, ...	....	....	410 38	
		Forward,		763 83

Brought forward,		$763 83
On road from Little Settlement to N. B. & C. Railway.		
Bridge over Oliver Brook, ...	$40 00	
Turnpiking, 627 rods, ...	145 22	
Cutting down side hill, ...	2 08	
Hauling stone and gravel, ...	2 70	—190 00
		$983 83
Estimate for the current year—		
General repairs of road, ...		$750 00
On the division from Magaguadavic River to St. Andrews, 32 miles.		
HENRY HITCHINGS, Supervisor.		
New bridge at Read's, 72 feet long, 18 feet waterway, 17 feet high, with granite abutments and stone and gravel approaches, ... by contract,		$230 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Digdeguash, longitudinal covering with 3 in. Spruce, "	$20 00	
McConnel, " " " " "	20 00	— 40 00
Road Work—		
Filling ruts and holes, 2,675 rods, ... "	$51 00	
Building 2 and repairing 1 culvert, ... "	7 75	
Skirting and scouring ditches, 68 rods, ... "	11 25	— 70 00
		$340 00
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridge over Stillwater Brook, 80 ft. long, 7 ft. high,		150 00
Road Work—		
Gravelling, 500 rods, ...	$80 00	
Turnpiking, 500 "	80 00	
Skirting, 1500 "	75 00	
Building and repairing culverts, ...	10 00	
Repairing winter damage, ...	10 00	—255 00
		$405 00
No. 24.		
From Waweig to St. Stephen.		
9 Miles.		
THOMAS COTTRELL, Supervisor.		
Building Meadow Bridge, 34 ft. long, 20 ft. waterway, 8 ft. high,		24 50
Turnpiking, 80 rods, ... by contract,	$25 47	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 47 rods, ... "	22 13	
Repairing culvert, $4; Spring repairs, by days' work, $15,	19 00	— 66 60
		$91 10

Estimate for the current year—

New planking to Garcelon Bridge, ...	$40 00
Ordinary repairs and improvements, ...	60 00
	$100 00

No. 25.

From Roix's to Oak Bay.

16 Miles.

ARCHIBALD MCCALLUM, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Campbell Brook, 60 feet long, 16 feet waterway, 9 feet high, by contract,	$49 50	
School House Brook, 30 feet long, 6 feet waterway, 7 feet high, by contract,	15 75—	65 25
Repairing Digdeguash Bridge, by days' work, $3.50, by contract, $30,		33 50

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 78 rods, ... by contract,	$8 60	
Gravelling, 279 " .... "	58 74	
Replacing a decayed wooden causeway with stone, and gravelling same 10 inches deep, ...	10 00	
Blasting rocks, ...	1 87	
Spring repairs, removing boulders, skirting and repairing culverts, by days' work ; $78.92, by contract, $8.25, ...	87 17—	166 38
		$265 13

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Carly Stream, 75 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 10 feet high, ...	$100 00
Ordinary repairs of road and bridges, ...	200 00
	$300 00

No. 26.

From Oak Bay to Eel River.

60 Miles.

On the division from Oak Bay to Little Digdeguash River, 32 miles.

NICHOLAS CARTER,
THOMAS ROBINSON,
ASA MITCHELL, } Supervisors.

Repairing bridge near R. Deacon's, ...	$9 00

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 676 rods, ... by contract,	$164 44	
Gravelling, 458 " .... "	128 14	
Other repairs and improvements, by days' work, $9 ; by contract, $69.27, ...	78 27—	370 85
		$379 85

Estimate for the current year—

New bridge over Anderson's Brook, 34 feet long, 16 feet waterway, 6 feet high, ...			$40 00
Ordinary repairs and improvements, ...			360 00
			$400 00

On the division from Little Digdeguash to Eel River, 28 miles.

ASA DOW, Supervisor.

Making and repairing road and culverts, ...			$150 14

Estimate for the current year—

Ordinary repairs of road, ...			$150 00

No. 27.

From Deadwater Brook to St. Stephen.

22 Miles.

GEORGE MOORE, Supervisor.

Repairing Western end of Moore's Mill Bridge, by days' work, $7; by contract, $4.75, ...			$11 75
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 64 rods, ...		24 00	
Gravelling, 65 "		30 00	
Filling ruts, removing stone, gravelling, draining, &c., by days' work, $47.37; by contract, $65.38, ...		112 75	—166 75
			$178 50

Estimate for the current year—

Repairing Moore's Mill Bridge, $15; Upton bridge, $5, ...			20 00
General repairs of road, ...			200 00
			$220 00

No. 28.

From Lower Trout Brook to the Town of Magaguadavic.

33 Miles.

JAMES PRATT and WILLIAM SMART, Supervisors.

Building Scrabble Hill Bridge, 43 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 6 feet high, ...			12 00
Repairing several small bridges, chiefly with Spruce—cost of lumber, $35.68; labour, $8.16, ...			43 84
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 743 rods, ...	by contract,	$284 70	
Gravelling, 46 "	"	25 00	
Cutting out windfalls, ...	"	1 00	—310 70
			$366 54

Estimate for the current year—

Rebuilding Davis's Bridge, 75 feet long, 30 feet waterway, 12 feet high,		$150 00
Repairing Bonny River Bridge, ...	$40 00	
Repairs of road, culverts, &c., ...	400 00	—440 00
		$590 00

No. 29.

From Salisbury to Harvey.

44 Miles.

On the division from Salisbury to Hopewell Court House, 32 miles.

SAMUEL GROSS, Supervisor.

Repairing Little River and Decker River Bridges, by contract,	$15 00	
" Hopewell Cape, stone bridge, ... "	30 00	—$45 00
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, 200 rods, ...	45 00	
Gravelling, 100 "	29 00	
Cutting down hills, ...	93 25	
Ditching, $8.75; general repairs, $149.25, ...	158 00	—325 25
		$370 25

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—		
Little River—150 feet long, 40 feet waterway, 22 feet high,	$800 00	
Approaches, ...	400 00	
Decker Brook—200 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 22 feet high,	600 00	
		$1800 00
Repairs of Bridges—		
Main River, $100; Mill Creek, $40; McLatchey's, $400,	$540 00	
Other works and general repairs, ...	200 00	—740 00
		$2,540 00

On the division from Hopewell Court House to Harvey, 12 miles.

THOMAS M'CLELLAN, Supervisor.

New covering Demoiselle Bridge with spruce plank, by contract,		$29 00
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, 15 rods, ...	$7 35	
Gravelling, 31 "	18 60	
Turnpiking and gravelling 21 "	31 50	
Building and repairing culverts, brushing, gravelling, cross-railing road, &c., by days' work, $2; by contract, 46.74,	48 74	—106 19
		$135 19

Estimate for the current year—

Repairs to Bridges, ...	$20 00

			Brought forward,	$20 00
Raising the Marsh Road above the tide, and repairing injuries from the overflow, ...	....	....	....	250 00
General repairs of road,...	....	....	....	150 00
				$420 00

No. 30.

From Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf.

25 Miles.

JOHN A. REID, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—				
Plank covering of Hollow Bridge,	.... by contract,	$4 05		
Railing of Long Marsh "	....	2 00		
Approaches of Mill Brook "	....	4 00		
" of Salmon River "	....	4 10	—	14 15
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 547½ rods, ...	.... by contract,	133 95		
Gravelling, 112 "	.... "	27 75		
New culverts, cutting down hills, filling hollows, wharfing, cross railing, walling, &c., ...	.... by contract,	110 50	—272	20
			$286	35

Estimate for the current year—

Finishing the western end of the road, and other necessary repairs,	$500 00

No. 31.

From Great Road No. 32, *near Loch Lomond, to Crooked Creek, in the County of Albert.*

71 Miles.

On the division from Loch Lomond to Albert County Line, 44 miles.

ARTHUR MCLEAN, Supervisor.

New Bridge at Flood's, 52 feet long, 12 feet high, by contract,				$46 00
Repairs of Bridges—				
Hammond River, $3; Douglas, $4.50, ...	....	$7 50		
4 inch Spruce covering to Upper Hammond River,	....	84 00	—	91 50
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 16 rods, ...	.... by contract,	4 00		
Gravelling, 44 "	.. "	11 28		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 660 rods,	.... "	255 24		
Other repairs and improvements,	.... "	242 50	—513	02
			$650	52

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge at Baird's, ...	....	....	600 00
Repairs to Lower Hammond River Bridge,	....	$100 00	
General Repairs of Road, ...	....	600 00	—700 00
			$1,300 00

On the division from Albert County Line to Crooked Creek, 27 miles.

THOMAS MCCLELLAN, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 267 rods, ... by contract,	$173 55		
Gravelling, 44 " .... "	16 28		
Cutting down hills, removing stone, &c., ... "	114 86		
Repairing culverts, securing with brush, &c., by day's work,	4 90		$309 59
Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridge over Duffy's Mill Stream, 60 feet long, 22 feet waterway, 8 feet high, ...			$50 00
General repairs and improvement of the road, ...			350 00
			$400 00

No. 32.

From St. John to Quaco.

30 Miles.

ARTHUR MCLEAN, Supervisor.

New Bridges—			
Johnson's 30 feet long, 7 feet waterway, 9 feet high, by contract, ...	$31 50		
Wilmot's Brook, 96 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 11½ feet high, by contract, ...	375 00		406 50
Repairs of Cody's Bridge, ...			56 00
Road Work—			
Gravelling, 76 rods, ... by contract,	$31 14		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 359 rods, ... "	204 62		
Taking out stones, cutting away rock at Disbrow's Hill, and clearing ditches, ... by contract,	32 25		
Filling holes and gravelling near St. John, ... by days' work,	23 60		
Printing notices, ...	3 00		294 61
			$757 11
Estimate for the current year—			
Repairs to Fishing Creek Bridge, Loch Lomond, ...			$120 00
" 2 bridges in Quaco, ...			100 00
General repairs of road, ...			600 00
			$820 00

No. 33.

From Great Road No. 1, near A. B. Smith's, to Belleisle,

5 Miles.

JOSEPH GILLIES, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 192 rods, ... by contract,	$60 22		
Building culvert, ... "	2 50		
New hacmatac covering to Cosman's Bridge, "	5 00		$67 72

Estimate for the current year—

Four new bridges, respectively, $40, $80, $40 and $50, ...		$210 00
Turnpiking, ...		100 00
		$310 00

No. 34.

From Scribner's to Belleisle.

25 Miles.

James Kierstead, Supervisor.

Repairing Salmon Creek Bridge, per contract, $26.70; paid on account,			$15 70
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 117 rods, ...	by contract,	$35 82	
Gravelling, 12 "	"	2 40	
Building sundry small bridges, culverts, breakwaters, &c.,	"	82 08	—120 30
			$136 00

Estimate for the current year—

New bridge over Redan's Creek, 44 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 7 feet high, ...	$80 00
Repairs of road and culverts, ...	80 00
	$160 00

No. 35.

From Nerepis to Gagetown.

23 Miles.

John Armstrong, Supervisor.

New Bridge at Summer Hill, 198 feet long, 24 feet waterway, 13 feet high, ...	by contract,		$170 00
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 97 rods, ...	by contract,	$36 20	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 247 rods, ...	"	89 20	
Other repairs and improvements, ...		51 50	—176 90
			$346 90

Estimate for the current year—

General repairs and improvement of the road, ...	$400 00

No. 36.

From Fredericton to Jemseg.

30 Miles.

Nathan P. Day, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—	
Loder's Creek, new covering, 130 feet by 10 feet, pine plank,	$22 50

Brought forward,		$22 50	
Coy's Creek, new covering, 120 feet by 10 feet, labour, ...		25 50	
Care and repair of Jemseg Floating Bridge, by contract,		22 00	
" " Estey Creek, " " "		41 00	$111 00
Road Work—			
Repairing and levelling from Jemseg to St. John River, "		10 00	
" Harding's Landing Wharf, ... "		30 00	
" Tilley's " " .... "		19 00	
Land damages and right of way—			
Paid to I. S. Covert, ...	$137 00		
" W. D. Perley, ...	35 00		
" Charles Brown, ...	30 00	202 00	261 00
			372 00
Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridges—			
Estey Creek, 320 feet long, 27 feet high, ...		$20,00 00	
Thomas Bridges' Creek, 75 " 15 "		80 00	
			2,080 00
New pine stringers and flooring to Loder's Creek Bridge, ...			80 00
			$2,160 00

No. 37.

From Jemseg to Finger Board.

29 Miles.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Hugh's Mill Stream, 80 feet long, 40 feet waterway, 12 feet high, ...			$64 00
Repairs of Bridges—			
Iron work for Sherwood's Bridge, ...		$3 10	
Raising Fairweather's Bridge		8 00	
New flooring to Belleisle Bridge, and repairs and protection to Approaches, ...		96 00	107 10
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 437½ rods, ...		$187 03	
Gravelling, 50 "		25 00	
Making and repairing culverts, scouring ditches, and draining,		42 29	
Removing a land slide, and diverting the stream from the road at Fairweather's Farm, ...		28 50	
Other repairs of road, by days' work, $21 ; by contract, $51.25,		72 25	
Paid S. White land damages, for alteration of road at Narrows,		30 00	385 07
			$556 17
Estimate for the current year—			
Repairs to Belleisle, Sherwood's, and Blair's Bridges, and to the roadway generally, ...			$700 00

No. 38.

From Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

GEORGE OULTON, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—			
Gaspereaux, $49.20; Bay d' Verte Creek, $6, ...	....	....	$55 20
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 948 rods, ...	....	$178 40	
Draining, repairing culverts, filling holes, &c.,	....	50 45	—228 85
			$284 05
Estimate for the current year—			
General repairs of road and bridges, ...	....	....	$400 00

No 39.

From Fredericton to Little Fork of Salmon River, County of Kent.

66 Miles.

On the division from Fredericton to upper line of Queen's County, 28 miles.

JAMES BURPEE, Supervisor.

New Bridges—			
Burpee's Mill Stream, 117 feet long, 37 feet waterway, 7 feet high, by contract, ...	....	$100 00	
Repairing wing and approaches, ...	....	60 00	
Rab's Brook, 13 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 4 feet high, by contract, $25; paid in part, ...	....	14 00	—$174 00
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 25 rods, ...	....	15 00	
Making and repairing culverts, clearing out ditches, filling holes, cutting bushes, clearing out windfalls, &c., by days' work, $193.00; by contract, $70.26, ...	....	263 26	—278 26
			$452 26
Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridge over Newman Brook, 50 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 7 feet high, ...	....	....	$120 00
Repairs of Little River Bridge, and of roadway generally,	....	....	250 00
			$370 00

On the division from the upper line of Queen's County, to the Little Fork of Salmon River, 38 miles.

ISAAC C. BURPEE, Supervisor.

New bridge over Manzer Brook, 50 feet long, 8 feet waterway, 8 feet high, ...	....	by contract,	$38 50

Brought forward,		$38 50
Repairs of Bridges—		
White's Brook, $11; Burnt Brook, $12.75, and 2 others, $16.30, ...		40 05
Turnpiking, 442 rods, ...	$108 44	
Removing rocks and repairing road, ...	18 30	
Cutting down hill, ...	6 00	—132 74
		$211 29

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridge over Grant Brook, 50 feet long, 8 feet waterway, 12 feet high,	$80 00
Turnpiking, 2 miles through swampy land, and other repairs, ...	320 00
	$400 00

No. 40.

From Little Fork of Salmon River to Richibucto.

38 Miles.

THOMAS GIRVAN, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 335 rods, ...	$143 12
Gravelling, 311 rods, ...	104 17
Other repairs and improvements, ...	114 10
	$361 39

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Dunn's Brook, 60 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 10 feet high,	$40 00	
Trout Brook, 60 feet long, 16 feet waterway, 9 feet high,	40 00	
Smith's Brook, 67 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 8 feet high,	28 00	—108 00
Repairs of road from Richibucto to Hudson's, ...	200 00	
From thence to Gray's, stumping, levelling, turnpiking, and other labour on 21 miles, sufficient to make the same passable for a horse, ...	500 00	—700 00
		$808 00

No. 41.

From Tilley's Landing to Great Road No. 39, at Little River Mills.

12 Miles.

JAMES BURPEE, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Thoroughfare, by days' work, $9; by contract, $4; allowance for attending draw, $13, ...	$26 00	
Cow pasture, ... by contract,	5 00	
Fulton's Brook, ... "	51 25	
McLaughlan's, ... "	3 00	
Forward,		$85 25

		Brought forward,	$85 25
Road Work—			
Clearing out ditches, filling holes, &c., by days' work, $3; by contract, $15.25, ...	$18 25		
Making 2 new culverts, ... by contract,	6 00		
Clearing off driftwood and windfalls, ... "	3 50		
Draining, ... "	2 00	— 29 75	
		$115 00	
Estimate for the current year—			
Repairs of Thoroughfare Bridge (now sustained by temporary props and braces), ...	$300 00		
Ordinary repairs of road, ...	200 00	$500 00	

No. 42.

From Sussex Vale to Upham.

12 Miles.

DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 324 rods, ... by contract,		$110 85	
Estimate for the current year—			
New planking Price's Bridge, ...	$14 00		
" Aherron's "	15 00		
General repairs of roadway, culverts and drains, ...	130 00	—$159 00	

No. 43.

From Doak's Bridge, S. W. Miramichi, to Salmon River.

28 Miles.

On the southern division.

ISAAC C. BURPEE, Supervisor.

Balance due on Perley Brook Bridge, ...	$117 00		
Breaking a jam, and other labour, in order to save Salmon River Bridge, ...	40 00	—$157 00	
Estimate for the current year—			
For further opening out the road through the forest, ...		$200 00	

On the northern division.

WILLIAM PARKER, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 131 rods, ... by contract,	$41 00		
Advertising, ...	1 00		
Damages paid for opening road through improved land—			
Robert Doak, 93 rods, at 50 cents, ...	46 50		
Hiram Freeze, 93 " 50 "	46 50	—$135 00	
Estimate for the current year—			
For the further opening of the road, ...		$200 00	

No. 44.

From Bailey's Brook, near Fredericton, by way of Hartt's Mills and the Douglas Valley, to the Church on the Nerepis Road.

42 Miles.

On the division from Great Road No. 13, at Bailey's Brook, to Hartt's Mills, 19 miles.

SOLOMON SMITH, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 2798 rods, ...	.... by contract,	$667 58		
Gravelling, 9 "	.... "	4 50		
Levelling road, ...	.... "	4 08		
Skirting, removing stone, &c., by days' work, $6; by contract, $27.50, ...	....	33 50		$709 66
Estimate for the current year—				
Ordinary repairs of road, ...	....			$800 00

On the division from Hartt's Mills to the Nerepis Road, 23 miles.

WILLIAM E. HOYT, Supervisor.

New Bridges—				
Gullason Brook, 30 feet long, 11 feet waterway, 7 feet high,		$38 00		
Mill Brook, 104 " 10 " 7½ "		53 00		$91 00
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 616 rods, ...	.... by contract,	$85 16		
Gravelling, 114 "	.... "	27 96		
Removing stone, filling holes, repairing culverts, levelling roadway, skirting 784 rods, &c.,	....	65 88		179 00
				$270 00
Estimate for the current year—				
Repairs of Bridges—				
Hartt's Mill Pond, 406 lineal feet new covering, railing, and other repairs, ...	....	$350 00		
Quig's Brook, 16 feet new covering,	....	16 00		
General repairs of road, ...	....	700 00		
				$1056 00

No. 45.

From Chatham, commencing at Great Road No. 46, near Black River, to Escuminac Light House.

31 Miles.

JOHN MCRAE, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Denis Creek, balance due on contract last year,				$100 00
Repairs of Bridges—				
Portage River, new planking,....	.... by contract,	$29 00		
Aubert's Creek, "	.... "	20 00		
Forward,		49 00		100 00

	Brought forward,	$49 00	$100 00
Walsh's, gravelling, ... by contract,		5 00	
Black River, ... "		2 00—	56 00
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, gravelling, repairing culverts, widening, bushing, draining, &c., ... by contract,			117 50
			$273 50

Estimate for the current year—

General repairs of roads and bridges, ... $500 00

No. 46.

From Great Road No. 29, at Taylor's, near Coverdale River, to the same, near McLatchey's Bridge.

26 Miles.

On the division from Taylor's to Stoney Creek, 23 miles,

JOHN SCOTT, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—		
Mud Creek, $1.50; Smith Creek, $8.00, by days' work,	$9 50	
Trites', embankment, &c., $110; Five Point, $16, by contract,	126 00—	$135 50
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, 97 rods, ... by contract,	17 60	
Repairing 4 rods with broken stone, &c., by days' work, $1; by contract, $3;	4 00	
Raising 16 rods 2 feet higher with brush and gravel, by contract,	38 50	
Making and repairing culverts, filling up holes and ruts, clearing out stones, skirting, &c., by days' work, $3.70; by contract, $21.12, ...	24 82	
Expenses relative to alteration of road near Petitcodiac Bridge, Magistrates and Jury, $16.50; Survey, $7, ...	23 50—	108 42
		$243 92

Estimate for the current year—

Repairs of Bridges—

Mud Creek, additional pier, 15 feet long, and 26 feet high, and renewal of top work, 10 feet in height, with pine or tamarac, ...	$120 00	
Steves' Aboideau, new apron, and other repairs, ...	40 00—	$160 00
Construction of new road near Petitcodiac Bridge, ...	320 00	
General repairs of road, ...	200 00—	520 00
		$680 00

On the division from Stoney Creek to McLatchey's Bridge, 3 miles.

SAMUEL GROSS, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 160 rods, ... by contract, $15 00

Brought forward,		$15 00	
Gravelling, 60 rods, ...	.... by contract,	15 25	
Three new culverts, ...	.... "	7 00	
Cutting down a hill, ...	....	13 00	
General repairs, ...	....	16 25	$66 50
Estimate for the current year—			
New covering and railing to Pearson's Bridge,	....	25 00	
Cutting down hills, and gravelling, ...	....	100 00	$125 00

No. 47.

From Hopper's Corner, Coverdale, to Albert County Line.

26 Miles.

Alexander Kay, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 138½ rods, ...	.... by contract,	$26 44	
Gravelling, 178 "	.... "	71 42	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 122 rods, ...	"	70 42	
Building 2 culverts, by contract $3; repairing 1, by days' work, $2, ...	....	5 00	
Gravelling, 12 rods, ...	by days' work,	3 72	
Paid damages to Young Beck, caused by hauling gravel through his meadow, ...	....	3 00	$180 00
Estimate for the current year—			
New Bridge over Ralph Colpitts' Mill Creek, 180 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 20 feet high, ...	....	500 00	
Turnpiking and gravelling about 350 rods,	. ..	250 00	$750 00

No. 48.

From Great Road No. 1, near Teakles' Mills, to Albert County Line.

4 Miles.

F. W. Steeves, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Kennebeckasis River, 150 feet long, 30 feet waterway, 14 feet high, ...	.... by contract,		$160 00
New southern abutment and other repairs to Bridge over Colpitt's Gully, ...	.... by contract,		31 18
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 186 rods, ...	.... "	$111 91	
Widening along side hill, 40 rods, ...	.... "	14 00	
Cutting down hills and filling hollows,	....	18 00	143 91
			$335 09
Estimate for the current year—			
New northern abutment to Colpitt's Gully Bridge,		$40 00	
Longitudinal planking to Barchard Brook "		20 00	
New road between the above bridges, 100 rods, ...		100 00	
Altering road from Steeves' Bridge to N. B. Demill's line,		75 00	
General repairs of road, ...		200 00	$435 00

No. 49.

From Shediac to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

ADAM AVARD, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Chapman's Mill Brook, Little Shemogue, 240 feet long, 24 ft. waterway, 18 feet high,			
Rafting 1000 logs from Aboushegan River,	$100 00		
Stringers, curb pieces, and railing, ...	79 00		
Hauling logs to site and building Bridge, ...	260 00	$439 00	
Goodie's Brook, 180 feet long, 10 feet waterway, 8 ft. high,		65 00	
Landry's Brook, 90 feet long, 8 feet waterway, 9 feet high,		30 00	$534 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Little Aboushegan, 4 new stringers, and repairing roadway,		$13 00	
Aboushegan, protection of brush and stone, ...		6 75	$19 75

Road Work—

Turnpiking,	386 rods,	.... by contract,	$89 10		
Gravelling,	80 "	.... "	39 00		
Turnpiking and gravelling,	142 "	.... "	95 10	$223 20	
					$776 95

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Peacock's Creek, 150 feet long, 18 feet waterway, 12 feet high, ...	$150 00	
Kelly's River, 200 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 14 feet high,	150 00	
Little Aboushegan, 660 ft. long, 40 feet waterway, 22 feet high,	2600 00	
		$2900 00

Repairs of Bridges—

Boudrot's, new top timber and railing, ...	$50 00	
Tedish River, the same, ...	75 00	
Repairs and improvements of road, ...	300 00	425 00
		$3,325 00

No. 50.

From Great Road No. 1 *at Salisbury Corner, to Great Road No.* 39, *near Newcastle River.*

50 Miles.

On the division extending from Salisbury Corner to Hoar's Brook, about 11 miles.

JEREMIAH TAYLOR, Supervisor.

Repairs of Wilson's Bridge, ...	per contract,			$17 00

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 342 rods, ...	"	$75 05		
Gravelling, 156 "	"	34 15		
Turnpiking and gravelling 20 rods, ...	"	13 25		
Building and repairing culverts, ditching, and other repairs, by days' work, $10; by contract, $31.80, ...		41 80	164 25	
				$181 25

Estimate for the current year—

New covering to Wilson's Bridge, ...	$50 00	
General repairs of road, ...	300 00	$350 00

On the division from Hoar's Brook, extending through New Canaan, 39 miles.

JOHN HAGARTY, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Cut Short Brook, 17 feet long, 15 feet waterway, 10 feet high, by contract, ...	$17 00	
Daniel Kierstead's, 36 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 12 feet high, ... by contract,	49 60	$66 60
Repairs of Hoar's Brook Bridge, ...		173 22

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 194 rods, ... by contract,	80 87	
Gravelling, 151 " .... "	37 38	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 152 rods, ... "	90 86	
Other repairs and improvements, ... "	39 59	248 70
		$488 52

Estimate for the current year—

Repairs of Bridges—

Canaan Cedar Bridge, widening and raising embankment, including hand-railing and painting, ...	$250 00	
Alward Bridge, extending and raising eastern embankment,	50 00	
Turnpiking, gravelling, and other expenses, ...	200 00	$500 00

No. 51.

From Road No. 37, eastward of Grand Lake, to Road No. 43, at Salmon River.

32 Miles.

GEORGE E. MCLEAN, Supervisor.

Repairs of Bridges—

Cumberland Bay, covering 318x12, with 3 inch hard refuse deal, 13 new braces, and other repairs, by contract,	$70 50	
Caldwell's, raising 2 feet with stone and gravel, including substantial new railing, painted, ...	75 00	$145 50

Road Work—

Turnpiking, 187 rods, ... by contract,	37 85	
Cutting ditch from road, ... "	1 50	
Improvement to public landing at Young's Cove, on Grand Lake, ... by contract,	160 00	
Land damages, agreed with Moses E. Weaver, for approach through his meadow to Coal Creek Bridge, ...	160 00	359 35
		$504 85

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Red Bank, 280 feet long, 150 feet waterway, 25 feet high, and raising the approaches above the freshet, ...	$1,450 00		
Wiggins', 66 feet long, 13 feet waterway, 14 feet high, ...	400 00	$1,850 00	
Repairs and improvement of road, ...		200 00	
		$2,050 00	

No. 52.

From Great Road No. 10 *to Quatawamkedgwick River.*

38 Miles.

JOHN MCMILLAN, Supervisor.

New cedar stringers and covering to Letout Bridge, by contract,			$17 00
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 95 rods, ... by contract,	$28 40		
Turnpiking and gravelling, 35 rods, ... "	8 00		
6 new culverts, ... "	12 20		
Removing a land slide, ... "	4 40		
Wharfing, 18 rods, ... "	56 00	—109 00	
		$126 00	

Estimate for the current year—

Further opening and improvement of road, ...	$200 00

No 53.

From Great Road No. 8, *south of Pokemouche, to Shippegan River.*

9 Miles.

JOSEPH PAULIN, Supervisor.

Repairing Bridges—			
South River, new covering with pine plank, by contract,	$12 50		
Paulin's, two new blocks, 6 new stringers, and pine plank covering, ... by contract,	21 50	—$34 00	
Road Work—			
Filling holes and cutting bushes, ... "	6 10		
Repairing culverts, ... "	9 00		
Filling holes and gravelling 327 rods, ... "	60 80		
Cutting drain from road to river, ... "	15 60		
Other repairs, by days' work, $4.50; by contract, $82, ...	86 50	—178 00	
		$212 00	

Estimate for the current year—

New covering to South River Bridge, ...	100 00	
Clearing drains, repairing and gravelling on Shippegan Barren,	300 00	
Repairing and gravelling other portions of road, ...	150 00	
New Scow for Pokemouche Ferry, contract made, ...	64 00	—$614 00

No. 54.

From the River St. John, near the mouth of the Tobique River, to Campbellton.

132 Miles.

On the northeastern division, from Campbellton to Victoria County line, 64 miles.

JOHN MCMILLAN, Supervisor.

Turnpiking, 20 rods, ...	.... by contract,	$15 80		
Turnpiking and gravelling 100 rods, ...	"	39 60		
1 culvert, ...	.... "	1 60		
Forming road on embankment, 12 rods, ...	"	20 00		
Wharfing and cutting hills, 33 "	"	49 00		$126 00
Estimate for the current year—				
Further opening and improving the road, ...	....			$300 00

On the southern division from the River St. John to the Victoria County line, 68 miles.

EZEKIEL HUTCHINSON, Supervisor.

New Bridges—				
Three Brooks, 215ft. long, 30ft. waterway, 13ft. high, by con't,		$250 00		
Grouse Brook, 148 " 12 " 6 " "		35 00		
Giberson's 50 " 4 " 5 " "		35 00		$320 00
Repairing 3 bridges, ...		....		8 00
Road Work—				
Turnpiking, 30 rods, ...	by contract,	$12 00		
" 36 " including 2 new culverts,	"	27 72		
" 52 " including cutting down hill,	"	65 00	—104 72	
Making 21½ rods of wharfed road for ferry landing,		....	43 00	
Cutting down side hill and wharfing, 41½ rods, by contract, $83; paid in part, ...		....	25 00	
Grubbing and levelling side hill, and repairing and wharfing road, ...		....	51 04	
Paid T. Campbell and others, for assisting in marking out alteration of road from River St. John upwards, ...	by days' work,	$11 25		
Cutting and turnpiking in part of alteration, 1 mile, 288 rods, ...	by contract,	900 00		
Cutting out in part of same, 5 miles, 256 rods,	"	299 35	—1210 60	-1,434 36
				$1,762 36

(MEM. *The above alteration in the road and the expenditure thereon, have been made without compliance with section* 21, *chap.* 65, *of the Revised Statutes.*)

Estimate for the current year—

Making and repairing road, including bridges, culverts, and drainage, from William James' to Foster's Cove, about 20 miles.	$2,000 00
Cutting out road from Forster's Cove to Blue Mountain, about 11 miles, ...	1,000 00
The same from thence to Riley Brook, about 7 miles, ...	500 00
	$3,500 00

No. 55.

From the mouth of the Nashwaak, opposite the City of Fredericton, along the eastern side of the River St. John, to Carleton County Line.

54 Miles.

A. D. YERXA, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Patterson's Brook, 25 feet long, 15 feet waterway, 5 feet high, by contract, ...	$20 00	
Jones' Fork, 118 feet long, 75 feet waterway, 12 feet high, by contract, ...	220 00	
2 small Bridges, 15 feet long, 7 feet waterway, 5 ft. high (each), by contract, ...	20 00	
Manson's Gully, 150 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 10 feet high, by contract, ...	100 00	
Paid John Hartley, for balances due in 1863, ...	144 95	$504 95

Repairs of Bridges—

Mactaquack, loading 80 feet of western approach heavily with stone on sides, and covering with 15 inches of earth, by contract, ...	50 00	
Keswick, longitudinal plank covering of 40 feet on west end, by contract, ...	8 20	
Curry Mountain, longitudinal plank covering, by contract,	18 00	76 20

Road Work—

Turnpiking 107 rods, including 5 culverts, by contract,	$59 50	
Forming causeway of cedar logs, filled with stone and earth, from Bent's Hill to Manson's Gully—greatest height 6 feet, length 125 feet, and railing with pine, by contract,	570 00	
Filling gully with brush and earth, and turnpiking same, 25 rods, ...	25 00	
Land damage paid N. McNally, for diversion of road across his farm, ...	140 00	794 50
		$1,375 65

Estimate for the current year—

New Bridges—

Keswick River, 535 feet long, 16 feet high, ...	$2,000 00	
Friel's, 100 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 10 feet high, ...	200 00	2200 00
Ordinary repairs of road, ...		400 00
		$2,600 00

No. 56.

From the upper line of York County, along the east side of the River St. John, to Whitehead's, in the County of Victoria.

75 Miles.

On the division within the limit of the County of Carleton, 48 miles.

JOHN BUBAR, Supervisor.

New Bridges—

Dyer's, 236ft. long, 16ft. waterway, 12ft. high, by con't.	$448 00	
Stickney, 210 " 16 " 15 " "	302 00	
Forward,	$740 00	

						Brought forward,	$740 00		
Gibson,	90 ft. long,	24 ft. waterway,		13 ft. high,	by contract,		186 00		
Campbell	40 "			3 "	"		12 75		
Poquiok,	85 "	16 "		14 "	"		44 00		
Grey Br'k,	90 "	18 "		12 "	"		61 50		
Musquash, balance due last year,				....	....		16 00		
								$1,070	25
Repairs of Bridges—									
Musquash, ...	....	....	by days' work,				$16 00		
Shiktehawk, $10; Beccaguimic, $1.15; Rockwell, $14.75;									
Shaw's, $4; Grey Creek, $40; Deep Creek, $8, by con't.,							77 90	93	90
Road Work—									
Turnpiking, and gravelling, including culverts, 371½ rods, by contract,	....	....	....				302 56		
Repairing roadway, removing slides, and cleaning drains,							29 00		
Damages paid for alteration of road,—Peabody, $4; Kenney $1,							5 00	336	56
								$1,500	71
Estimate for the current year—									
New Bridges—									
Ridcout,	61 feet long,	14 feet waterway,		12 feet high,			$70 00		
Bloodworth,	60 "	14 "		14 "			70 00		
Maskall,	160 "	14 "		12 "			250 00		
Lloyd's	200 "	16 "		28 "			350 00		
Rogers'	190 "	12 "		8 "			60 00		
Acker Creek,	205 "	8 "		70 "			1,100 00		
Cogswell Creek	210 "	16 "		40 "			800 00		
Beccaguimic,	220 "	150 "		31 "			1,600 00		
Alexander Creek	90 "	17 "	....	....			200 00		
								$4,500	00
Repairing Munquarh Bridge, and other small bridges, and culverts, ...	....	....	....				$300 00		
Repairing Approaches to Acker Creek, and Cogswell Creek Bridges, ...	....	....	....				300 00		
Turnpiking, and general repairs,		....	....				500 00	1100	00
								$5,600	00

On the division within the County of Victoria, 27 miles.

B. ARMSTRONG, Supervisor.

New Bridges—			
Larlee's, 130 feet long, 20 feet waterway, 24 feet high, contract price $353; paid on account, ...	$105 20		
Paid for plan and specification, ...	4 00	$109	20
Salmon River, 54 feet long, 14 feet waterway, 16 feet high, by contract, ...		95 00	
Sullivan's Brook, 70 feet long, 14 feet waterway, 14 feet high, by contract, ...		84 00	288 20
Repairs of Muinc Bridge, ...			59 45
		Forward,	347 65

	Brought forward,	$347 65
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, ... by contract,	$71 25	
Making culvert, ... "	11 75	
Marking and staking out road, ... "	2 00	
Land damage, paid Nugent Sullivan for alteration,	2 00—	87 00
		$434 65
Estimate for the current year—		
Balance due for Larlee's Bridge, ...	$247 80	
Repairs of road and bridges, ...	500 00–	$747 80

No. 57.

From Kingston, along the south side of Richibucto River, to junction with Road No. 40.

22 Miles.

ROBERT LAWSON, Supervisor.

New Bridges—		
McMichael's, 10 ft. long, 7 ft. waterway, 6 ft. high, by contract,	$8 00	
Welwood's, 12 ft. long, 7 ft. waterway, 6 ft. high, "	7 80—	$15 80
Repairs of Bridges—		
Coal Branch, ... "	12 00	
Nicholas River, ... "	2 37—	14 37
Road Work—		
Turnpiking, 54 rods, ... by contract,	$29 70	
Gravelling, 70 " .... "	29 60	
Turnpiking and gravelling 215 rods, ... "	126 93	
Brushing and gravelling, making culverts and filling holes "	14 80	
Expense of opening the St. Nicholas River Bridge for the passage of a vessel, ... "	12 00—	213 03
		$243 20
Estimate for the current year—		
New Bridges—		
Coal Branch, 280 feet long, 240 feet waterway, 28 feet high,	$1,200 00	
Atkinson's Ravine, 16 feet long, 16 feet high, ...	65 00	
Lewis' Creek, 50 feet long, 7 feet high, ...	50 00–	1315 00
Repairs of St. Nicholas River Bridge, ...		312 00
Railing of McSulty's and Burnt Hill Bridges, and repairs of road,		100 00
		$1,727 00

(MEM.—*The site of Coal Branch Bridge requires a special survey.*)

No. 58.

From Moore's Mills, in the County of Charlotte, to Road No. 26, *between Oak Bay and Eel River.*

9 Miles.

ROBERT KING, Supervisor.

New Bridge over Magee's Brook, 66 feet long, 12 feet waterway, 6 feet high, ... by contract,	$17 50

		Brought forward,	$17 50
Road Work—			
Turnpiking, 67 rods, including culverts,	by contract,	$17 88	
Turnpiking and gravelling, 58 rods, ...	"	15 80	
Widening road at Sherman's Mill Dam with stone, and gravelling same, 32 rods, ...	by contract,	54 00	
Building stone wall, and widening and gravelling road at Branch Bridge, ...		16 50	
Blasting rock, ...		2 00	
Picking out stone, filling holes, and repairing culverts, by days' work, $6.07; by contract, $5.25, ...		11 32	—117 50
			$135 00
Estimate for the current year—			
Widening and repairing road, ...			$200 00

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING STATAMENT.

No. of Road.	Supervisor.	Distance in Miles.	Expenditure for the year ended 31st October, 1864.					Estimate for the year ending 31st Oct., 1865.		
			On new Bridges.	On repairs of Bridges.	On Roads.	Total.	Mean rate per Mile, including 10 per ct.	For New Bridges.	Repairs of Roads and Bridges.	Total.
1	George Burnett,	22	$60 00	$159 80	$155 48	$375 28	$18.76		$200 00	$200 00
	Geo. A. Morton,	42	12 00	73 35	269 39	354 74	9.29		600 00	600 00
	S. C. Charters,	68		1,137 50	828 55	1,966 05	31.80	$150 00	1,260 00	1,410 00
2	A. Menzies,	24	35 00	105 55	304 27	444 82	20.38		400 00	400 00
	Caleb Trynor,	39	46 50	81 50	280 35	408 35	11.52	160 00	625 00	785 00
3 & 4	John Welling,	31		53 20	110 94	164 14	5.82	400 00	320 00	720 00
5	William Carpenter,	36	252 00	1,588 06	580 21	2,420 27	73.95	800 00	1,250 00	2,050 00
6	William M. Kelly,	45	105 00	1,424 00	1,045 73	2,574 73	62.94	4,400 00	1,200 00	5,600 00
7	George E. Letson,	45			138 59	138 59	3.39	560 00	200 00	760 00
8	Joseph Paulin,	42		167 60	337 40	505 00	13.22	1,360 00	693 40	2,053 40
	Hilarion Hachey,	26		446 20	230 50	676 70	28.63	250 00	500 00	750 00
9	Hilarion Hachey,	23	305 97	247 42	303 86	857 25	41.86		1,320 00	1,320 00
10	John McMillan,	53	664 00	49 80	595 40	1,309 20	27.17	140 00	1,240 00	1,380 00
11	William M. Kelly,	23	160 00	22 00	318 50	500 50	23.93	360 00	800 00	1,160 00
	Hilarion Hachey,	27		7 40	209 80	217 20	8.85	500 00	560 00	1,060 00
12	James McLaggan,	40		79 00	415 26	494 26	13.59		660 00	660 00
	Rowland Crocker,	62	346 80		1,324 56	1,671 36	29.65	80 00	1,980 00	2,060 00
13	Charles Hazen,	26		220 89	278 55	499 44	21.13		600 00	600 00
	Francis Woods,	18			227 93	227 93	13.92		600 00	600 00
	Philip Nase, Jr.,	22		110 00	296 60	406 60	20.32	1,150 00	270 00	1,420 00
14	Isaac Kilburn,	17	1,667 05	304 50	381 85	2,353 40	152.27	2,200 00	200 00	2,400 00
	Asa Dow,	33	694 55	141 50	331 09	1,167 14	38.89		600 00	600 00
	Alexander Gibson,	13		77 00	54 43	131 43	11.12	60 00	200 00	260 00
15	Amos Gallop,	40		199 75	187 48	387 23	10.65	100 00	300 00	400 00
16	William R. Newcomb,	36		191 50	668 50	860 00	26.27	500 00	400 00	900 00
17	A. L. Coombes,	35		261 15	136 29	397 44	12.48	1,430 00	455 00	1,885 00
	John Emmerson,	12		27 75	320 32	348 07	31.91		368 00	368 00
18	John Emmerson,	32	242 55	28 70	14 00	285 25	9.80	150 00	380 00	530 00
19	William R. Newcomb,	3		25 00	14 00	39 00	14.30	300		300 00

20	William R. Newcomb,	5			45 00	45 00	9.90	75 00	100 00	175 00
21	Amos Gallop,	9			155 95	155 95	19.06		150 00	150 00
22	Alexander Gibson,	11			216 00	216 00	21.59		250 00	250 00
23	Isaac Kilburn,	43	30 00	763 83	190 00	983 83	25.16		750 00	750 00
	Henry Hitchings,	32	230 00	40 00	70 00	340 00	11.68	150 00	255 00	405 00
24	Thomas Cottrell,	9	24 50		66 60	91 10	11.13		100 00	100 00
25	Archibald McCallum,	16	65 25	33 50	166 38	265 13	18.22	100 00	200 00	300 00
26	Nicholas Carter, Thomas Robinson, Asa Mitchell,	32		9 00	370 85	379 85	13.05	40 00	360 00	400 00
	Asa Dow,	28			150 14	150 14	5.89		150 00	150 00
27	George Moore,	22		11 75	166 75	178 50	8.92		220 00	220 00
28	Jas. Pratt & Wm. Smart,	33	12 00	43 84	310 70	366 54	12.22	150 00	440 00	590 00
29	Samuel Gross,	32		45 00	325 25	370 25	12.72	1,800 00	740 00	2,540 00
	Thomas McClellan,	12		29 00	106 19	135 19	12.38		420 00	420 00
30	John A. Reid,	25		14 15	272 20	286 35	12.59		500 00	500 00
31	Arthur McLean,	44	46 00	91 50	513 02	650 52	16.25	600 00	700 00	1,300 00
	Thomas McClellan,	27			309 59	309 59	12.61	50 00	350 00	400 00
32	Arthur McLean,	30	406 50	56 00	294 61	757 11	27.75		820 00	820 00
33	Joseph Gillies,	5			67 72	67 72	14.89	210 00	100 00	310 00
34	James Kierstead,	25		15 70	120 30	136 00	5.98	80 00	80 00	160 00
35	John Armstrong,	23	170 00		176 90	346 90	16.58		400 00	400 00
36	Nathan P. Day,	30		111 00	261 00	372 00	13.04	2,080 00	80 00	2,160 00
37	John Robertson,	29	64 00	107 10	385 07	556 17	21.09		700 00	700 00
38	George Oulton,	40		55 20	228 85	284 05	7.81		400 00	400 00
39	James Burpee,	28	174 00		278 26	452 26	17.76	120 00	250 00	370 00
	Isaac C. Burpee,	38	38 50	30 75	142 04	211 29	6.11	80 00	320 00	400 00
40	Thomas Girvan,	38			361 39	361 39	10.46	108 00	700 00	808 00
41	James Burpee,	12		85 25	29 75	115 00	10.53		500 00	500 00
42	Duncan B. Campbell,	12			110 85	110 85	10.16		159 00	159 00
43	Isaac C. Burpee, William Parker,	28	117 00	40 00	135 00	157 00 135 00	11.47		200 00 200 00	200 00 200 00
44	Solomon Smith,	19			709 66	709 66	41.08		800 00	800 00
	William E. Hoyt,	23	91 00		179 00	270 00	12.91		1,056 00	1,056 00
45	John McRae,	31	100 00	56 00	117 50	273 50	9.71		500 00	500 00
		1726	$6,160 17	$8,868 69	$17,392 35	$32,421 21		$20,693 00	$31,131 40	$51,824 40

ABSTRACT OF THE FOREGOING STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

No. of Road.	Supervisor.	Distance in Miles.	Expenditure for the year ended 31st October, 1864.					Estimate for the year ending 31st Oct., 1865.		
			On new Bridges.	On repairs of Bridges.	On Roads.	Total.	Mean rate per Mile, including 10 per ct.	For New Bridges.	Repairs of Roads and Bridges.	Total.
	Brought Forward,	1,726	$6,160 17	$8,868 69	$17,392 35	$32,421 21		$20,693 00	$31,131 40	$51,824 40
46	John Scott,	23		135 50	108 42	243 92	$11.66		680 00	680 00
	Samuel Gross,	3			66 50	66 50	24.38		125 00	125 00
47	Alexander Kay,	26			180 00	180 00	7.61	500 00	250 00	750 00
48	Frederick W. Steeves,	4	160 00	31 18	143 91	335 09	92.16		435 00	435 00
49	Adam Avard,	40	534 00	19 75	223 20	776 95	21.36	2,900 00	425 00	3,325 00
50	Jeremiah Taylor,	11		17 00	164 25	181 25	18.12		350 00	350 00
	John Hagarty,	39	66 60	173 22	248 70	488 52	13.77		500 00	500 00
51	George E. McLean,	32		145 50	359 35	504 85	17.35	1,850 00	200 00	2,050 00
52	John McMillan,	38		17 00	109 00	126 00	3.64		200 00	200 00
53	Joseph Paulin,	9		34 00	178 00	212 00	25.90		614 00	614 00
54	John McMillan,	64			126 00	126 00	2.16		300 00	300 00
	E. Hutchinson,	68	320 00	8 00	1,434 36	1,762 36	28.51		3,500 00	3,500 00
55	A. D. Yerxa,	54	504 95	76 20	794 50	1,375 65	28.01	2,200 00	400 00	2,600 00
56	John Bubar,	48	1,070 25	93 90	336 56	1,500 71	34.38	4,500 00	1,100 00	5,600 00
	B. Armstrong,	27	288 20	59 45	87 00	434 65	17.70	247 80	500 00	747 80
57	Robert Lawson,	22	15 80	14 37	213 03	243 20	12.15	1,315 00	412 00	1,727 00
58	Robert King,	9	17 50		117 50	135 00	16.50		200 00	200 00
		2,243	$9,137 47	$9,693 76	$22,282 63	$41,113 86	$20.16	$34,205 80	$41,322 40	$75,528 20
	Balance as explained at page 4,					$4,091 76				
						$45,205 62				

APPENDIX C.

Report of the Auditor General upon the Accounts of Supervisors of Great Roads.

No. 1.—JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$380 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$7 44	
On Road No. 35, Gagetown to Nerepis, viz:—			
Cost of Summer Hill Bridge,	$170 00		
General repairs of Road and Bridges,	176 90—	$346 90	
Commission on $380, ...		38 00—	392 34
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$12 34

No. 2.—BARNABAS ARMSTRONG.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$500 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$15 35	
On Road No. 56, Carleton County Line to Whitehead's,		434 65	
Commission on $500, ...		50 00—	$500 00

No. 3.—ADAM AVARD.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$965 31
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$104 07	
On Road No. 49, Shediac to Cape Tormentine—			
Material and labour for Chipman's Mill Pond Bridge, ...	$439 00		
Goodie's Brook Bridge (Barachois),	65 00		
General repairs of Road and Bridges,	272 95—	776 95	
Commission on $965.31, ...		96 53—	977 55
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$12 24

No. 4.—ISAAC C. BURPEE.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$430 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$16 33	
On Road No. 39, Queen's Co. Line to Little Forks Salmon River,		211 29	
On Road No. 43, Gaspereaux to Salmon River Bridge,		157 00	
Commission on $430, ...		43 00—	427 62
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$2 38

No. 5.—James Burpee.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...		$2 35	
Advanced in 1864, ...		630 00	$632 35
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 39, Fredericton, to Queen's County Line,		$452 26	
" " " 41, Tilley's Landing to Little River Mills,		115 00	
Commission on $630, ...		63 00	630 26
Balance due by Supervisor, ...		....	$2 09

No. 6.—George Burnett.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863, ...		$4 94	
Advanced in 1864, ...		230 00	$234 94
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 1, St. John to Hampton Ferry, ...		236 48	
Commission, 5 per cent., on Groom's Cove Bridge Contract, $1,340, ...		67 00	
Commission on money advanced on Road,	$230 00		
Less—Commission allowed on Bridge,	67 00		
	$163 00	16 30	319 78
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$84 84

No. 7.—John Buber.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$1,529 60
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$111 24	
On Road No. 56, Victoria County Line to York County Line—			
On the following Bridges, per contract, viz.:			
J. B. Rideout, Dyer Bridge, ...	$448 00		
Samuel Campbell, Stickney Creek Bridge,	302 00		
John Rierdon, Gibson's Bridge, ...	186 00		
Michael Gallagher, Campbell's Bridge,	12 75		
John Smith, balance, Poquiock Bridge,	44 00		
Moody Rogers, balance, ...	16 00		
Michael Gallagher, Grey's Brook Bridge,	61 50		
Making new Road, ...	302 56		
Repairing Road and Bridges, ...	122 90		
Land damage, ...	5 00		
		1,500 71	
Commission on $1,529.60, ...	....	152 96	1,764 91
Balance due Supervisor, ...	....	....	$235 31

No. 8.—S. C. Charters.

Advanced prior to 31st October, 1863, ...		$1,878 90	
Do. in November, ...		200 00–	$2,078 90
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$67 59	
On Road No. 1, Hayward's Mills to Nova Scotia Line—			
Paid Hugh Gallagher, new roof and other repairs Sackville Bridge, ...	$1,000 00		
Repairs and gravelling Road and Bridges,	966 05—	1,966 05	
Commission on $2,078.90, ...		207 89—	2,241 53
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$162 63

No. 9.—D. B. Campbell.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...		$0 76	
Advanced in 1864, ...		130 00—	$130 76
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 42, Sussex Vale to Upham, ...		$110 85	
Commission on $130, ...		13 00—	123 85
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$6 91

No. 10.—Rowland Crocker.

Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864, ...		$1,150 00	
Do. in November, ...		500 00	
Do. do. for Newcastle Ferry Landing, ...		130 70–	$1,780 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		35 44	
On Road No. 12, Boiestown to Newcastle—			
Building Bridge over Glebe Brook,	$300 00		
Labour and materials building block and repairing Newcastle Ferry Landing, per contract, ...	130 70		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, ...	1,241 07–	1,671 77	
Commission on $360, Nelson Bridge Contract,		36 00	
Commission on $1,780.70; Less—Commission on Nelson's Bridge, $36, $1,744.70, ...		174 47—	1,917 68
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$136 98

Mem.—After the Audit Report was printed, a supplementary account was received from Supervisor Crocker, which, having been submitted to the Auditor, is as follows:—

Expenditures at Renou's Bridge since 31st October, 1864,		....	$820 94
Add over expenditures brought down, ...		....	136 98
Commission on $1,040, ...		....	104 00
		Forward,	$1,061 92

Brought forward,		$1,061 92
Less—Advanced by Board of Works in January, February, March,		1,040 00
Balance due Supervisor, 13th April, 1865, ...		$21 92

ASA COY.

No. 11.—THOMAS COTTRELL.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863, ...	$13 28	
Advanced in 1864, ...	110 00—	$123 28
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 24, Waweig to Saint Stephen, ...	$91 10	
mmission on $110, ...	11 00—	102 10
Balance due by Supervisor, ...		$21 18

No. 12—L. R. COOMBES.

Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	$44 00
Amount paid in 1864, ...	$44 00

No. 13.—A. L. COOMBES.

Advanced in 1864, ...		$425 00
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 17, Little Falls to near Grand Falls, ...	$397 44	
Commission on $425, ...	42 50—	$439 94
Balance due Supervisor, ...		$14 94

No. 14.—NICHOLAS CARTER.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	$5 94	
Advanced in 1864, ...	90 00	
		$95 94
Expenditure—		
On Road No. 26, Oak Bay, to D. M'George's, ...	$88 78	
Commission on $90, ...	9 00—	97 78
Balance due Supervisor, ...		$1 84

No. 15.—WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864, ...		$2,604 70	
Do. in November 1864, ...		600 00	
			$2,604 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$180 37	
On Road No. 5, Shediac to Richibucto,—			
Material and labour repairing Big Buctouche Bridge, ...	$895 33		
Material and labour, Kingston, Weldon, and M'Almon's Bridges, ...	624 33		
Forward,	$1,519 66	$180 37	$2,604 70

Brought forward,	$1,519 66	$180 37	$2,604 70
Repairing H. Thorne's Bridge, by contract,	252 00		
Repairs of road, bridges, &c., ...	648 61		
		$2,420 27	
Commission 5 per cent. on Weldon's Creek Bridge, contract, $1,120, ...	....	56 00	
Commission, 10 per cent. on	2,604 70		
Less—Commission on Weldon Bridge,	56 00		
	$2,548 70	254 87	—2,911 51
Balance due Supervisor,	....	....	$306 81

No. 16.—Asa Dow.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$1631 67
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$15 67		
On Road No. 14, Eel River, to Long's Creek, and " " 26, " Little Digdeguash,	1,317 28		
Commission on $1,631 67, ...	163 17		—1,496 12
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$135 55

Mr. Dow charges $33 for 11 days superintending M'Keel's Bridge, which is reserved for the decision of the Board of Works. The balance he states is reserved to pay M'Keel for putting on Railing on Bridge and for completion of Wharf at Eel River. J. R. P.

Since the Auditor's Report was printed, Mr. Dow has sent to the office of Public Works the undermentioned vouchers, which will be allowed in the audit of next year, namely,—

W. H. M'Keel, for	$55 00
William Kitchen, ...	10 00
	$65 00

March 22, 1865. Asa Coy.

No. 17.—N. P. Day.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$467 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$17 24		
On Road No. 36, Fredericton to Jemseg—			
Paid John S. Covert for right of way,	$137 00		
Paid W. D. Perley, " " labour, &c., ...	35 00		
Paid J. H. Colvill, care of Jemseg Bridge, and repairs, ...	22 00		
Forward,	$194 00	$17 24	$467 00

Brought forward,	$194 00	$17 24	$467 00
Paid Alfred Day, deals and labour at Loder's Creek Bridge, ...	48 00		
Paid Charles Brown, right of way,	30 00		
Paid J. W. Chase, care of Estey's Creek Bridge, and repairs, ...	41 00		
Repairs of Road and Wharves, &c.,	59 00		
		372 00	
Commission on $467, ...		46 70	
			435 94
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$31 06

No. 18.—JOHN EMERSON.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$635 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 17, Little Falls, to Canadian Boundary,		$348 07	
On Road No. 18, Little Falls, to St. Francis—			
Repairing Bridges and Culverts, ...		285 25	
Commission on $635, ...		63 50	
			696 82
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$61 82

No. 19.—ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$392 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$10 80	
On Road No. 14, Woodstock to Eel River,	$131 43		
" " 22, " Houlton,	216 00		
Commission on $392, ...	39 20—	386 63—	397 43
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$5 43

No. 20.—SAMUEL GROSS.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...		$6 12	
Advanced in 1864, ...		559 00—	$565 12
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 29, Salisbury Station to Hopewell Corner,		$370 25	
" " 46, M'Latchey's to Stoney Creek, ...		66 50	
Commission on $990, for superintending Bridge near Alexander Steeves', ...		99 00	
Commission on	$559 00		
Less—Commission allowed on Bridge,	99 00		
	$460 00—	46 00—	581 75
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$16 63

No. 21.—Amos Gallop.

Amount advanced in 1864, ...			$600 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due the Supervisor 1863, ...	$9 63		
On Road No. 15, Woodstock to River de Chute, ...	387 23		
" " 21, Florenceville to U. S. Boundary,	155 95		
Commission on $600, ...	60 00—		612 81
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$12 81

No. 22.—Joseph Gillies.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$75 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	$0 14		
On Road No. 33, Belleisle to Great Road near A. B. Smith's,	67 72		
Commission on $75, ...	7 50—		75 36
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$0 36

No. 23.—Thomas Gervin.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$400 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$0 25		
On Road No. 40, Kent County Line to Richibucto,	361 39		
Commission on $400, ...	40 00		401 64
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$1 64

No. 24.—John Hagarty.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$550 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$6 48		
On Road No. 50, Hoar's Brook to New Canaan River,—			
Paid R. A. Hagarty in full for repairs on Hoar's Brook Bridge, ...	$173 22		
General repairs of road and bridges,	315 30—	488 52	
Commission on $550, ...		55 00	
			$550 00

No. 25.—Charles Hazen.

Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864, ...		$331 08	
Advanced in November, 1864, ...		189 00	
			520 08
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$81 08	
On Road No. 13, Fredericton to Queen's Co. Line,		499 44	
Forward,		$580 52	520 08

Brought forward,		$580 52	$520 08
Commission on $520.08, ...		52 00	
			632 52
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$112 44

MEMO.—Supervisor Hazen having died about the time his account was under consideration at the Audit Office, Sheriff White has since sent in a supplementary statement of expenditure, which, having been submitted to the Auditor, is as follows:—

Balance brought down, ...		$112 44	
Expended since 31st October, 1864, ...		193 39	
Commission on $327.07, ...		32 71—	$338 54
Deduct cash advanced by Board of Works 18th March, 1865, ...			327 07
Balance due to Supervisor, ...			$11 47

April 12, 1865. ASA COY.

No. 26.—HENRY HITCHINGS.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$400 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$19 75	
On Road No. 23, Magaguadavic to Saint Andrews—			
Gravelling, filling ruts, holes, &c., ...	$51 00		
Building and repairing culverts, ...	7 75		
Skirting and securing ditches, ...	11 25		
Repairing bridges, ...	40 00		
Building bridge at Reed's Mills, per contract,	230 00—	340 00	
Commission on $400, ...		40 00—	399 75
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$0 25

No. 27.—WILLIAM E. HOYT.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$300 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 44, Hartt's Mills to Douglas Valley,		$270 00	
Balance due Supervisor, ...		0 39	
Commission on $300, ...		30 00—	300 39
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$0 39

No. 28.—H. HACHEY.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$2,170 80
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$120 90	
On Road No. 8, Grand Aunce to Bathurst—			
Paid Patrick Foley, elevating west end Pokeshaw Bridge,	$356 00		
J. Foley, breastwork do.	56 00		
Forward,	$412 00	$120 90	$2,170 80

Brought forward,	$412 00		$120 90	$2,170 80
Other expenditures,	100 00	$776 70		
Repairs of road, &c.,	264 70—	217 20		
On Road No. 11, Tabusintac to Bathurst,				
On Road No. 9, Bathurst to Belledune—				
Paid T. Ford, logs for Tete-a-gouche Bridge,	$40 00			
Robt. Moody, do.	145 97			
J. Hachey, stringers and railing Tete-a-gouche Bridge,	100 00			
Making new road, do. hill,	161 16			
Alteration of road, land damages,	134 00			
Repairs of road and bridges,	410 12			
		991 25—	1,985 15	
Commission on $2,170 89,	....	....	217 08—	2,323 13
Balance due Supervisor,		....	....	$152 24

No. 29.—Ezekiel Hutchinson.

Advanced in 1864,	....	....	....	$2,000 00
Expenditure—				
Balance due Supervisor, 1863,	....	....	$4 53	
On Road No. 54, St. John River, Tobique to Restigouche boundary—				
Paid M. Hutchinson, cutting out and turnpiking 608 rods of road, at $1.48,		$900 00		
Paid James Finemore, building bridge over Three Brooks Stream,	....	250 00		
Locating, cutting out, and turnpiking new road &c.,	....	612 36—	1,762 36	
Commission on $2,000,	....	....	200 00—	1,966 89
Balance due Board of Works,		....	....	$33 11

Mr. Hutchinson makes the following charges, which are not allowed, viz:—

Board and provision (per vouchers) for laborers,	....	$24 14
Do. (not vouched) do.	....	1 00
7½ days' work, self, locating road, at $2, ...	....	15 00
		$40 14

No. 30.—John Jordan, late Supervisor.

Balance due by him in 1863,	....	$74 10	
Paid M'Devitt, on Disbrow Bridge, ...	....	200 00	
Advanced to himself, prior to 31st October, 1864, ...		215 77	
			$489 87
Expenditure—			
Paid M'Devitt, on account Disbrow Bridge,	....	$200 00	
On Road No. 32, Saint John to Quaco,	....	131 36	
	Forward,	$331 36	489 87

Brought forward,		$331 36	$489 87
On Road No. 31, Saint John to Albert Co. Line, ...		23 00	
		$354 36	
Commission on $215.77, ...		21 58	375 94
Balance due by J. Jordan, 31st October, 1864, ...			$113 93
Memo.			
Balance brought down, ...			$113 93
Advanced Mr. Jordan in December, 1864, ...			117 48
			$291 41
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 31, St. John to Albert County Line,		$159 17	
" " 32, " Quaco, ...		3 97	
		$163 14	
Commission on $177.48, ...		17 74	180 88
Balance still due by Mr. Jordan, 28th Jan., 1865,			$110 53
No. 31—Alex. Kay.			
Advanced in 1864, ...			$200 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 47, Hopper's, Coverdale, to County Line between Westmorland and Albert,		$180 00	
Commission on $200, ...		20 00	
			$200 00
No. 32.—Wm. M. Kelly.			
Advanced in 1864, ...			$2,804 88
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$309 16	
On Road No. 6, Richibucto to Chatham—			
Paid J. Ullock, on acct. Kouchibouguacis Bridge,	$700 00		
Do. on acct. Big North West Bridge,	724 00		
Repairs of Road, gravelling, &c., ...	947 95		
		2,371 95	
On Road No. 11, Newcastle to Tabusintac, ...		500 50	
Material and labour, repairing Steam Ferry Landing,		202 78	
Commission on $2,804.88, ...		280 49	
			3,664 88
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$860 00

No. 33.—Robert King.

Advanced in 1864—			$150 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 58, Moore's Mills to Woodstock, ...		$135 00	
Commission on $150, ...		15 00	
			$150 00

No. 34.—Isaac Kilburn.

Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864, ...			$3,378 41
" in November 1864, ...			300 00
			$3,678 41
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$30 96	
On Road No. 23, F'ton to Magaguadavic,	$767 95		
Expended by David Little, ...	190 00		
		957 95	
On Road No. 14, Fredericton to Long's Creek—			
Building and completing Bridges, viz:—			
Joseph Dunphy, Bridge in Kingsclear,	$410 00		
F. Kilburn, Garden's Creek Bridge,	820 00		
N. Cliff, two Bridges in Kingsclear,	419 55		
E. S. Hammond & A. Long, lumber for Currier's Creek Bridge, ...	106 00		
Making, gravelling, and repairing road, bridges, &c.	623 73		
		2,379 28	
Commission on $3,678.41, ...		367 84	
			3,736 03
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$57 62

No. 35.—J. Kierstead.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...		$0 55	
Advanced in 1864, ...		150 00	
			$150 55
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 34, Belleisle to Rothsay, ...		$136 00	
Commission on $150, ...		15 00—	151 00
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$0 45

No. 36.—George E. Letson.

Advanced Supervisor in 1864, ...			$530 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 7, Newcastle to Gloucester County Line,		$138 59	

Brought forward,		$138 59	$530 00
Paid for lumber for Bridge at Gilmour & Rankin's Mills—			
Andrew M'Lean, for cedar logs,	$280 00		
Wm. M'Lean, securing and putting logs in Boom, ...	60 00		
J. Williston, hauling logs at Bridge Site,	40 00—	380 00	
Commission on $530, ...		53 00—	571 59
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$41 59

No. 37.—Robert Lawson.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$270 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 57, Kingston, south side of Richibucto River, via Robinson's, to Little Forks, Salmon River,		$243 20	
Commission on $270,....		27 00—	270 20
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$0 20

No. 38.—George Moore.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$0 67	
Advanced in 1864, ...		210 00—	$210 67
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 27, Dead Water Brook to St. Stephen,		$178 50	
Commission on $210, ...		21 00—	199 50
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$11 17

No. 39.—George A. Morton.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$24 71	
Advanced in 1864, ...		400 00—	$424 71
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 1, Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills,		$354 74	
Expenses connected with Groom's Bridge Contract,		7 00	
Commission on $400, ...		40 00—	401 74
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$22 97

No. 40.—Archibald Menzies.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...		$15 97	
Advanced in 1864, ...		530 00—	545 97
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 2, St. John to Lepreaux, ...		$444 82	
" " St. George to Digdeguash, 1863, ...		45 00	
Commission on $530, ...		53 00—	542 82
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$3 15

No. 41.—Asa Mitchell.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$150 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$2 19		
On Road No. 26, Charlotte Co. Line to Little Didgeguash—			
Oak Bay and Eel River Road, ...	135 00		
Commission on $150, ...	15 00—	152 19	
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$2 19

No. 42.—Arch. M'Callum.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$300 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$1 38		
On Road No. 25, Roix to Oak Bay, ...	265 13		
Commission on $300, ...	30 00—	296 51	
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$3 49

No. 43.—Thomas M'Clellan.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$505 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$3 22		
On Road No. 29, Hopewell Court House to Harvey,	135 19		
" " 31, Crooked Creek to King's County Line,	309 59		
Commission on $505, ...	50 50—	498 50	
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$6 50

No. 44.—John M'Millan.

Balance due by Supervisor 1863, ...	$7 46		
Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864,	$1,700 00		
Do. in November, 1864, ...	23 74	1,723 74	
			$1,731 20
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 10, Belledune to Metis—			
John M'Cormack, building Benjamin River Bridge,	$616 00		
D. M'Cormack, removing jam and building buttress,	48 00		
Repairs of Road, gravelling, &c., ...	645 20		
On Road No. 52, Addington to Tom Kedgwick, ...	126 00		
" " 54, Campbellton to Victoria County Line,	126 00		
Commission on $1,723.74, ...	172 37—	1,733 57	
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$2 37

No. 45.—John M'Rae.

Balance due Board of Works 1863, ...	$93 89		
Advanced in 1864, ...	200 00		
Forward,			$293 89

		Brought forward,	$293 89
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 45, Chatham to Escuminac Light House—			
Balance of Dennis' Creek Bridge Contract,	$100 00		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, ...	173 50	$273 50	
Commission on $200.	....	20 00	293 50
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$0 39

No. 46.—James M'Laggan.

Advanced in 1864, ...	....	....	$500 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	....	$13 22	
On Road No. 12, Fredericton to Boiestown,	....	415 26	
Commission on Tay Creek Bridge Contract, $116—	$11 60		
Do. Hanson's Bridge, ...	965— 96 50		
Do. M'Lean's, ...	79— 7 90		
		116 00	
Commission on advances, ...	$500 00		
Less—Commission allowed on Bridges,	116 00		
	$384 00	38 40	582 88
Balance due Supervisor, ...	....	....	$82 88

No. 47.—George E. M'Lean.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	....	$9 28	
Advanced in 1864, ...	....	520 00	$529 28
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 51, New Canaan to Salmon River—			
Repairs of Cumberland Bridge, ...	$69 00		
" Colwell's "	75 00		
Balance paid Absalom Day on Landing,	160 00		
General repairs of Road, &c., ...	40 85		
Paid W. E. Weaver, Land Damage, ...	160 00	504 85	
Commission on $520, ...	....	52 00	556 85
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$27 57

No. 48.—Arthur M'Lean.

Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864,	....	....	$1,000 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 31, Saint John King's County Line,		$650 52	
On Road No. 32, St. John to Quaco, viz :—			
Paid Patrick Ryan for building bridge at Wilmot's Brook, ...	$375 00		
Forward	$375 00	650 52	$1,000 00

	Forward,	$375 00	$650 52	$1,000 00
General repairs of Road,	....	355 51—	730 51	
			$1,381 03	
Commission on $1,000,	....	....	100 00—	1,481 03
Balance due Supervisor, 31st October, 1864,			....	$481 03

Memo.

Two sums were advanced Mr. M'Lean in December, 1864 amounting to $644 10

On account of which he has since furnished vouchers for the undermentioned expenditures, viz:—

On Road from Marsh Bridge, Saint John to Rothsay, ...	$138 80		
Saint John to Quaco, ...	26 60		
	$165 40		
Bal. due Supervisor 31st Oct., 1864, brought down,	481 03		
	$646 43		
Commission on $644.10, ...	64 41—	710 84	
Balance due Supervisor, 28th January, 1865,		$66 74	

No. 49.—Philip Nase.

Amount advanced in 1864, ...		....	$430 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor 1863, ...	$58 15		
On Road No. 13, Queen's County Line to St. John,	400 60		
Superintending repairs of Brundage's Mill Brook Bridge,	6 00		
Commission on $430, ...	43 00—	507 75	
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$77 75

No. 50.—William R. Newcomb.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$948 68
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$148 68		
On Road No. 16, River DeChute to 3 miles above Grand Falls,	760 00		
On Road No. 19, Grand Falls to U. S. Boundary, ...	39 00		
" " 20, Pickard's Store to do., ...	45 00		
Commission on $948.68, ...	94 87—	1,087 55	
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$138 87

Mem.—An expenditure of $100 on Little River Bridge has been omitted in the foregoing. The balance should have been $238.87. This will be corrected next year.

March 10, 1865. Asa Coy.

No. 51.—Geo. Oulton.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	$2 77		
Advanced in 1864, ...	300 00—	$302 77	

		Brought forward,	$302 77
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 38, Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,		$284 05	
Commission on $300, ...		30 00—	314 05
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$11 28

No. 52.—Pratt & Smart.

Balance due by Supervisors, 1863, ...		$48 54	
Advanced in 1864, ...		400 00—	448 54
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 28, Lower Trout Brook to Magaguadavic,		$366 54	
Commission on $400, ...		40 00—	406 54
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$42 00

Charges to the amount of $42 in these Supervisors' Accounts for 1863 were reserved for the decision of the Board of Works, and remain still unsettled. J. R. P.

No. 53.—William Parker.

Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...		$5 01	
Advanced in 1864, ...		150 00—	$155 01
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 43, South West Miramichi to Gaspereaux—			
Paid R. K. Doak and Hiram Freeze, Land Damage,		$93 00	
Repairs, Turnpiking, &c., ...		42 00	
Commission on $150, ...		15 00—	150 00
Balance due Board of Works, ...		....	$5 01

No. 54.—Joseph Pauline.

Advanced in 1864, ...		....	$797 70
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...		$5 63	
On Road No. 8, Gloucester County Line, Tracadie to Grand Aunce—			
Rope for Pokemouche Ferry, ...	$37 80		
Material and labour for Waugh Bridge,	159 40		
Repairs of Road and Bridges, &c., ...	307 80—505 00		
On Road No. 53, Inkerman to Shippegan Harbour,		212 00	
Allowed Supervisor for inspectieg logs, Tracadie Bridge, 1863, and Ferriage, ...		13 20	
Commission on $797.70, ...		79 77—	815 60
Balance due Supervisor, ...		....	$17 90

No. 55.—John Robinson.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$658 54
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863, ...	$70 54		
On Road No. 37, Jemseg to Finger Board, ...	556 17		
Commission on $658.54, ...	65 85—	692 56	
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$34 02

No. 56.—Thomas Robinson.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1862, ...	$9 26		
Advanced in 1864, ...	150 00—	$159 26	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 26, David M'George's to York County Line, Oak Bay and Eel River Road, ...	$156 07		
Commission on $150, ...	15 00—	171 07	
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$11 81

No. 57.—J. A. Reid.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	$0 21		
Advanced in 1864, ...	325 00—	$325 21	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 30, Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf, ...	$286 35		
Commission on $325, ...	32 50—	318 85	
Balance due Board of Works, ...			$6 36

No. 58.—F. W. Steeves.

Advanced in 1864, ...			$376 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$4 91		
On Road No. 48, Teakles' Mills to County Line between Westmorland and Albert, ...	175 09		
On account of building Kennebeccasis Bridge, ...	160 00		
	$340 00		
Commission on $376, ...	37 60		
		377 60	
Balance due Supervisor, ...			$1 60

No. 59.—Solomon Smith.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	$2 04		
Advanced prior to 31st October, 1864,	$640 00		
Do. in November, 1864, ...	160 00—800 00		
			$802 04

	Brought forward,		$802 04
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 44, Bailey's Brook to Hartt's Mills, ...	$709 66		
Commission on $800, ...	80 00—	789 66	
Balance due Board of Works, ...	....		$12 38

No. 60.—JOHN SCOTT.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	31 09		
Advanced in 1864, ...	300 00—	$331 09	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 46, Taylor's to Stoney Creek—			
Paid H. Steeves, 3rd, balance of contract, 1863, Trite's Bridge, ...	$110 00		
General repairs of Road, &c., ...	110 42		
Expenses, Surveying, providing Juries, and Land Damage for alteration in Road at new Petitcodiac Bridge, ...	23 50—243 92		
Commission on $300, ...	30 00—	273 92	
Balance due Board of Works, ...	....		$57 17

No. 61.—CALEB TRYNOR.

Advanced in 1864, ...	....		$400 00
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 2, Lepreaux to St. Andrews, ...	$363 35		
Commission on $400, ...	40 00—	403 35	
Balance due Supervisor, ...	....		$3 35

No. 62.—JEREMIAH TAYLOR.

Balance due by Supervisor, 1863, ...	$4 14		
Advanced in 1864, ...	200 00—	$204 14	
Expenditure—			
On Road No. 50, Salisbury Corner to Hoar's Brook,	$181 25		
Commission on $200, ...	20 00—	201 25	
Balance due Board of Works, ...	....		$2 89

No. 63.—JOHN WELLING.

Advanced in 1864, ...	....		$200 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863, ...	$18 28		
On Road No. 3, Bend to Shediac, ...	68 36		
" " 4, Shediac to Dorchester, ...	95 78		
Commission on $200, ...	20 00—	202 42	
Balance due Supervisor, ...	....		$2 42

No. 64.—Francis Woods.

Advanced Supervisor in 1864,			$300 00
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor, 1863,	$45 33		
On Road No. 13, Lower Line Sunbury to Queen's County Line,	227 93		
Commission on $300,	30 00—		303 26
Balance due Supervisor,			$3 26

No. 65.—A. D. Yerxa.

Advanced in 1864,			$1,609 95
Expenditure—			
Balance due Supervisor in 1863,	$47 50		
On Road No. 55, Nashwaak to Carleton Co. Line—			
Paid Moses M'Nally, Land Damage,	$140 00		
Paid Geo. Hawkins and Murray Scott, for wharfing and railing Road in Parish of Douglas,	670 00		
Paid Benjamin Yerxa, Bridge at Jones' Forks,	220 00		
Paid John Hartley, Bridge over Fox Creek,	144 95		
Repairs of Road and Bridges,	200 70		
		1,375 65	
Commission on $1,609.95,		161 00	
			1,584 15
Balance due Board of Works,			$25 80

No. 66.—P. C. Amereaux.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863,			$59 79
Expenditure—			
Two irregular receipts disallowed in 1863, now corrected and allowed,			62 50
Balance due Supervisor,			$2 71

No. 67.—Henry Piers.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1861,			$40 05

No. 68.—Thos. Stevenson.

Balance due by Supervisor in 1863,			$10 05
Expended in 1864,	$3 15		
Cash refunded Board of Works,	6 90		
			$10 05

SUMMARY.

Balances due by Supervisors, 1863, ...	$423 66		
Do. T. Robinson, 1862, now settled, ...	9 26		
			$432 92
Advanced by Board of Works—			
Prior to 31st October, 1864, ...	$43,093 08		
In November and December, 1864, ...	2,119 44		45,212 52
			$45,645 44
Expenditure—			
Balances due to Supervisors, 1863, ...	$1,627 84		
Building and repairing Bridges, and gravelling, turnpiking and repairing Roads, ...	41,810 88		
Commission allowed Supervisors, ...	4,526 44		
Do. do. do. on Contracts, ...	320 20		
Cash refunded, ...	6 90		
			48,292 26
			$2,646 82
Balances due to Supervisors, 1864, ...		....	$3,192 56
Deduct—			
Balances due by Supervisors, 1864, ...		....	545 74
Net balance due by Board of Works, 31st October, 1864,		....	$2,642 82

Balances of former years remaining unsettled.

Due by Supervisors—

1861.	Henry Piers, Report page 166,	....	....	$40 05
1862.	Millidge Steeves, " " 177,	....	....	12 10
"	George Wilson, " " 178,	....	....	14 67
				$66 82

Due to Supervisors—

1862.	J. D. Giberson, Report page 169,	....	....	$3 65
"	Florent Fournier, " " 178,	....	....	0 61
				$4 26

J. R. PARTELOW, *A. G.*

APPENDIX D.

DREDGING MACHINE.

Report of James McD. Barker, of the work performed by the Provincial Steam Dredge, in the Year 1864.

FREDERICTON, N. B., January, 1865.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed statement of services performed by the Provincial Steam Dredge during the summer of 1864.

My operations were confined to two localities, viz., at Messrs Jewett & Sutton's, in South Bay, and at "Oromocto Shoals;" principally at the latter place.

The work at "Oromocto Shoals" has not yet been completed; but a great amount of good has been accomplished. A very short time another season would be sufficient to excavate a channel sufficiently deep for ordinary vessels to reach the Port of Fredericton, although I am not prepared to say that the work would be permanent, owing to the shifting nature of the bottom in this vicinity.

Both "Dredge" and scows will require repairs before being again put in operation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McD. BARKER,
Master Provincial Steam Dredge.

To the HON. GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,
Chief Commissioner Board of Works.

A DETAILED STATEMENT of Work performed by the Provincial Steam Dredge during the Summer of 1864.

1. AT MESSRS. JEWETT & SUTTON'S—SOUTH BAY.

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.
May 16	31	775	Forward,	344	8600
" 17	40	1000	May 26	45	1075
" 18	48	1200	" 27	45	1075
" 19	46	1150	" 28	33	825
" 20	42	1050	" 30	38	950
" 21	41	1025	" 31	42	1050
" 23	25	625	June 1	37	925
" 24	36	900	" 2	23	575
" 25	35	875	" 3	21	525
Forward,	344	8,600	Total,	628	15,600

2. AT 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.
June 10	24	600	Forward,	790	19,750
" 11	33	825	July 25	22	550
" 13	31	775	" 27	25	625
" 14	25	625	" 28	21	525
" 15	20	500	" 29	21	525
" 16	11	275	" 30	23	575
" 17	14	350	Aug. 2	25	625
" 18	15	375	" 3	29	725
" 20	24	600	" 4	24	600
" 21	22	550	" 5	21	525
" 22	25	625	" 6	25	625
" 23	21	525	" 9	20	500
" 25	17	425	" 10	14	350
" 26	14	350	" 12	30	750
" 28	21	525	" 13	23	575
" 29	26	650	" 16	25	625
" 30	25	625	" 17	23	575
July 1	31	775	" 18	28	700
" 2	20	500	" 19	25	625
" 4	23	575	" 20	28	700
" 5	22	340	" 22	27	675
" 6	11	275	" 24	27	675
" 7	30	750	" 25	24	600
" 8	26	900	" 26	21	525
" 9	32	800	" 27	22	550
" 11	22	550	" 29	27	675
" 12	32	550	" 30	21	525
" 13	25	625	" 31	23	575
" 14	15	375	Sept. 2	23	575
" 16	26	650	" 3	15	375
" 18	19	475	" 5	15	375
" 19	20	500	" 6	24	600
" 20	24	600	" 7	25	625
" 21	18	450	" 8	24	600
" 22	26	650	" 9	18	450
Forward,	790	19,750	Total,	1,578	39,450

RECAPITULATION.

At Messrs. Jewett & Sutton's, ...	628 Loads,	15,600 Cubic Yards.
Oromocto Shoals, ...	1,578 "	39,450 "
Total,	2,206	55,050

(Signed) JAMES McD. BARKER,
Master. Prov. Steam Dredge.

APPENDIX E.

LIGHT HOUSES.

1. *Report of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.*

MIRAMICHI, Dec. 10, 1864.

SIR—We beg herewith to hand you our Accounts against the Light Houses at Escuminac and Miscou for the past season, amounting to, including commission, $1,393.68, which, we trust, will be found correct and satisfactory. We visited the Miscou Light House on the 19th August last, and found all in fair order: but a good deal of repair and painting are necessary, which should be attended to early next season, to keep the premises as they should be.

Mr. Hutchison (in the absence of Mr. Harley in England), visited the Escuminac Light House on the 30th September last, and found every thing in good keeping. Some necessary repairs were done around the platform of the Lantern, which is now all right. The Building, like the Miscou, is also in need of paint, though not so much. The Keeper is always speaking to us about the necessity of a new dwelling house on a more elevated spot.

Both establishments are well supplied with oil for next season, and we contemplate smaller accounts, especially as we have had imported, *via* St. John, two gross of glass chimneys, which are very expensive on account of the colour, and consequently, with extra supply of oil, makes the amount of the one so much exceed that of the other.

The painting and repairs, if done next year, may be estimated at $400, and which you can, if you think proper, authorize us to attend to.

We have &c.

(Signed) JOHN HARLEY, } Commissioners.
(") R. HUTCHISON, }

To the HON. G. L. HATHEWAY, }
Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, Fredericton, }

TABLE SHEWING THE LIGHT STATIONS IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

2. Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy, erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick.

No.	SITUATION OF LIGHT HOUSE.	When Erected.	Height of Light above High Water. FEET.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Building when erected.	REMARKS.
1	Partridge Island....	1791	119	45° 14′ 20″	65° 03′ 50″	£120 0 0	Fixed White Light.
2	Beacon	1828	41	45 15 00	66 03 36	1,400 0 0	" " "
3	Head Harbour.....	1829	64	44 57 40	66 53 55	456 2 11	" " "
4	Point Lepreaux....	1831	81	45 03 50	66 27 04	579 9 6	Fixed, 2 Lights, 28ft. apart, vertically
5	Gannet Rock.....	1831	66	44 30 40	66 42 50	860 6 9	Flash Light.
6	Machias Seal Islands	1832	48	44 30 03	67 06 10	746 19 3	Two Light Houses, Fixed Lights.
7	Indian Point.....	1833	42	45 04 10	67 04 00	200 0 0	Fixed Light.
8	Quaco.....	1835	71	45 19 33	65 31 55	404 13 11	Revolving Light.
9	Cape Enrage	1840	160	45 36 00	64 46 40	600 0 0	Fixed Light.
10	Grindstone Island...	1859	60	45 43 13	64 37 25	1,151 14 10	Fixed Light.
11	Swallow Tail.....	1860	148	44 45 50	66 44 00	1,279 10 5	Fixed White Light.
	Steam Whistle on Partridge Island..	1860				465 16 11	Sounded for 10 seconds in every minute during foggy or thick weather

3. An Abstract of the Expenditure for the support and maintenance of the Light Houses, &c., in the Bay of Fundy, belonging to the Province of New Brunswick, for the fiscal year ending 31st October, 1864.

No.	LIGHT STATIONS.	No. of Lamps—Reflectors.	By what illuminated.	No. of Keepers.	Salaries of Keepers.	Cost of Gas, Oil Wick, and Annual Stores.	Extras for Supplies, not annual, and for Repairs, &c.	Total Amount.
1	Partridge Island,...	12	Gas.	2	$660 00	$352 21	$68 74	$1,080 95
2	Beacon,..	4	Oil.	1	400 00	172 10	43 15	615 25
3	Head Harbour,.....	8	"	1	400 00	285 51	113 42	798 93
4	Point Lepreaux,....	10	"	1	400 00	194 52		594 52
5	Gannet Rock,.....	8	"	2	840 00	542 57	268 29	1,650 86
6	Machias Seal Island,.	16	"	2	664 00	680 37		1,344 37
7	Saint Andrews,.....	4	"	1	200 00	213 36	63 55	476 91
8	Quaco,.....	6	"	2	584 00	130 83		714 83
9	Cape Enrage,.....	6	"	1	400 00	171 82	24 00	595 82
10	Grindstone Island,..	4	"	1	400 00	144 95	17 10	562 05
11	Swallow's Tail,.....	10	"	1	400 00	258 74		658 74
	Fog Signals:							
	Steam Whistle on Partridge Island,.			2	380 00	124 60	91 77	504 60
	Bell Buoy,.....							91 77
	General contingencies, including salaries not chargeable to any particular Station,.....							913 14
					$5728 00	$3271 58	$690 02	$10,602 74

R. W. CROOKSHANK,
Secretary and Treas. to Com. Public Institutions.

St. John, N. B., 31st Oct., 1864.

4. Light Houses in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick.

Situation of Light Houses.	When erected.	No. of Lamps and Reflectors.	No. of Reflectors	Height of Light above high water	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Buildings and Apparatus.	Keepers' Salaries.	Expenses for 1864, exclusive of Salaries.	Remarks.
				feet.	° ' "	° ' "				
Point Escuminac,	1814	8	1	70	47 4 30	64 50 30	$6,800 00	$400 00		Fixed White Light.
Miscou Island,..	1856	8	1	76	48 1 00	64 30 00	8,800 00	500 00		Fixed Red Light.
Richibucto Head,	1864		1	70	46 39 40	64 43 30	2,953 00	160 00	$117 84	Lenticular Fixed White Light.

APPENDIX IV.

THE

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK,

BEING

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1864.

HON. JAMES STEADMAN, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY
THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FREDERICTON.
G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1865.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C.M.G.

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 to Your Excellency the Ninth Annual Report of the Post Office Department, with Returns shewing the Receipts and Expenditures, and the operations of the Department, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

The net Postal Receipts for the Year, as shewn in Report No. 2 of the Appendix, is $50,046.50, being an increase of $3,925.38 over the previous year.

The total Expenditure during the year amounted to $71,974.11½, being an increase of $4,589.89 over that of the year 1863.

I herewith submit a Tabular Statement, shewing the extent and annual progress of the Post Office Department since its first establishment in the year 1856 up to the present time.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS OF DEPARTMENT FROM 1856 TO 1864.

Year.	Post Offices.	Way Offices.	No. of Mail Routes.	No. Miles of Postal Routes.	No. Miles of Annual Travel.	Annual Revenue.	Annual Expenditure.	Annual Deficiency.
1856	38	208	81	2,720	556,608	36,950 90	59,946 82	22,995 92
1857	38	214	81	2,658	547,729	37,067 94	60,921 60	23,853 66
1858*	39	231	81	2,658	571,236	41,042 56	65,121 39	24,078 83
1859	38	251	85	2,692	568,760	40,743 10	60,791 47	20,048 37
1860	41	279	98	2,741	677,864	44,250 72	69,276 47	25,025 75
1861	41	302	110	2,764	699,812	46,658 00	71,187 77	24,529 77
1862	41	329	116	2,807	712,286	46,489 04	69,625 52	23,136 48
1863	42	333	120	2,934	723,814	46,143 77	67,384 32	21,240 55
1864	42	355	120	2,959	730,938	51,184 84	71,974 42	20,789 58

* 13 months.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year was $32,216.83, an increase of $7,663.97½ upon that of the previous year.

The number of Letters posted during the year was 794,128, and the number received for delivery, 850,423. The number of Newspapers received for delivery was 1,766,544, and the number posted, 2,059,627.

The number of Parcels posted during the year was 275, only 10 more than in 1863, yielding a revenue of $104.50, or $7.10 more than was received in the previous year.

The number of Letters Registered during the year was 8,490, being 111 more than in 1863.

There were no Registered Letters lost within the Province during the year, and the number *not* Registered stated to have been lost or their contents abstracted, was 13. The additional security afforded by the Money Order system and Registration of Letters, when transmitting money or valuable remittances, cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of the public. When a Letter is not Registered it is almost impossible to trace it; whereas in the case of a Registered Letter, it is subject to so many checks, that its loss becomes almost impossible.

The number of Letters received at the Dead Letter Office during the year was 12,123; of which number, 4,392 were returned unopened to the country in which they originated; 5,885 were returned to the writers in New Brunswick; and 1,846 were destroyed for want of signatures. Of those

that were returned to the writers, 25 per cent. failed to be delivered, and were again returned to the Department, when they were destroyed.

The number of Dead Letters found to contain money and articles of value was 73, of which 10 were returned to the country in which they originated; 33 of those returned to the writers in New Brunswick contained money to the amount of $158.30, and 20 contained Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and other valuable enclosures, representing a nominal value of $3,617.83.

The Money Order system was introduced by this Department on the 1st November 1863, and has up to the present time been conducted most successfully, and I believe gives general satisfaction to the public. Although it has added considerably to the expenditure of the Department for the past year, and somewhat more than will be required in future, yet I think in a very few years it will become nearly, if not altogether, self-sustaining. The number of Orders issued during the year was 2,925, for the amount, in the aggregate, of $136,042.72, and the commission accruing to the Revenue amounted to $721.50.

Since the termination of the Fiscal Year arrangements have been completed with the Imperial Post Office Authorities, and with Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, for the exchange of Money Orders, to commence on the 1st April next, which I trust will be found to add to the advantages now enjoyed by the people of the Province, and without any material addition to the expenses of the Department. The annexed statement shows the amount of Commission to be charged thereon, as agreed upon between the Colonial and the Imperial Authorities, viz:—

ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM

Not exceeding £2, ...	25 cents.
Over £2 and not exceeding £5, ...	50 "
Over £5 and not exceeding £7, ...	75 "
Over £7 and not exceeding £10, ...	1 00

ORDERS ON CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, AND P. E. ISLAND

Not exceeding £5, ...	25 cents.
Over £5 and not exceeding £10, ...	50 "

All Orders on the above places are drawn payable in Sterling.

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following Returns.

REPORT No. 1,

THE HON. JAMES STEADMAN, POSTMASTER GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
For the Year ended 31st October, 1864.

INCOME.	No. of Report.	Amount.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Report.	Amount.	Amount.
To Balance due 31st October, 1863,...		$2,542 06½		By Amount paid for—			
Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st October, 1863,.....		215 80		Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c.,	11	$18,211 15	
			$2,757 86½	Salaries to Way Office Keepers,.....	12	3,036 83	
				Commission on Postage Stamps sold,	13	1,837 02½	
							$23,085 00½
To Amount of—							
Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,.....	4	$14,548 39		Conveyance of Mails,.....	14	$35,115 48	
				Gratuities on Ship Letters,.....	15	1,201 45	
							36,316 93
Way Letter Postage collected at the several Post Offices,.....	5	1,637 13½		Travelling Expenses,.....	16	... ...	554 94
Ship Letter Postage,.....	6	1,182 48		Packet Postage to Great Britain,....	17	... ...	5,535 00
Postage collected on British Correspondence,.....	7	1,603 99		Blank Forms, Printing, &c.....	18	$2,404 27	
				Advertising and Telegraphing, ...	19	804 01	
Postage Stamps sold,.....	8	32,216 83					3,208 28
Errors to debit of Postmasters,.....		26 86½		Tradesmen's Bills,.....	20	... ...	1,060 17
				Fuel and Light,.....	21	... ...	417 55
		$51,215 69		Rents and Taxes,.....	22	... ...	1,126 00
Deduct amount of Returned, Refused,				Mail Bags, &c.....	23	... ...	333 45
Redirected, and Missent Letters,....	9	1,169 19		Miscellaneous Expenses,.....	24	... ...	315 71
			50,046 50				
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,	10	... ...	23,138 34	By Amount of Errors to the credit of Postmasters,.....		... ...	21 08
				By Amount of Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,.....		... ...	216 11
				By Balance due 31st October, 1864,...		... ...	3,752 48
			$75,942 70½				$75,942 70½

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 2,

STATEMENT of the Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the Year ended 31st October 1864, shewing the amount required in aid from the Provincial Revenue.

INCOME.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.
To Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st October, 1863,	... ...	$215 80	By Amount of—		
To Amount of—			Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c.	$18,211 15	
Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,	$14,548 39		Salaries to Way Office Keepers,	3,036 83	
Way Letter Postage,	1,637 13½		Commission on Postage Stamps sold,	1,837 02½	
Ship Letter Postage,	1,182 48				$23,085 00½
Postage Stamps sold,	32,216 83		Conveyance of Mails,	$35,115 48	
Postage on British Correspondence,	1,603 99		Gratuities on Ship Letters,	1,201 45	
Errors to debit of Postmasters,	26 86½				36,316 93
	$51,215 69		Packet Postage to Great Britain,	... ...	5,535 00
Deduct Refused, Returned, Redirected, and Missent Letters,	1,169 19		Travelling Expenses,	... ...	554 94
		50,046 50	Tradesmen's Bills,	... ...	1,060 17
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,	... ...	1,138 34	Blank Forms and Printing,	$2,404 27	
			Advertising and Telegraphing,	804 01	
					3,208 28
			Fuel and Light,	... ...	417 55
			Rents and Taxes,	... ...	1,126 00
			Mail Bags, &c.	... ...	333 45
			Miscellaneous Expenses,	... ...	315 71
			Errors to credit of Postmasters,	... ...	21 08
To Balance required in aid from Provincial Revenue,	... ...	20,789 58	Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,	... ...	216 11
		$72,190 22½			$72,190 22½

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 3.

POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT CURRENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER 1864.

PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
To Postage Stamps on hand at the Post Office Department, 31st October 1863,	$61,798 00	By Postage Stamps sold during the Year,	$32,216 83
To Postage Stamps on hand at the several Post Offices, 31st October 1863, ...	5,947 59½	By Postage Stamps remaining in hands of Postmasters on 31st October 1864, ...	6,792 26½
To Postage Stamps received from American Bank Note Company, ...	102,000 00	By Postage Stamps remaining on hand at the Post Office Department, on 31st October 1864, ...	130,736 50
	$169,745 59½		$169,745 59½

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 4,

Shewing the Amount of INLAND POSTAGE collected at the several Post Offices during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover,	$ 68 68
Baie Verte,	99 05
Bathurst,	278 20½
Bend,	190 07
Buctouche,	75 19
Campbellton,	49 68
Campo Bello,	14 31
Canterbury,	69 05
Caraquet,	29 59½
Carleton,	221 48
Chatham,	545 10½
Dalhousie,	123 40½
Dorchester,	371 65½
Edmundston,	65 79
Fredericton,	4575 95
Gagetown,	149 04
Grand Falls,	158 77
Grand Manan,	33 10
Harvey,	61 32½
Hillsborough,	171 03
Kingston,	72 16½
Memramcook,	41 92
Milltown,	27 17
Mouth of Nerepis,	113 39½
Newcastle,	289 74½
Oromocto,	213 05
Ossekeag,	89 29
Richibucto,	311 93
Sackville,	356 70
Salisbury,	110 75½
Shediac,	183 65½
Sheffield,	78 50½
Springfield,	31 07
Saint Andrews,	294 54½
Saint George,	291 89
Saint John,	3469 78½
Saint Martins,	63 34½
Saint Stephen,	169 86
Sussex Vale,	272 76½
Upham Vale,	26 39
Upper Mills,	6 16
Woodstock,	683 82
	$ 14,548 39

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 5,

Shewing the Amount of WAY AND DROP LETTER POSTAGE collected at the several Post Offices during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover,	$10 63
Baie Verte,	8 53
Bathurst,	30 32
Bend,	2 07
Buctouche,	13 44
Campbellton,	2 13
Campo Bello,	0 09
Canterbury,	0 93
Caraquet,	7 30
Carleton,	3 06
Chatham,	79 49
Dalhousie,	22 67
Dorchester,	1 30
Edmundston,	4 87
Fredericton,	439 38
Gagetown,	44 70
Grand Falls,	4 45
Grand Manan,	2 30
Harvey,	25 22
Hillsborough,	17 63
Kingston,	4 54
Memramcook,	0 80
Milltown,	0 12
Mouth of Nerepis,	2 83
Newcastle,	53 70
Oromocto,	21 41
Ossekeag,	5 94
Richibucto,	23 84
Sackville,	2 52
Salisbury,	5 98
Shediac,	9 98
Sheffield,	6 94
Springfield,	1 16
Saint Andrews,	18 55
Saint George,	17 74
Saint John,	488 12
Saint Martins,	5 25
Saint Stephen,	15 42
Sussex Vale,	46 23
Upham Vale,	2 58
Upper Mills,	0 00
Woodstock,	182 97½
	$1,637 13½

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 6,

Shewing the amount of SHIP LETTER POSTAGE collected at the undermentioned Post Offices during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bathurst,	$0 00
Bend,	0 00
Campbellton,	0 00
Campo Bello,	0 00
Caraquet,	0 00
Carleton,	0 00
Chatham,	3 05
Dalhousie,	0 00
Dorchester,	0 00
Grand Manan,	0 00
Harvey,	0 00
Hillsborough,	0 00
Newcastle,	0 00
Richibucto,	0 00
Sackville,	0 00
Shediac,	0 00
Saint Andrews,	33 05
Saint George,	0 00
Saint John,	1,146 38
Saint Stephen,	0 00
	$1,182 48

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 7,

Shewing the amount of POSTAGE collected at the undermentioned Post Offices on Unpaid Correspondence received from, and Paid Correspondence sent to, the United Kingdom, Bermuda, and Newfoundland, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Unpaid Received.	Paid Sent.	Total Received and Sent.
Chatham,	$0 73	$0 00	$0 73
Dalhousie,	0 25	0 00	0 25
Edmundston,	0 00	0 00	0 00
Fredericton,	190 81½	306 82	497 63½
Newcastle,	0 25	0 00	0 25
Sackville,	0 00	0 00	0 00
Saint John,	834 88	264 39	1,099 27
Saint Stephen,	5 85½	0 00	5 85½
	$1,032 78	$571 21	$1,603 99

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 8,

Shewing the amount of POSTAGE STAMPS sold by Postmasters, and the Way Office Keepers subordinate to them, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount sold by Postmasters.	Amount sold by W.O. Keepers.	Total Amount sold.
Andover,	$189 05	0 00	$189 05
Baie Verte,	49 50½	$71 79	121 29½
Bathurst,	300 54½	308 25	608 79½
Bend,	849 00½	34 40	883 40½
Buctouche,	195 00	0 00	195 00
Campbellton,	156 61	9 79½	166 40½
Campo Bello,	80 75	0 00	80 75
Canterbury,	44 60	72 70	117 30
Caraquet,	51 73	0 00	51 73
Carleton,	565 57	0 00	565 57
Chatham,	1,094 02½	287 97½	1,382 00
Dalhousie,	240 00	0 00	240 00
Dorchester,	228 54	50 81	279 35
Edmundston,	143 00	0 00	143 00
Fredericton,	2,577 30½	295 47	2,872 77½
Gagetown,	188 26	326 24½	514 50½
Grand Falls,	162 31	0 00	162 31
Grand Manan,	42 15	9 93	52 08
Harvey,	96 63	41 60	138 23
Hillsborough,	261 15	338 43	599 58
Kingston,	105 00	17 70½	122 70½
Memramcook,	68 80	10 37½	79 17½
Milltown,	69 90	0 00	69 90
Mouth of Nerepis,	32 93½	115 06½	148 00
Newcastle,	710 64	0 00	710 64
Oromocto,	151 56	86 25	237 61
Ossekeag,	90 34½	99 62½	189 97
Richibucto,	559 04½	6 05	565 09½
Sackville,	423 50	0 00	423 50
Salisbury,	180 70	11 87½	192 57½
Shediac,	428 55	453 54½	882 09½
Sheffield,	53 73	96 70	150 43
Springfield,	57 13	20 52½	77 65½
Saint Andrews,	915 15	9 87½	955 02½
Saint George,	535 72	90 08	625 80
Saint John,	13,609 38½	823 80½	14,433 19
Saint Martins,	164 20	16 43	180 63
Saint Stephen,	640 24½	22 93	663 17½
Sussex Vale,	174 92½	476 57½	651 50
Upham Vale,	25 80	0 00	25 80
Upper Mills,	21 65	0 00	21 65
Woodstock,	761 66½	331 71¼	1,093 38
Agent at Fredericton,	384 00	0 00	384 00
	$27,680 31	$4,536 52	$32,216 83

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 9,

Shewing the amount of POSTAGE on Refused, Redirected, and Missent Letters, claimed by Postmasters during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Andover,	$6 95
Baie Verte,	5 71
Bathurst,	22 59
Bend,	14 59
Buctouche,	5 89
Campbellton,	4 09
Campo Bello,	0 39
Canterbury,	6 08
Caraquet,	0 89
Carleton,	15 92½
Chatham,	130 33½
Dalhousie,	7 04
Dorchester,	13 10
Edmundston,	9 32
Fredericton,	334 16½
Gagetown,	28 13
Grand Falls,	5 62
Grand Manan,	4 33
Harvey,	8 09
Hillsborough,	11 38
Kingston,	6 20
Memramcook,	4 79
Milltown,	4 63
Mouth of Nerepis,	5 39½
Newcastle,	20 96
Oromocto,	17 77½
Ossekeag,	7 49
Richibucto,	14 30
Sackville,	18 23½
Salisbury,	6 63
Shediac,	14 45
Sheffield,	6 72
Springfield,	7 77
Saint Andrews,	34 64
Saint George,	12 77
Saint John,	260 46½
Saint Martins,	5 82
Saint Stephen,	25 11½
Sussex Vale,	25 00
Upham Vale,	0 52
Upper Mills,	0 53
Woodstock,	34 37
	$1,169 19

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1864.

PARTICULARS OF RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.
Warrant No. 43 on Treasury, to meet current expenses, ...	$1,000 00
Do. 72 do. do. do. ...	4,500 00
Do. 221 do. do. do. ...	5,500 00
Do. 330 do. do. do. ...	5,500 00
Do. 399 do. do. do. ...	5,500 00
Amount received from Board of Works, 4 years rent of Office,	400 00
Do. for Commission on Money Orders, ...	721 50
Do. for 86 condemned Mail Bags, ...	8 60
Money found in Unclaimed Dead Letters, addressed—	
"R. Craise," containing Two dollars, ...	2 00
"R. Conway," do. Two dollars, ...	2 00
"Thos. M'Carthy," do. One dollar, ...	1 00
"Ira Would," do. Two dollars U. S. Currency,	1 25
"S. S. Richardson," do. Three dollars & 40 cts. do.	1 94
"Patrick Kelly," do. Five cent silver coin, ...	0 05
	$23,138 34

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 11,

Of all CHARGES FOR SALARIES to Postmasters, Clerks, &c., shewing in each case the name of the person employed, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	NAME OF OFFICER.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.
Post Office Department,	James Hale,	Secretary,	$ 1,000 00
	William Paisley,	Accountant,	800 00
	W. H. Smithson,	Clerk,	640 00
	Geo. Fred. Fisher,	Do.	350 00
	H. S. Estey,	Temporary Clerk,	64 00
	Peter Markey,	Messenger,	140 00
Andover,	William Beveridge,	Postmaster,	90 00
Baie Verte,	James Sutherland,	Do.	70 00
Bathurst,	Helen Waitt,	Postmistress,	280 00
Bend,	J. Crandall,	Postmaster,	400 00
Buctouche,	C. J. Smith,	Do.	100 00
Campbellton,	A. M'Kendrick,	Do.	180 00
Campo Bello,	Louisa Moses,	Postmistress,	50 00
Canterbury,	C. E. Grosvenor,	Postmaster,	80 00
Caraquet,	Juste Hache,	Do.	60 00
Carleton,	James R. Reed,	Do.	100 00
Chatham,	James Caie,	Do.	640 00
	Isabella Caie,	Assistant,	140 00
Dalhousie,	J. H. LaBillois,	Postmaster,	240 00
Dorchester,	C. B. Godfrey,	Do.	200 00
Edmundston,	J. T. Hodgson,	Do.	120 00
Fredericton,	A. S. Phair,	Do.	1,200 00
	H. J. Thorne,	Assistant,	700 00
Gagetown,	W. F. Bonnell,	Postmaster,	220 00
Grand Falls,	William Clifford,	Do.	100 00
Grand Manan,	J. Lakeman,	Do.	60 00
Harvey,	J. M. Stevens,	Do.	140 00
Hillsborough,	R. E. Steeves,	Do.	300 00
Kingston,	Samuel Foster,	Do.	100 00
Memramcook,	S. C. Charters,	Do.	65 00
Milltown,	George Hiltz,	Do.	80 00
Mouth of Nerepis,	J. M. Nase,	Do.	80 00
Newcastle,	James Johnston,	Do.	340 00
Oromocto,	J. R. M'Pherson,	Do.	180 00
Ossekeag,	Geo. Flewelling,	Do.	160 00
Richibucto,	S. B. Hetherington,	Do.	280 00
Sackville,	C. Milner,	Do.	660 00
Salisbury,	J. S. Trites,	Do.	150 00
Shediac,	T. B. Hanington,	Do.	200 00
Sheffield,	W. C. Burpee,	Do.	80 00
Springfield,	Malcom King,	Do.	62 00
Saint Andrews,	G. F. Campbell,	Do.	700 00
Saint George,	Gideon Knight,	Do.	280 00
Saint John,	John Howe,	Do.	1,600 00
	H. C. Frink,	1st Clerk,	700 00
	Thos. B. Allan,	2nd do.	700 00
	J. F. M'Guirk,	3rd do. to 30th Nov. 1863,	32 60
	James Woodrow,	3rd do.	560 00
	M. J. Potter,	4th do.	400 00
	E. Sancton, 5th Clk. from	8th Dec. '63. to 31st Mar. '64,	126 44
	H. Holmes,	5th do. from 12th April,	221 11
	John Leetch,	Office Keeper,	300 00
Saint Martins,	E. Nugent,	Postmaster,	60 00
Saint Stephen,	D. A. Rose,	Do.	500 00
Sussex Vale,	H. M'Monagle,	Do.	300 00
Upham Vale,	Weeden Fowler,	Do.	40 00
Upper Mills,	C. Robinson,	Postmistress,	40 00
Woodstock,	James Grover,	Postmaster,	750 00
			$ 18,211 15

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 12,

STATEMENT of all the WAY OFFICES in the Province of New Brunswick—Shewing Name of Office, Name of Way Office Keeper, County in which situated, Corresponding Post Offices, Number of Mails per week, Amount of Postage collected, Postage Stamps sold, Salary and Commission paid, and the Total Amount of Remuneration, for Year ended 31st October 1864.

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Mails per week.	Postage collected.	Postage Stamps sold.	Salary Paid.	Commis'n on Stamps sold.	Total Remuneration.
Aboushagan Road,	Robert Towse,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	$2 57½	$ ..	$2 24	$ ..	$2 24
Albert Mines,	William Hallet,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	3	19 21½	89 24	10 92	8 92	19 84
Albert Quarries,	George Russell,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	3 74	1 80	4 37	0 18	4 55
Annagance,	Jacob Jodrey,	King's,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	12	7 37	40 50	28 73	4 05	32 78
Armstrong's Brook,	John C. Bent,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	6 46	22 57½	24 63	2 26	26 89
Aroostook,	John Sloat,	Victoria,	Andover and Grand Falls,	6	28 78	..	14 87	..	14 87
Arthurette,	Ed: R. Howard,	Victoria,	Andover,	1	37 69	..	5 76	..	5 76
Baie Verte Road,	John Copp, Jr.,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Sackville,	4	2 31½	..	3 05	..	3 05
Baillie Settlement,	Thos. Robinson,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	1	0 26½	..	2 91	..	2 91
Baker's Creek,	Rod'ck M'Lean,	Victoria,	Edmundston,	1	12 70	..	3 26	..	3 26
Barachois,	Thos. Gallang,	Westmorland,	Shediac,	2	4 09	3 20	4 40	0 32	4 72
Barnesville,	George Barnes,	King's,	Saint John and Upham Vale,	2	6 41	..	4 63	..	4 63
Bartibog,	Patrick Doyle,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	2	7 05	..	4 70	..	4 70
Basswood Ridge,	Margaret Love,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	1	1 55	..	2 15	..	2 15
Bathurst Village,	Murdoch Smith,	Gloucester,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	70 37	220 70	31 03	22 07	53 10
Bay du Vin,	Alex. Williston,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	2	7 17½	..	4 71	..	4 71
Bay Side,	F. W. Bradford,	Charlotte,	Saint Andrews,	2	12 85½	9 87½	5 27	0 99	6 26
Bear Island,	T. H. Huestis,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock.	2	23 08½	..	6 30	..	6 30
Beaver Brook,	W. R. Brewster,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	1 02	0 45	4 10	0 04	4 14
Beaver Harbour,	Leonard Best,	Charlotte,	Saint George,	1	8 91½	..	2 88	..	2 88
Beckaguimec,	W. S. Nevers,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	6 75	20 00	2 66	2 00	4 66
Belledune,	John Chalmers,	Gloucester,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	16 17	..	25 62	..	25 62
Belledune River,	M. Killorin,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	11 52	3 35	25 15	0 33	25 48
Bellisle Bay,	Thomas Lake,	King's,	Kingston,	2	5 15	7 00	4 50	0 70	5 20
Bellevous Village,	Lewis Richard,	Westmorland,	Memramcook,	1	3 50	..	2 94	..	2 94
Big Cove,	Jas. Humphrey,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	1 61	0 35	1 16	0 03	1 19
Black Brook,	Robert Blake,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	2	3 21	3 30	3 32	0 33	3 65
Black River,	M. M'Naughton,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	2	3 75	6 05	8 38	0 60	8 98
Black River Bridge,	Dun. Cameron,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	2	1 80	5 87½	4 16	0 59	4 75
Blackville,	Simon Bean,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	42 63½	..	16 25	..	16 25
Blissfield,	J. DeCantillon,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	16 55	..	13 65	..	13 65
Blissville,	Timothy Colman,	Sunbury,	Oromocto,	2	27 28½	..	6 23	..	6 23
Bloomfield,	Robert Sherard,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	6 02	..	2 60	..	2 60
Bloomfield,	John Leavitt,	King's,	Ossekeag, St. John, Sussex Vale	6	5 25	..	12 52	..	12 52
Bocabec,	Wm. Erskine,	Charlotte,	St. Andrews, St. George, St. John	9	49 26	..	34 92	..	34 92
Boiestown,	Miles M'Millan,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	61 83	..	18 18	..	18 18

REPORT No. 12.—Way Offices in New Brunswick, shewing Name of Office, &c. for Year ended 31st October 1864.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Mails per week.	Postage collected.	Postage Stamps sold.	Salary paid.	Commis'n on Stamps sold.	Total Remuneration.
Botsford Portage.	William Farrow,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Shediac,	2	6 62	$ ..	$3 53	$ ..	$3 53
Boundary Presqu'isle,	John D. Baird,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	6 06	..	2 60	..	2 60
Briggs' Corner,	G. G. King,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	15 97	37 34½	5 60	3 73	9 33
Brookvale,	J. B. Bonnell,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	1	3 08	3 85	2 30	0 38	2 68
Burton,	M. E. A. Burpee,	Sunbury,	Gagetown and Oromocto,	4	8 93	..	8 89	..	8 89
Butternut Ridge,	M. B. Keith,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	18 61½	39 47	3 86	3 95	7 81
Caledonia,	James Reed,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	1	2 53	..	2 25	..	2 25
Cambridge,	W. H. White,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	6 11	12 03	4 60	1 20	5 80
Campbell Settlement,	D. K. Campbell,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	3 57½	2 30	2 35	0 23	2 58
Canning,	C. Estabrooks,	Queen's,	Gagetown and Oromocto,	3	2 56	2 50	6 51	0 25	6 76
Canterbury Station,	R. Robinson,	York,	Canterbury,	3	31 26	51 30	9 92	5 13	15 05
Cape Spear,	John M'Kay,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	1	1 72	..	1 49	..	1 49
Cape Tormentine,	C. Vanbuskirk,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	2	6 63	9 55	4 66	0 95	5 61
Centreville,	Wm. D. Estey,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	15 45	..	3 55	..	3 55
Chamcook,	Alex. Stevenson,	Charlotte,	St. Andrews and St. George,	6	12 88	19 65	13 29	1 96	15 25
Chockfish,	Andrew M'Cew,	Kent,	Buctouche and Richibucto,	6	2 81	..	24 28	..	24 28
Clarendon,	Mary Moran,	Charlotte,	Mouth of Nerepis,	1	5 80	..	2 58	..	2 58
Clifton,	A. J. Seamen,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	2	2 42	11 85	8 69	1 18	9 87
Clifton,	D. P. Wetmore,	King's,	Saint John,	6	5 01	14 41½	5 00	1 44	6 44
Coal Mines,	Andrew Brown,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	3 63	5 27½	4 36	0 53	4 89
Coate's Mills,	John Coates,	Kent,	Buctouche,	1	3 92	..	2 39	..	2 39
Cocaigne,	James Lucas,	Kent,	Buctouche and Shediac,	9	13 53	32 69½	31 36	3 27	34 63
Coldstream,	Sam. Dickinson,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	10 55½	..	3 04	..	5 04
Cole's Island,	David Lawson,	King's,	Gagetown and Sussex Vale,	3	8 08	12 80	6 80	1 28	8 08
Collina,	Jas. M. Gibbon,	King's,	Springfield and Sussex Vale,	2	12 62	..	5 25	..	5 25
Connorsville,	Samuel Perkins,	King's,	Kingston,	2	3 29	3 70	4 32	0 37	4 69
Corn Hill,	Fenwick Coates,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	3 17	2 55	2 31	0 25	2 56
Coverdale,	William Smith,	Albert,	Salisbury and Hillsborough,	4	3 71	..	8 37	..	8 37
Cromwell,	Saml. Cromwell,	King's,	Springfield,	1	3 42	4 50	2 32	0 45	2 77
Cumberland Bay.	A. Branscombe,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	3 85	5 15	4 37	0 51	4 88
Cumberland Point,	William Smith,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	2 91	3 95	4 29	0 39	4 68
Curryville,	John Beaumont,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	1	4 36½	..	2 94	..	2 94
Dawson Settlement,	Isaac Dawson,	Albert,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	6	1 53	..	12 15	..	12 15
Derby,	William Hartt,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	16 76½	25 81½	9 66	2 58	12 24
Deer Island,	John M'Nichol,	Charlotte,	Saint George,	1	14 81	..	3 47	..	3 47
Dipper Harbour,	Joseph Belmore,	Saint John,	Musquash,	1	5 71	..	2 56	..	2 56
Doak Town,	Hiram Freeze,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	22 98	0 75	13 29	0 07	13 36
Doherty's Mills,	Joseph Doherty,	Kent,	Buctouche,	1	7 32	..	2 72	..	2 72
Donegal,	John Lockhart,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	0 98	2 09	0 91	0 21	1 12
Doney's.	Charles Doney,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	5 64½	5 40	2 30	0 54	2 84
Douglas Harbour,	Abner Balmain,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	3 13	10 36½	4 30	1 03	5 33

Douglastown,	R. Hutchison,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Newcastle,	15	49 27½	178 50	34 92	17 85	52 77
Douglas Valley Road,	John Roberts,	Queen's,	Mouth of Nerepis,	1	4 72	..	2 47	..	2 47
Dover,	H. Delesdernier,	Westmorland,	Bend,	1	10 09	..	3 00	..	3 00
Dumfries,	C. W. Tilley,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	6	51 80½	..	17 18	..	17 18
Dundee,	Alex. Lang,	Restigouche,	Dalhousie,	1	3 00	..	2 30	..	2 30
Dunphy,	George Dunphy,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	7 19½	11 20	11 71	1 12	12 83
Edgett's Landing,	Ward Edgett,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	3	5 65	14 50	9 56	1 45	11 01
Eel River,	Wm. Jamieson,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	12 17	..	14 70	..	14 70
Elgin,	Jas. Gifford Sr.,	Albert,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	4	13 28½	16 61½	9 06	1 66	10 72
Emigrant Settlement,	B. Corrigan,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	2	13 95½	..	5 39	..	5 39
English Settlement,	John Wilson,	Queen's,	Gagetown and Sussex Vale,	2	5 28	9 02½	4 52	0 90	5 42
Escuminac,	W. Y. Preston,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	2	4 72	14 30	4 47	1 43	5 90
Fairville,	James Ready,	Saint John,	Saint John,	6	1 94	19 12½	2 73	1 91	4 64
Farmerston,	Wm. E. Estey,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	0 21	..	1 40	..	1 40
Fenwick,	F. Fenwick,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	2 11	..	2 21	..	2 21
Finger Board,	J. D. Baxter,	King's,	Ossekeag, St. John, Sussex Vale	9	18 04	35 01	19 80	3 50	23 30
Flatlands,	A. M'Kenzie,	Restigouche,	Campbellton,	1	8 60½	9 79½	2 86	0 98	3 84
Florenceville,	S. G. Burpee,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	6	59 04	68 92	29 90	6 89	36 79
Forks,	W. B. Corey,	Queen's.	Sussex Vale,	1	1 63	4 78	2 15	0 48	2 63
Fox Creek,	Philip Burk,	Westmorland,	Bend and Memramcook,	6	5 83	5 45½	13 58	0 54	14 12
Fredericton Road,	Jer. O'Sullivan,	Westmorland,	Salisbury,	1	5 05	0 17½	2 52	0 02	2 54
French Lake,	W. B. Clayton,	Sunbury,	Sheffield,	2	3 89	3 55	3 88	0 35	4 23
French Village,	C. J. Stewart,	King's,	Saint John,	1	9 12	..	2 90	..	2 90
Gardner's Creek,	John Wallace,	Saint John,	Saint John,	1	6 19	..	2 60	..	2 60
Gaspereaux,	C. E. Langin,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	15 82	28 84	6 08	2 88	8 96
Geary,	Asa Carr,	Sunbury,	Mouth of Nerepis and Oromocto	2	6 51	..	8 65	..	8 65
Germantown,	W. Fillimore,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	2 79	2 40	4 27	0 24	4 51
Glassville,	Hugh Miller,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	25 37	1 95	4 54	0 19	4 73
Gordonsville,	Moses Crosby,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	3 87½	2 10	1 38	0 21	1 59
Goshen,	Abraham Wright,	Albert,	Sussex Vale,	1	4 01	1 45	2 40	0 14	2 54
Grand Aunce.	F. LeGresley,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	2	7 83	7 82	4 77	0 78	5 55
Grand Falls Portage,	P. Mulherin,	Victoria,	Grand Falls,	1	2 05	..	2 20	..	2 20
Grand River,	Edwin Akerley,	Victoria,	Edmundston and Grand Falls,	6	25 32	..	20 52	..	20 52
Great Shemogue,	J. Avard,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Shediac,	4	9 26	21 00	9 02	2 10	11 12
Greenfield,	Thos. Wakem,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	4 43	4 65	2 44	0 46	2 90
Green River,	T. D. Ryan,	Victoria,	Edmundston and Grand Falls,	6	6 81	..	18 68	..	18 68
Greenwich Hill,	C. E. M'Kiel,	King's,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nerepis,	3	9 73	98 32	6 96	9 83	16 79
Hammond River,	J. A. Fowler,	King's,	Ossekeag and Saint John,	6	11 84	23 65	13 18	2 36	15 54
Hampstead,	J. S. Vanwart,	Queen's,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nerepis,	4	9 75	22 38	8 97	2 24	11 21
Hampton,	John Flewelling,	King's,	Ossekeag,	6	24 91	62 44	14 48	6 24	20 72
Hamtown,	Nath. Smith,	York,	Fredericton,	1	5 70½	..	2 56	..	2 56
Hanwell,	Geo. R. Gallop,	York,	Fredericton,	2	4 62	..	4 46	..	4 46
Hardwicke,	Robert Noble,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	2	1 64	..	4 16	..	4 16
Harewood,	John Hagarty,	Westmorland,	Salisbury,	1	1 58	3 70	1 93	0 37	2 30
Harvey,	Thos. Cockburn,	York,	Fredericton and Saint Stephen,	4	14 47	25 45	9 45	2 54	11 99
Head of Petitcodiac,	H. Humphreys,	Westmorland,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	12	30 40	72 34½	27 03	7 23	34 26
Hillsdale,	Thos. Cassidy,	King's,	Harvey, St. John, Upham Vale,	3	11 91½	..	7 18	..	7 18
Holmesville,	Isaac Broad,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	0 80	..	2 08	..	2 08
Hopewell Cape,	M. B. Palmer,	Albert,	Harvey and Hillsborough,	6	28 98	76 50	25 89	7 65	33 54

REPORT No. 12.—Way Offices in New Brunswick, shewing Name of Office, &c. for Year ended 31st October 1864.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Mails per week.	Postage collected.	Postage Stamps sold.	Salary paid.	Commis'n on Stamps sold.	Total Remuneration.
Hopewell Corner.	Wm. M. Cassidy,	Albert,	Harvey, Hillsboro, Upham Vale,	7	$17 08	$52 24	$26 70	$5 22	$31 92
Hopewell Hill,	Wm. T. Reid,	Albert,	Harvey and Hillsborough,	6	26 75	77 10	25 66	7 71	33 37
Indian Island,	J. B. W. Chaffey,	Charlotte,	Saint Andrews,	1	6 56½	..	2 65	..	2 65
Indiantown,	W. G. Brown,	Saint John,	Saint John,	12	109 07½	602 00	31 90	60 20	95 10
Irish Town,	John Larracey,	Westmorland,	Bend,	1	5 33	..	2 53	..	2 53
Irving Settlement,	W. E. Bishop,	Albert.	Hillsborough,	3	5 74	..	6 57	..	6 57
Jacksonville,	J. Simonson,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	19 89	26 54½	3 98	2 65	6 63
Janeville,	Hugh A. Caie,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	2	2 22	9 65	8 22	0 96	9 18
Jemseg,	N. B. Cottle,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	3 30	10 75	4 33	1 07	5 40
Johnville,	Wm. Boyd,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	13 52½	..	3 35	..	3 35
Jolicure,	R. C. Wry,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Sackville,	4	13 65	..	9 36	..	9 36
Kennebeecasis Bay,	Wm. King,	King's,	Ossekeag and Saint John,	12	21 78½	55 77	30 68	5 58	36 26
Keswick Ridge,	A. M'Keen,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	14 90	..	4 97	..	4 97
Kingsclear,	G. A. Hammond,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	6	23 75	41 30½	14 36	4 13	18 49
Kingston,	H. L. Dwyer,	Kent.	Buctouche, Richibucto, Shediac	18	60 01	275 25	53 99	27 52	81 51
Knowlesville,	J. N. Farley,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	7 44½	..	2 74	..	2 74
Kouchibouguac,	W. S. Caie,	Kent,	Chatham and Richibucto.	12	99 31½	..	42 93	..	42 93
Lakefield,	D. B. Campbell,	King's,	Saint John and Sussex Vale,	2	1 40½	4 57½	4 14	0 46	4 60
Ledge,	Bridget Leary,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephens,	3	10 19	4 26	6 52	0 42	6 94
Lepreaux,	John M'Dermid,	Charlotte,	Saint George and Saint John,	12	108 25½	12 67½	58 82	1 27	60 09
L'Etete,	George Dick, Sr.	Charlotte,	Saint George,	1	10 79	25 50	3 07	2 55	5 62
Lindsay's,	Alex. Lindsay, Jr.	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	4 96	0 45	2 50	0 04	2 54
Little River, Coverdale,	R. J. Colpitts,	Albert,	Salisbury,	1	1 76	..	2 17	..	2 17
Little River, Elgin,	C. Gifford,	Albert,	Salisbury,	1	4 07	0 25	2 40	0 02	2 42
Little River, Sunbury,	M. H. Coburn,	Sunbury,	Sheffield,	1	3 42	5 75	2 34	0 57	2 91
Little Rocher,	C. Richardson,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	6 05	7 95	4 60	0 79	5 39
Little Shemogue,	Thomas Oulton,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	2	15 19½	4 30	5 51	0 43	5 94
Loch Lomond,	Chas. A. Wade,	Saint John,	Saint John and Saint Martins,	4	8 01	..	8 80	..	8 80
Londonderry,	Jas. Douglas,	King's,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	2	3 53½	..	4 36	..	4 36
Long Point,	John Coulter,	King's,	Kingston,	2	1 01	2 70	4 11	0 27	4 38
Long Settlement,	Jas. H. Sproule,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	5 25	..	2 52	..	2 52
Lower Brighton,	T. H. Noble,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	9 85	..	2 97	..	2 97
Lower Canterbury,	M. Lenentine,	York,	Canterbury,	1	2 40	1 90	2 23	0 19	2 42
Lower Cape,	O. C. Calkin,	Albert,	Harvey and Hillsborough,	6	8 27½	10 70	15 82	1 07	16 89
Lower Coverdale,	M. Steeves,	Albert,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	4	6 79½	..	8 68	..	8 68
Lower French Village,	D. M'Kinley,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	6	12 91	..	13 28	..	13 28
Lower Hillsborough,	C. Christopher,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	3	2 32½	18 15	9 23	1 81	11 04
Lower Prince William,	J. G. Vanwart,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	6	17 54	31 68	15 74	3 49	19 23
Lower Queensborough,	G. Chapman,	York,	Fredericton,	1	0 21	0 40	0 71	0 04	0 75
Lower Wakefield,	Stephen Britton,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	3	4 46	..	12 45	..	12 45
Lower Woodstock,	John Reirdon,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	3	8 89	9 10	6 68	0 91	7 59

Ludlow,	John Nelson,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	6 59	..	12 65	..	12 65
Lutes Mountain,	Jeremiah Lutz,	Westmorland,	Bend,	1	5 06	..	2 50	..	2 50
Lynnfield,	John G. Gitchell,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	1	2 38	..	2 23	..	2 23
Maces Bay,	R. V. Hanson,	Charlotte,	Saint George and Saint John.	2	4 70½	..	4 46	..	4 46
Mactaquack,	James Mitchell,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	5 74½	5 10	4 56	0 51	5 07
Madisco,	Rufus C. Cole,	Gloucester,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	33 14½	..	27 31	..	27 31
Magaguadavic,	Solomon Vail,	York,	Fredericton and Saint Stephen,	4	10 69½	..	9 06	..	9 06
Magundy,	James Henry,	York,	Fredericton,	1	8 20½	9 80½	2 82	0 98	3 80
Maple Green,	James Fraser,	Restigouche,	Campbellton and Dalhousie,	6	7 47½	..	12 74	..	12 74
Maquapit Lake.	John Stone,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	1 74	4 70	3 68	0 47	4 15
Mascarene,	A. M'Diarmid,	Charlotte,	Saint George,	1	12 61	..	3 26	..	3 26
Maugerville,	W. H. Bent,	Sunbury,	Oromocto and Sheffield,	6	21 96	28 75	14 19	2 87	17 06
Mechanics' Settlement,	Alex. Moore,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	4 55	10 32½	2 45	1 03	3 48
M'Donald's Corner,	Lewis M'Donald,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	5 54	1 80	4 55	0 18	4 73
M'Donald's Point,	Daniel N. Smith,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	1 70	5 93	4 17	0 59	4 76
M'Kenzie's Corner,	John Y. Hoyt,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	23 76	..	4 36	..	4 36
M'Laughlin Road,	Ira Hicks,	Kent,	Buctouche,	1	9 17	..	2 92	..	2 92
Middle Coverdale,	James Ryan,	Albert,	Hillsborough and Salisbury,	4	3 25	..	8 32	..	8 32
Middle Simonds,	Thomas Boyd,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	6	19 34	19 40	25 93	1 91	27 87
Middleton,	Mary C. Dixon,	Westmorland,	Dorchester,	3	9 67½	14 05	6 96	1 40	8 36
Midgic,	Mariner Hicks,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	3 22	..	2 32	..	2 32
Mill Creek,	N. Beckwith.	Kent,	Buctouche,	1	2 46	..	2 24	..	2 24
Millidgeville,	John G. Tobin,	Saint John,	Saint John,	2	2 09	22 10	2 21	2 21	4 42
Millstream,	John H. Ryan,	King's.	Sussex Vale,	2	17 05	22 70	5 69	2 27	7 96
Mispec,	D. Gallagher,	Saint John,	Saint John,	1	7 53½	..	2 75	..	2 75
Moncton,	M. D. Harris,	Westmorland,	Bend and Salisbury,	12	9 71	28 95	24 96	2 89	27 85
Monument Settlement,	C. J. P. Wetmore,	Carleton,	Woodstock.	1	7 00	0 70	2 69	0 07	2 76
Moore's Mills.	John E. Moore,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephens,	1	3 88	2 59½	2 38	0 26	2 64
Mount Whatley.	A. M'Queen,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Sackville,	4	62 51½	..	14 25	..	14 25
Mouth of Jemseg,	S. R. Huestis,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	3 31	7 76	4 32	0 77	5 09
Mouth of Keswick,	E. Shephard,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	21 99	..	6 19	..	6 19
Mouth of Millstream,	A. Johnston, Jr.,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	6	16 63½	57 98½	13 65	5 80	19 45
Munquart,	M. Giberson,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	18 94	1 25	3 89	0 12	4 01
Murray's Corner,	Pinguey Murray,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte.	2	6 22	11 55	4 62	1 15	5 77
Musquash,	G. C. Carman,	Saint John,	Saint George and Saint John,	12	77 14½	..	57 71	..	57 71
Nackawick.	W. H. Clark,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	2 08	4 70	4 20	0 47	4 67
Narrows,	Henry Todd,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	5 42	8 28	4 53	0 83	5 36
Nashwaak,	Amos P. Dunphy	York,	Fredericton and Newcastle.	4	22 59½	5 99½	14 26	0 60	14 86
Nashwaaksis.	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	3	10 27	9 77½	7 02	0 98	8 00
Nashwaak Village,	John L. Fletcher,	York,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	21 73½	..	14 17	..	14 17
New Bandon,	Wm. Dawson,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	2	10 31	13 67	9 03	1 37	10 40
New Canaan,	Ephraim Thorne,	Queen's,	Sussex Vale,	1	6 86	..	2 68	..	2 68
Newcastle Bridge,	R. P. Yeomans,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	11 10	16 38½	5 10	1 64	6 74
Newcastle Creek,	G. D. Bailey,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	8 81	22 37	4 88	2 24	7 12
New Horton,	Mariner Cannon,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	6 16	0 20	4 61	0 02	4 63
New Ireland,	John Fleming, Jr.	Albert,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	2	3 95	1 65	4 39	0 16	4 55
New Ireland Road,	M. M'Fadden,	Albert,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	2	0 19	0 10	0 75	0 01	0 76
New Jerusalem,	Sam. Mahood,	Queen's,	Gagetown and Mouth of Nerpis,	3	10 71	24 21½	7 06	2 42	9 48
New Mills,	D. M'Alister,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	25 00½	9 52	20 50	0 95	21 45

REPORT No. 12.—Way Offices in New Brunswick, shewing Name of Office, &c. for Year ended 31st October 1864.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Mails per week.	Postage collected.	Postage Stamps sold.	Salary paid.	Commis'n on Stamps sold.	Total Remuneration.
New River,	Jas. M'Nanley,	Charlotte,	Saint George and Saint John,	12	$33 50	$ ..	$51 35	$ ..	$51 35
Neguac,	Geo. E. Letson,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	2	26 33½	4 00	6 62	0 40	7 02
Northampton,	David S. Gibson,	Carleton,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	13 88	5 22½	5 38	0 52	5 90
North Branch,	H. D. Currie,	Sunbury,	Oromocto,	2	12 02	..	4 70	..	4 70
North Esk Boom,	Jas. Hutchison,	Northumberland,	Newcastle,	1	12 35½	..	3 24	..	3 24
Northfield,	George Scott,	Sunbury,	Sheffield,	2	3 46	6 52½	3 84	0 65	4 49
North Head,	Edmund Doggett,	Charlotte,	Grand Manan,	1	7 43	9 93	1 74	0 99	2 73
North Joggins,	J. M'Hafley,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	15 89	..	3 58	..	3 58
North Lake,	Wm. Foster,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	2 38	..	0 88	..	0 88
North Lake,	John Wheaton,	York,	Canterbury,	1	0 84	3 50	2 23	0 35	2 58
North River,	Jeremiah Taylor,	Westmorland,	Salisbury,	1	2 64	..	2 27	..	2 27
North River Platform,	W. H. Best,	Westmorland,	Salisbury,	6	0 70	0 85	4 07	0 08	4 15
Norton,	John Hayes,	King's,	Ossekeag,	2	18 34	2 17½	5 83	0 22	6 05
Oak Bay,	Isaac Garcelon,	Charlotte,	Saint George and Saint Stephen	6	8 12	20 43	18 80	2 04	20 84
Oak Point,	J. L. Flewelling,	King's,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nerepis,	3	13 55	..	7 35	..	7 35
Oak Point,	Jas. Davidson,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	2	10 05	..	5 00	..	5 00
Otnabog,	J. Cameron, Jr.	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	1 69	7 96	4 17	0 79	4 96
Palmerston,	B. Gorman,	Kent,	Chatham and Richibucto,	6	8 84	..	18 88	..	18 88
Passekeag,	W. Denniston,	King's,	Ossekeag,	3	14 54	..	7 45	..	7 45
Peel,	W. B. Harmon,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	14 18	2 00	3 42	0 20	3 62
Pennfield,	Jesse Prescott,	Charlotte,	Saint George,	2	30 17	..	7 00	..	7 00
Perth,	W. Hallett,	Victoria,	Andover, [Oromocto,	1	4 57	..	2 45	..	2 45
Petersville,	T. Malone,	Queen's,	Gagetown, Mouth Nerepis, and	6	35 68½	..	24 06	..	24 06
Petersville Church,	A. Hamilton,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	5 20	10 11	4 51	1 01	5 52
Pisarinco,	Thos. Gilbraith,	Saint John,	Saint John,	1	5 15	0 47	2 51	0 05	2 56
Pleasant Ridge,	Wm. Smart,	Charlotte,	Fredericton and Saint Stephen,	2	1 94	6 82½	4 18	0 68	4 86
Pockmouche,	Jas. Barry,	Gloucester,	Chatham,	2	10 63½	..	5 56	..	5 56
Pockshaw,	P. Reardon,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	2	12 68	..	9 26	..	9 26
Point du Chene,	W. J. Hanington,	Westmorland,	Shediac and Saint John,	12	11 07½	84 00	25 11	8 40	33 51
Point La Nim,	Peter Stewart,	Restigouche,	Dalhousie,	3	6 53½	..	6 64	..	6 64
Point Wolf,	Gideon Vernon,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	14 75	..	5 47	..	5 47
Pollet River,	B. R. Colpitts,	Westmorland,	Salisbury,	1	4 64	2 85	2 36	0 28	2 64
Pomeroy Ridge,	Wm. M'Kenzie,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	1	5 92	..	2 58	..	2 58
Portage River,	Alex. M'Dermid,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	2	0 94	..	4 09	..	4 09
Port Elgin,	John Munro,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Shediac,	4	35 42	22 09	11 53	2 21	13 74
Prince of Wales,	C. H. DeForest,	Saint John,	Saint John,	6	16 61	..	19 66	..	19 66
Prince William,	J. O. Risteen,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	6	14 49½	25 30	13 44	2 53	15 97
Quaco Road.	B. Kirkpatrick,	Saint John,	Saint John and Saint Martins,	4	5 31	..	8 52	..	8 52
Rankin's Mills,	D. R. Thomas,	Carleton,	Canterbury,	1	14 04	16 00	3 39	1 60	4 99
Ratter's Corner,	John Ratter,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	1 56	..	2 15	..	2 15
Red Bank,	M. M'Kendrick,	Northumberland,	Newcastle,	1	13 21½	..	3 32	..	3 32

Renous Bridge,	Wm. O'Brien,	Northumberland,	Fredericton and Newcastle,	4	12 32	..	$13 23	..	$13 23
Richmond,	H. Montgomery,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	6	63 31½	..	18 33	..	18 33
River Charlo,	A. M'Pherson,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	5	20 43½	..	13 54	..	13 54
River De Chute,	Henry Baird,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	6	15 50½	..	25 61	..	25 64
River Louison,	John Currie,	Restigouche,	Bathurst and Dalhousie,	6	17 92½	..	22 78	..	22 78
Rockland,	Harriet Cochran,	Westmorland,	Dorchester,	3	9 84½	36 76	6 98	3 67	10 65
Rockport,	James Maxwell,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	10 35	..	2 24	..	2 24
Rockville,	J. L. Harrison,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	2 90	..	2 28	..	2 28
Rolling Dam,	Henry Styles,	Charlotte,	Fredericton and Saint Stephen,	4	14 92	..	9 49	..	9 49
Round Hill,	Wm. M'Leod,	King's,	Gagetown & Mouth of Nerepis,	4	20 37	16 74½	9 54	1 67	11 21
Royal Road,	Benjamin Edney,	York,	Fredericton,	1	1 48	..	2 14	..	2 14
Roxburgh,	John Kelly,	Albert,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	2	0 80	6 70	4 07	0 67	4 74
Rusagonis,	T. H. Smith,	Sunbury,	Oromocto,	2	7 89	3 55	4 79	0 35	5 14
Saint Bazil,	P. C. Amireaux,	Victoria,	Edmundston and Grand Falls,	6	6 65	..	18 66	..	18 66
Saint Leonards,	W. D. Kearney,	Victoria,	Grand Falls,	1	1 40	..	2 13	..	2 13
Saint Martins,	James Berry,	Saint John,	Saint Martins,	1	0 60	1 07	0 75	0 11	0 86
Saint Patrick,	Richard Dyer,	Charlotte,	Saint Stephen,	1	3 96	..	2 39	..	2 39
Salmon Beach,	R. Buttimer,	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	2	2 48	5 29	8 24	0 53	8 77
Salmon Creek,	Jas. Fowler,	Sunbury,	Sheffield,	2	2 83	2 20	3 77	0 22	3 99
Salmon River,	R. Wright,	Albert,	Harvey,	2	14 70	20 35	5 46	2 03	7 49
Salmon River,	R. B. Patterson,	Saint John,	Saint Martins,	1	7 57	15 36	2 75	1 53	4 28
Salt Springs,	Geo. M'Ewen,	King's,	Saint John and Sussex Vale,	3	11 64	..	7 16	..	7 16
Scotch Town,	John R. Carle,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	1 90	9 32	4 19	0 93	5 12
Second Falls,	Wm. Bowden,	Charlotte,	Saint George,	2	18 72½	24 50	5 87	2 45	8 32
Seeley's Mills,	R. Morrison,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	11 93	..	3 19	..	3 19
Shawville,	Howard Shaw,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	3 75	..	2 37	..	2 37
Shediac Road,	J. Rodgerson,	Westmorland,	Bend,	3	5 93½	..	6 59	..	6 59
Shepody Road,	J. Wallace,	King's,	Harvey and Upham Vale,	2	5 07	..	4 50	..	4 50
Shippigan,	Peter DeGrace,	Gloucester,	Caraquet and Chatham.	3	25 89	82 00	8 55	8 20	16 75
Smith's,	S. Hannigton,	Westmorland,	Buctouche, Richibucto, Shediac	12	20 33	51 50	38 03	5 45	43 48
Smith's Creek,	J. A. M'Naught,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	14 71	18 52½	3 46	1 85	5 31
Smith Town,	David Smith,	King's,	Saint John.	1	5 85½	17 05	2 57	1 70	4 27
Southampton,	T. C. Atherton,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	20 86	22 85	6 08	2 28	8 36
South Branch, Kennebeccasis,	Daniel Godard,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	2 55	2 00	2 25	0 20	2 45
South Branch, Oromocto,	John Mersereau,	Sunbury.	Oromocto,	2	43 07½	..	7 80	..	7 80
South Nelson,	John Kain,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	3	83 61½	..	14 36	..	14 36
Spragues Point,	Young Crandall,	King's,	Springfield,	2	5 77	16 02½	4 07	1 60	5 67
Springfield,	Sarah Bartlett,	York,	Fredericton,	1	2 33½	..	1 23	..	1 23
Spring Hill,	T. B. Dunphy,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	12	36 89	..	29 18	..	29 18
Spruce Lake,	E. Stapleton,	Saint John,	Saint John,	1	5 33½	..	3 52	..	3 52
Stanley,	David Brown,	York,	Fredericton,	1	12 82	29 50	3 28	2 95	6 23
Steeves' Mountain,	John Lutz,	Westmorland,	Bend,	1	1 72	..	2 17	..	2 17
Stony Creek,	John Scott,	Albert,	Hillsborough,	2	0 66	..	1 50	..	1 50
Summer Hill,	James Kerr,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	2 56	9 98	4 35	1 00	5 35
Sussex Corner,	J. B. Calkin,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	6	24 50	104 44½	14 45	10 44	24 89
Sussex Portage,	W. S. Teakles,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	3 06	..	2 30	..	2 30
Syphers' Cove,	Jacob Syphers,	Queen's,	Sheffield,	2	3 56	..	4 34	..	4 34
Tabucintac,	Rod. M'Leod,	Northumberland,	Chatham,	2	15 42½	..	8 53	..	8 53
Taylor Town,	W. A. Garrison,	Sunbury,	Oromocto and Sheffield,	6	10 13	39 74	13 01	3 97	16 98

REPORT No. 12.—Way Offices in New Brunswick, shewing Name of Office, &c. for Year ended 31st October 1864.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Name of W. Office Keeper.	County.	Corresponding Post Offices.	Mails per week.	Postage collected.	Postage Stamps sold.	Salary paid.	Commis'n on Stamps sold.	Total Remuneration.
Taylor Village,	Charles Taylor,	Westmorland,	Memramcook,	1	$1 37	$10 37½	$2 13	$1 01	$3 17
Tay Mills,	Wm. Sanson, Sr.	York,	Fredericton,	1	2 45½	6 12½	2 21	0 61	2 85
Tay Settlement,	Alex. Boyd,	York,	Fredericton,	1	2 61	8 97	2 25	0 90	3 15
Tedish,	George E. Mills,	Westmorland,	Shediac,	2	4 52	3 90	4 45	0 39	4 84
Tennants Cove,	Wm. B. Mills,	King's,	Kingston,	2	1 99	4 25	4 18	0 42	4 60
Ten Mile Creek,	John S. Parker,	Saint John,	Saint John,	1	9 09	..	2 90	..	2 90
The Range,	Robert Snell,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	4 65	8 45½	4 45	0 84	5 29
Thorne Town,	Butler Thorne,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	2 64	2 85½	2 26	0 28	2 54
Tidnish Bridge,	Wm. Davidson,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte,	1	2 74½	3 30	2 27	0 33	2 60
Titusville,	Alex. Simpson,	King's,	Saint John and Sussex Vale,	2	3 19	..	3 43	..	3 43
Tracadie,	James Young,	Gloucester,	Caraquet and Chatham,	3	16 43	..	10 64	..	10 64
Tracey's Mills,	Isaac Adams,	Carleton,	Woodstock.	1	7 91	8 70	2 77	0 87	3 64
Turtle Creek,	Richard Gross,	King's,	Hillsborough and Salisbury.	6	1 61	4 65	12 15	0 46	12 61
Tweedside,	John Rutherford,	York,	Fredericton and St. Stephen,	4	6 98	7 50	8 70	0 75	9 45
Upham,	Thos. P. Jordan,	King's,	Saint John and Upham Vale,	2	7 13	52 67½	4 71	5 27	9 98
Upper Bay du Vin,	Wm. Dickins,	Northumberland,	Chatham and Richibucto,	4	7 33	..	10 72	..	10 72
Upper Buctouche,	Samuel Jerway,	Kent.	Buctouche,	1	0 87	..	2 08	..	2 08
Upper Cape,	Cyrus Raworth,	Westmorland.	Baie Verte,	1	1 40	..	1 35	..	1 35
Upper Caraquet,	Sylvan Cormier,	Gloucester,	Bathurst and Caraquet,	4	2 30	3 72	8 21	0 37	8 58
Upper Caverhill,	George W. Knox,	York,	Fredericton.	1	5 47	..	1 54	..	1 54
Upper Gagetown,	J. A. Curry,	Queens,	Gagetown and Oromocto,	6	16 20	50 97	14 61	5 10	19 71
Upper Haynesville,	W. J. Wiggins,	York,	Fredericton,	1	0 31	..	0 60	..	0 60
Upper Kent,	A. Hawthorne,	Carleton,	Woodstock.	1	6 73	7 25	2 67	0 72	3 39
Upper Keswick,	Jas. E. Smith,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	6 27	14 79½	4 62	1 48	6 10
Upper Loch Lomond,	James Robinson,	Saint John,	Saint John,	2	4 38	..	4 44	..	4 44
Upper Maugerville,	Arch. Shields,	Sunbury,	Oromocto,	3	7 88	14 21	6 78	1 42	8 20
Upper Peel,	W. B. Tompkins,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	7 58	..	2 75	..	2 75
Upper Queensbury,	Albert Atherton,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	17 12	..	5 71	..	5 71
Upper Sackville,	H. N. Kinnear,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	3	31 93	..	9 48	..	9 48
Upper Southampton,	Thos. Akerly,	York,	Fredericton and Woodstock,	2	7 48½	..	4 73	..	4 73
Upper Sussex,	W. S. Stone,	King's,	Salisbury and Sussex Vale,	12	13 71	66 80	25 37	6 68	32 05
Upper Wicklow,	S. H. Estabrooks,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	6	8 12	13 90	24 80	1 39	26 19
Upper Woodstock,	W. H. Sisson,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	9	49 23	88 55	40 91	8 85	49 76
Victoria,	G. R. Boyer,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	6	14 74	37 92½	25 47	3 79	29 26
Ward's Creek Road,	G. H. Wallace,	King's,	Sussex Vale,	1	3 60½	1 97	2 36	0 20	2 56
Washdemoak,	John Colwell,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	1 49	7 99	4 15	0 80	4 95
Waterborough,	Chas. H. Fanjoy,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	2 21	5 21½	4 22	0 52	4 74
Waterville,	J. E. M'Ready,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	16 76	..	3 66	..	3 66
Watson Settlement,	John Watson,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	6 35	..	2 62	..	2 62
Waweig,	John M'Comb,	Charlotte,	Saint George and St. Stephen,	6	2 15	9 25	17 70	0 92	18 62
Webster's Creek,	Alex. Estabrooks,	Victoria,	Edmundston,	1	15 28	..	3 52	..	3 52
Welsford,	Francis Woods,	Queen's	Gagetown, M. Nerepis, St. John,	7	44 04	..	31 15	..	31 15
Westcock,	E. Hutchinson,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	16 79	..	3 67	..	3 67
Westmorland Point,	Thos. E. Oulton,	Westmorland,	Baie Verte and Sackville,	4	29 55½	..	10 95	..	10 95
White's Cove,	Samuel V. White	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	10 05	19 20	5 00	1 92	6 92
Wickham,	G. N. Golding,	Queen's,	Gagetown and Mouth Nerepis,	4	10 45	9 01	8 78	0 90	9 68
Wicklow,	T. H. Esty,	Carleton,	Andover and Woodstock,	6	7 07	18 52½	24 70	1 85	26 55
Wilson's Beach,	R. W. Brown,	Charlotte,	Campo Bello,	1	5 64½	..	2 56	..	2 56
Williamstown,	Thomas Lindsay,	Carleton.	Woodstock,	1	15 49	..	3 54	..	3 54
Windsor,	W. H. Brittain,	Carleton,	Woodstock,	1	1 71	..	1 17	..	1 17
Wood Point,	Simon Outhouse,	Westmorland,	Sackville,	1	19 44½	..	3 93	..	3 93
Young's Cove,	R. Snodgrass,	Queen's,	Gagetown,	2	6 46	11 43	8 65	1 14	9 79
							$3 036 83		

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 13,

Shewing the amounts paid to Postmasters and subordinate Way Office Keepers for Commission on Postage Stamps sold during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

MEMO.—*Postmasters are allowed a Commission of 5 per cent. and Way Office Keepers of 10 per cent.*

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount paid Postmasters.	Amount paid W. O. Keepers.	Total Amount Paid.
Andover, ...	$9 45	$0 00	$9 45
Baie Verte, ...	2 47	7 17½	9 64½
Bathurst, ...	15 01	30 81	45 82
Bend, ...	42 44	3 44	45 88
Buctouche, ...	9 75	0 00	9 75
Campbellton, ...	7 82	0 98	8 80
Campo Bello, ...	4 03½	0 00	4 03½
Canterbury, ...	2 23	7 27	9 50
Caraquet, ...	2 59	0 00	2 59
Carleton, ...	28 26	0 00	28 26
Chatham, ...	54 69½	28 79	83 48½
Dalhousie, ...	12 00	0 00	12 00
Dorchester, ...	11 42	5 07½	16 49½
Edmundston, ...	7 15	0 00	7 15
Fredericton, ...	128 84	29 54	158 38
Gagetown, ...	9 41	32 61½	42 02½
Grand Falls, ...	8 10	0 00	8 10
Grand Manan, ...	2 10	0 99	3 09
Harvey, ...	4 83	4 13	8 96
Hillsborough, ...	13 06	33 84	46 90
Kingston, ...	5 24½	1 76	7 00½
Memramcook, ...	3 42½	1 03½	4 46
Milltown, ...	3 48	0 00	3 48
Mouth of Nerepis, ...	1 63½	11 49	13 12½
Newcastle, ...	35 52	0 00	35 52
Oromocto, ...	7 57	8 61	16 18
Ossekeag, ...	4 51	9 95	14 46
Richibucto, ...	27 94	0 60	28 54
Sackville, ...	21 16	0 00	21 16
Salisbury, ...	9 02	1 17	10 19
Shediac, ...	21 42	45 33½	66 75½
Sheffield, ...	2 68	9 65½	12 33½
Springfield, ...	2 85	2 05	4 90
Saint Andrews, ...	45 75	0 98	46 73
Saint George, ...	26 78	9 00	35 78
Saint John, ...	680 45	82 37	762 82
Saint Martins, ...	8 21	1 63½	9 84½
Saint Stephen, ...	31 99	2 27	34 26
Sussex Vale, ...	8 74	47 65	56 39
Upham Vale, ...	1 27	0 00	1 27
Upper Mills, ...	1 07	0 00	1 07
Woodstock, ...	38 08	33 15½	71 23½
Agent at Fredericton, ...	19 20	0 00	19 20
	$1,383 65½	$453 37	$1,837 02½

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.* JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 14,

Shewing in detail all *Payments* made and Charges incurred for Transportation of Mails, including Ferriages, for Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	No. Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
FROM	TO				
Andover,	Fort Fairfield,	William Everett, Jun.	2	1 year,	$ 89 72
Andover,	Tobique,	James Bishop,	1	1 year,	120 00
Annagance Railway Station,	Elgin,	William Barchard,	2	9 months,	44 36
Annagance Railway Station,	Elgin,	George Killam,	2	3 months,	14 62
Bathurst,	Caraquet and Shippigan,	John Salter, Jun.	2 & 1	6 months,	124 00
Bathurst,	Caraquet and Shippigan,	John Salter, Jun.	2 & 1	6 months,	150 00
Bay du Vin,	Preston's Point,	Robert Noble,	1	1 year,	38 88
Belleisle Bay,	Long Point,	John Coulter,	2	1 year,	12 00
Belleisle Bay,	Tennant's Cove,	John Toole,	2	1 year,	59 96
Bend Railway Station,	Amherst,	P. & D. King,	6	1 year,	1,290 00
Bend Post Office,	Irish Town,	W. Larracey,	1	1 year,	30 00
Bend Post Office,	Lutes Mountain,	M. Horsman,	1	1 year,	30 00
Black River,	Hardwicke,	W. M'Naughton,	1	1 year,	89 80
Bloomfield,	Railway Station,	P. Fairweather,	2	1 year,	15 00
Buctouche,	M'Laughlin Road,	A. M'Intyre,	1	1 year,	70 00
Campbellton,	Flatlands,	B. Thompson,	1	1 year,	72 00
Campo Bello,	Wilson's Beach,	James Brown,	1	1 year,	40 00
Canterbury,	Canterbury Station,	Joseph Scott,	3	1 year,	115 00
Canterbury,	Rankin's Mills,	Joseph Scott,	1	1 year,	50 00
Canterbury Station,	North Lake,	S. Cropley,	1	6 months,	49 73
Chatham,	Black Brook,	A. Marshall,	2	1 year,	79 48
Chatham,	Shippigan,	Thomas Barry,	2	3 months,	100 00
Chatham,	Shippigan,	Thomas Barry,	2	9 months,	360 00
Chatham,	South Nelson,	W. M. Kelly,	3	1 year,	99 92
Clifton,	Kennebeccassis,	P. D. Wetmore,	6	4½ months,	5 62
Coal Mines,	Young's Cove,	A. Branscombe,	2	4½ months,	50 98
Cole's Island,	Brook Vale,	D. Lawson,	1	1 year,	32 00
Dalhousie,	Dundee,	S. M'Grigor,	1	1 year,	51 96
Dorchester,	North Joggins,	W. M'Haffey,	1	1 month,	6 74
Dorchester,	Rockland,	R. A. Chapman,	3	1 year,	50 00
Edmundston,	Saint Francis,	John Emerson,	1	1 year,	136 00
Four Corners,	Point Midgic,	Silas Dobson,	1	1 year,	40 00

REPORT No. 14.—Detail of all Payments made and Charges incurred for Mail Transportation, &c.—*Continued.*

ROUTE. FROM	ROUTE. TO	Name of Contractor.	No. Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
Fox Creek,	Dover,	Anthony Burke,	1	6 months,	$ 12 93
Fredericton,	Fredericton Letter Boxes,	William Seymour,	12	1 year,	20 00
Fredericton,	Chatham,	Robert Orr,	2	7 m. & 6 days,	240 00
Fredericton,	Newcastle,	Robert Orr,	2	4 m. & 24 days,	681 96
Fredericton,	Stanley,	Benjamin Smith,	1	1 year,	198 00
Fredericton,	Saint John,	G. R. Atherton,	6	1 year,	1,900 00
Fredericton,	Saint John,	G. R. Atherton,	3	Winter season,	60 00
Fredericton,	Saint John,	C. L. Hartt,	3	Winter season,	60 00
Fredericton,	Saint Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	2	1 year,	781 24
Fredericton,	Woodstock,	J. R. Tupper,	6	1 year,	1,872 00
Fredericton,	Woodstock, (east route,)	H. Doherty, Jun.	1	1 year,	370 00
Gagetown,	Coles Island,	W. E. Ferris,	2	1 year,	234 00
Gagetown,	Gaspereaux,	C. J. Burpee,	2	3 months,	87 10
Gagetown,	Mouth of Nerepis,	Charles Brooks,	2	3 months,	99 25
Gagetown,	Mouth of Nerepis,	W. H. Beattie,	2	9 months,	285 00
Gagetown,	Nerepis,	John Beattie,	2	1 year,	253 80
Grand Falls,	Edmundston,	John Hartt,	3	5 months,	251 58
Grand Falls,	Edmundston,	William Hartt,	3	7 months,	331 92
Hammond River,	Railway Station,	J. A. Fowler,	3	1 year,	20 00
Hampstead,	Wickham,	J. H. Dougan,	2	1 year,	31 00
Harvey,	Albert Quarries,	J. R. Stevens,	2	1 year,	37 68
Harvey,	Point Wolf,	J. R. Stevens,	2	5 months,	50 00
Harvey,	Point Wolf,	C. Reid,	2	7 months,	85 17
Head of Petitcodiac R. Station,	Forks,	Lewis Keith,	1	1 year,	86 00
Head of Petitcodiac Way Office,	Railway Station,	H. Humphreys,	6	1 year,	60 00
Hillsborough,	Albert Mines and Curryville,	W. M. Hughes,	2 & 1	1 year,	110 00
Hillsborough,	Caledonia and Irving Settlement,	W. D. Bazley,	1 & 3	1 year,	112 00
Kingsclear,	Lower Queensborough,	G. Chapman,	1	3 months,	3 50
Kingsclear,	Lower Queensborough,	Nelson A. Cliff,	1	3 months,	3 42
Kingston,	Lyon's Point,	J. T. Appleby,	1	1 year,	80 00
Kingston,	Nine Mile Station and Springfield,	J. T. Pitt,	6 & 2	1 year,	260 00
Lepreau,	Mace's Bay,	Robert Hope,	1	1 year,	18 00
Mactaquack,	Upper Hayneville,	W. J. Wiggins,	1	6 months,	24 86
Memramcook,	Dover,	P. Bourgois,	1	1 year,	60 00
Millstream,	Head of Millstream,	C. R. Parlee,	1	1 year,	48 00
Moncton Way Office,	Railway Station,	M. D. Harris,	12	1 year,	20 80
Moncton Way Office,	Steeves' Mountain,	Richard Lutz,	1	1 year,	14 00
Munquart,	Johnville,	William Boyd,	1	1 year,	24 00
Murray's Corner,	Baie Verte,	Daniel Boyce,	2	1 year,	72 00
Musquash,	Dipper Harbour,	James Havey,	1	1 year,	52 00
M'Donald's Point,	Big Cove,	A. P. Bulyea,	1	6 months,	23 87
Newcastle,	Campbellton,	W. M. Kelly,	3	1 year,	1,798 00
Newcastle,	Red Bank,	P. Russell,	1	1 year,	80 00
Newcastle,	Shediac,	W. M. Kelly,	6	1 year,	2,180 00
New River,	Prescott's Mills,	J. M'Nanley,	6	1 year,	59 00
Oromocto,	Gagetown,	C. J. Burpee,	3	1 year,	424 00
Oromocto,	South Branch,	Thomas Lewis,	1	4 m. & 9 days,	32 00
Oromocto,	South Branch,	Thomas Lewis,	2	7 m. & 22 days,	103 11
Ossekeag,	Hampton and Norton,	Samuel Freeze,	6 & 2	1 year,	55 76
Prince William,	Magundy,	B. Teague,	1	1 year,	36 00
Richibucto,	Weldford,	J. Schollick,	1	1 year,	98 00
Richmond Corner,	South Richmond,	Hugh Graham,	1	1 year,	80 00
Richmond Corner,	Watson Settlement,	John Watson,	1	1 year,	36 00
Rolling Dam,	Pleasant Ridge,	William Smart,	1	1 year,	38 00
Sackville,	Cape Tormentine,	G. B. Estabrooks,	2	1 year,	237 80
Sackville,	North Joggins,	W. M'Haffey,	1	1 year,	52 00
Sackville,	Upper Sackville,	Edward Bowes,	3	1 year,	59 40
Salisbury,	Elgin,	W. Leeman, Jur.	1	1 year,	104 00
Salisbury,	Fredericton Road,	D. Murphy,	1	1 m. & 11 days,	2 90
Salisbury,	Harewood,	D. Murphy,	1	10 m. & 20 days,	40 87
Salisbury,	Harvey,	E. S. Steeves,	3	1 year,	220 00
Salisbury,	Hillsborough,	James Ryan,	2	1 year,	199 00
Salt Springs,	Sussex Vale,	George M'Ewen,	1	1 year,	80 00
Shediac,	Baie Verte,	W. Carpenter,	3	1 year,	229 48
Shediac Road,	Railway Station,	J. Rogerson,	1	1 year,	26 00
Sheffield,	Gaspereaux,	C. J. Burpee,	1	3 months,	44 40
Sheffield,	Gaspereaux,	Samuel Taylor,	2	9 months,	336 75
Sheffield,	Little River,	W. C. Burpee,	1	9 months,	28 11
Springfield,	Collins Corner,	J. J. M. Scovil,	1	1 year,	32 00
Springfield,	Cromwell,	S. Cromwell,	1	1 year,	19 60
Springfield,	Railway Station, (Norton,)	E. Kellier,	3	1 year,	100 00
Springfield,	Sprague's Point,	W. C. Davies,	1	4 months,	8 00

REPORT No. 14.—Detail of all Payments made and Charges incurred for Mail Transportation, &c.—*Continued.*

ROUTE. FROM	ROUTE. TO	Name of Contractor.	No. Trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
Springfield,	Sprague's Point,	W. C. Davies,	2	8 months,	$18 62
Spruce Lake,	Pisarinco,	Thomas Dean,	1	1 year,	32 00
Saint Andrews,	Bay Side,	John Simpson,	2	1 year,	60 00
Saint Andrews,	Campo Bello,	Isaac Rice,	2	1 year,	200 00
Saint Andrews,	Grand Manan,	William Gatcomb,	1	1 year,	360 00
Saint George,	Deer Island,	George Dick,	1	1 year,	150 00
Saint George,	Pennfield and Beaver Harbour,	J. Prescott, Jun.	2 & 1	1 year,	77 00
Saint George,	Second Falls,	William Bowden,	2	1 year,	79 00
Saint John,	Calais,	Alexander Boone,	6	1 year, less fines,	3,788 00
Saint John,	Carleton,	William Watters,	12	1 year,	80 00
Saint John,	Digby and Windsor,	James King,	2	1 year,	1,200 00
Saint John,	Harvey,	J. R. Stevens,	1	9 m. & 16 days,	356 08
Saint John,	Harvey,	F. Doherty,	1	2 m. & 15 days,	78 48
Saint John,	Indiantown,	R. M'Laughlin,	12	1 year,	100 00
Saint John,	Millidgeville,	Edward Carvell,	2	6 months,	19 89
Saint John,	Mispec,	F. H. Boyle,	1	1 year,	50 00
Saint John,	Shediac,	E. & N. A. Railway,	6	1 year,	3,240 00
Saint John,	Saint Martins and Salmon River,	A. G. Fownes,	2 & 1	1 year,	314 00
Saint John,	Sussex Vale, *via* Salt Springs,	George M'Ewen,	1	1 year,	240 00
Saint John,	Ten Mile Creek,	William Wallace,	1	1 year,	140 00
Saint Stephen,	Saint James,	Alexander Clendinin,	1	1 year,	140 00
Saint Stephen,	The Ledge,	W. T. Rose,	3	1 year,	50 00
Saint Stephen,	Upper Mills,	W. T. Rose,	3	1 year,	100 00
Sussex Vale,	Butternut Ridge,	A. M'Lean,	1	1 year,	136 00
Sussex Vale,	Cole's Island,	H. D. M'Leod,	1	1 year,	180 00
Sussex Vale,	Elgin,	F. C. Buchanen,	1	1 month,	11 09
Sussex Vale,	Moore's Mills,	F. C. Buchanen,	1	11 months,	91 85
Sussex Vale,	Sussex Corner,	H. M'Monagle,	6	1 year,	60 00
Washademoak,	M'Donald's Point,	A. B. Colwell,	2	1 year,	46 00
Welsford,	Clarendon,	B. J. Ogden,	1	1 year,	51 08
Woodstock,	Grand Falls,	James R. Tupper,	3	1 year, less fine,	1,606 00
Woodstock,	Greenfield,	Robert Hume,	1	1 year,	179 00
Woodstock,	Houlton,	Thomas W. Smith,	6	1 year,	100 00
Woodstock,	Upper Kent,	Robert Hume,	1	6 months,	112 00
Woodstock,	Upper Kent,	Robert Hume,	1	6 months,	137 00
Woodstock,	Upper Woodstock,	Robert Hume,	3	1 year,	29 12
Young's Cove,	Coal Mines,	A. S. Tower,	2	7 m. & 19 days,	61 04
Conveying and taking charge of Mails between Post Office Saint John and Post Office Shediac, per E. & N. A. Railway,		D. W. Turner,	6	1 year, less fines,	407 00
Taking charge at Norton of Springfield Mails, from 1st June 1861,		R. Davidson,		3 years & 5 m.	20 50
					$33,493 78
EXPRESSES.					
Amherst and Sackville to Bend, ...		P. & D. C. King,		$164 20	
Bend to Saint John, ...		E. & N. A. Railway,		360 00	
Bend " Shediac, ...		P. & D. C. King,		10 00	
Chatham, " Campbellton, ...		W. M. Kelly,		630 00	
Halifax, N. S. " Windsor, N. S., ...		R. D. Davis,		20 00	
Saint John, " Fredericton, ...		C. L. Hartt,		32 00	
Saint John, " Fredericton, ...		G. R. Atherton,		160 00	
Truro, N. S., " Amherst, N. S., ...		C. B. Archibald,		100 50	
					$1,476 70
EXTRA SERVICE.					
North Joggins, ...		Rufus Cole,		$40 00	
Conveying Mail from W. O. Annagance to W. O. Sussex Portage, ...		P. J. Cougle,		1 00	
Conveying Mails between P.O. Shediac and W. O. Point DuChene—winter season, 1863-64, ...		W. J. M. Hanington,		20 00	61 00
FERRIAGES.					
Across Kennebeccasis River, season 1856, ...		J. H. Morton,		$60 00	
Across Oromocto River, season 1864, ...		G. R. Atherton,		24 00	84 00
					$35,115 48

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 15,

Shewing the amount paid as GRATUITIES on Ship Letters at the undermentioned Post Offices during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICE.	AMOUNT.
Bathurst, ...	$ 0 00
Bend, ...	0 00
Campbellton, ...	0 00
Campo Bello, ...	0 00
Caraquet, ...	0 00
Carleton, ...	0 00
Chatham, ...	2 72½
Dalhousie, ...	0 00
Dorchester, ...	0 00
Grand Manan, ...	0 00
Harvey, ...	0 00
Hillsborough, ...	0 00
Newcastle, ...	0 00
Richibucto, ...	0 00
Sackville, ...	0 00
Shediac, ...	0 00
Saint Andrews, ...	52 85
Saint George, ...	0 00
Saint John, ...	1,145 82½
Saint Stephen, ...	0 05
	$1,201 45

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 16,

Shewing the amount paid for TRAVELLING EXPENSES during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF OFFICER.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Postmaster General,	Travelling expenses on Post Office business, 1863–4, ...	$ 548 94
P. C. Amireaux,	Travelling expenses to Grand Falls to give evidence in reference to a missing Money Letter,...	6 00
		$ 554 94

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 17,

Shewing the amount of PACKET POSTAGE paid to Great Britain upon the Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	AMOUNT STERLING.	TO THE CREDIT OF NEW RRUNSWICK.	AMOUNT STERLING.
Amount due on Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick,	£1,556 9 6	Amount due on Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick,	£448 12 2¼
Amount due on Correspondence between New Brunswick and other Colonies not passing through the United Kingdom,	40 11 9	Amount due for Dead Letters returned to London, ...	13 12 7
Amount due for Dead Letters returned to New Brunswick, ...	2 19 9	Amount due for Dead Letters returned to Saint Thomas, ...	0 2 3
Balance of Errors, ...	0 1 8	Amount due for Dead Letters returned to Newfoundland,	0 0 8
		Amount of samples of 2 ct. Postage Labels,	0 0 10
		Balance of Errors, ...	0 6 10½
		Balance due the United Kingdom, ...	1,137 7 3¼
	£1,600 2 8		£1,600 2 8

MEMO.—The above Balance due to the United Kingdom amounting to £1,137 7 3¼ Sterling, was paid into the Commissariat Chest at Saint John, to the Credit of the General Post Office, London,—equal in Currency to $5,535 00.

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 18,

Shewing the amount paid for Printing, Blank Forms, Stationery, and Binding, for the use of the Post Office Department, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
Geo. E. Fenety,	Blank Forms and Printing, ...	$ 834 27
Geo. E. Fenety,	Printing Postmaster General's Report for 1863, ...	188 20
D. A. Lugrin,	Stitching and Binding do. do. ...	22 00
James Hogg,	Blank Forms and Printing, ...	601 57
James Hogg,	Blank Forms and Printing for Money Order Branch,	251 50
S. R. Miller,	Stationery, Ruling and Binding, ...	464 83
H. F. Vavasour,	A Saint John Directory, ...	1 50
Francis Beverly,	Binding, &c.	15 50
Geo. E. Fenety,	Envelopes and Printing for Post Office, Fredericton,	16 25
H. F. Vavasour,	Stationery, Wax, &c. do. do.	7 65
John A. Beatty,	Printing Labels for Post Office, Hillsborough, ...	1 00
		$ 2,404 27

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 19,

Shewing the amount paid for ADVERTISING and TELEGRAPHING during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

WHERE PERFORMED.	BY WHOM PERFORMED.		AMOUNT.
Fredericton,	Geo. E. Fenety,	Royal Gazette,	$ 64 37
Fredericton,	James Hogg,	Reporter,	5 20
Fredericton,	C. S. Lugrin,	Colonial Farmer,	5 94
Chatham,	D. P. Howe,	Colonial Times,	22 67
Moncton,	T. R. Robertson,	Westmorland Times,	4 00
Sackville,	Edward Bowes,	Borderer,	4 00
Saint Andrews,	A. W. Smith,	Standard,	7 10
Saint John,	Ellis & Armstrong,	Evening Globe (2 years),	202 80
Saint John,	Barnes & Co.	Religious Intelligencer,	47 84
Saint John,	Barnes & Co.	Church Witness,	13 28
Saint John,	Geo. W. Day,	Morning Telegraph,	40 20
Saint John,	John Livingston,	Do. do.	25 70
Saint John,	R. Woodrow,	Morning Post,	45 85
Saint John,	Willis, Davis & Smith,	Morning News,	31 00
Saint John,	William Elder,	Colonial Presbyterian,	6 00
Saint Stephen,	J. G. Lorimer,	Charlotte Co. Advocate,	11 30
Woodstock,	Samuel Watts,	Carleton Sentinel,	46 50
Saint John,	American Tel. Com.	Telegraphing on P. O. business,	72 34
Fredericton,	Do. do.	do. do.	147 92
			$ 804 01

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 20,

Shewing the amount paid TRADESMEN for Work performed and Articles supplied for the use of the Post Office Department for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
American Bank Note Co.	Engraving and Printing Postage Stamps, ...	$ 527 79
J. H. Venning,	Mail Locks, Office and Rating Stamps, Bag Seals,	129 55
R. Kertson,	Tin Boxes for Postage Stamps, &c. ...	17 10
Thomas Cotter,	Carpenter's work at Post Office, Saint John, ...	60 03
Thomas Campbell,	Plumber's work do. do. ...	23 69
Bowes & Kennedy,	Tinsmith's work do. do. ...	22 38
James Harris,	Stove for use of do. do. ...	20 00
W. H. Olive & Co.	Counter Scale for do. do. ...	8 00
L. H. DeVeber & Son,	Twine, &c. for do. do. ...	45 94
Grindon & Lynch,	Twine for use of do. do. ...	11 97
Philps Brothers,	Wrapping Paper for do. do. ...	11 40
F. A. Cosgrove,	Wax for use of do. do. ...	2 50
George Nixon,	Glass and Putty, for do. do. ...	3 00
William Watters,	Fyle Covers for Mail Slips for do. do. ...	3 00
George Hutchison,	Regulating Clock for Post Office, Saint John, ...	10 00
A. S. Phair,	Iron Safe for use of Post Office, Fredericton, ...	40 00
Geo. C. Hunt, Jr.	Mucilage do. do. do. ...	5 70
James Nesbitt,	Carpenter's work for do. do. ...	2 77
James Caie,	Iron Safe, &c. for use of Post Office, Chatham, ...	20 50
H. M'Monagle,	Desk, &c. for use of Post Office, Sussex Vale, ...	11 68
F. Schohl,	Desk do. do. do. ...	5 00
C. P. Smiler,	Sign Board for do. Gagetown, ...	1 75
Thomas Rutter,	Presses, &c. for use of Post Office Department, ...	74 35
Geo. C. Hunt, Jr.	Mucilage, &c. do. do. do. ...	2 07
		$ 1,060 17

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 21,

Shewing the amount paid for FUEL and LIGHT during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
John Walker,	Coals for use of Post Office at Saint John, ...	$ 77 00
A. Crawford,	Wood do. do. do. ...	74 60
John Miller,	Wood do. do. do. ...	10 55
Saint John Gas Co.	Gas consumed and use of Meter do. ...	230 40
Fredericton Gas Co.	Gas consumed and use of Meter at P. O. Depart'nt,	5 00
Peter Markey,	Cutting wood for use of P. O. Department, ...	20 00
		$ 417 55

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 22,

Shewing amounts paid for RENTS and TAXES during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
J. M. Walker,	Rent of Building occupied as a Post Office at Saint John, ...	$ 800 00
G. F. H. Minchin,	Rent of Building occupied by P. O. Department,	300 00
St. John Water Com'py,	Water Rate Assessment, Post Office, Saint John,	26 00
		$ 1,126 00

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 23,

Shewing the amount paid for MAIL BAGS, &c. during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME.	PARTICULARS.	AMOUNT.
G. & W. Almond,	Mail Bags, Portmanteaus, &c.	$ 332 55
A. M. Hennessy,	Repairing a Mail Pouch, ...	0 90
		$ 333 45

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 24,

Shewing the amount of Miscellaneous PAYMENTS during the Year ended 31st Oct. 1864.

PARTICULARS OF PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
Incidental disbursements at the Post Office Department, ...	$ 38 90
Incidental disbursements at the Post Office, Saint John, ...	34 69
Money refunded to Mrs. George Jones, being the amount found in an unclaimed Dead Letter addressed to George Jones, ...	2 00
Balance of Interest paid to Commercial Bank on Money Order transactions,	240 12
	$ 315 71

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 25,

Shewing the names of Postmasters, Clerks, Assistants, and Letter Carriers, connected with the Post Office Department, New Brunswick, with the name of Office, Date of Appointments, Annual Salary, and Revenue collected by Postmasters, Year ended 31st October 1864.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Am't Salary per annum.	No. of Bags sent.
Post Office Department, ...	James Hale,	Secretary,	Dec. 15, 1857,	... ...	$1,000 00	
Do.	William Paisley,	Accountant,	May 4, 1858,	... ...	800 00	
Do.	W. H. Smithson,	Clerk,	May 1, 1860,	... ...	640 00	
Do.	Geo. F. Fisher,	Do.	... ...	... ...	400 00	
Do.	Peter Markey,	Messenger,	Aug. 4, 1859,	... ...	140 00	
Andover, ...	Wm. B. Beveridge,	Postmaster,	May 25, 1861,	$261 41	100 00	1,793
Baie Verte, ...	James Sutherland,	Do.	Dec. 31, 1857,	223 16½	80 00	656
Bathurst, ...	Helen J. Waitt,	Postmistress,	March 28, 1862,	894 73	280 00	2,931
Bend, ...	Joseph Crandall,	Postmaster,	March 6, 1847,	1,060 95½	400 00	4,700
Buctouche, ...	C. J. Smith,	Do.	Oct. 6, 1856,	277 74	100 00	2,003
Campbellton, ...	A. M'Kendrick,	Do.	Jan. 7, 1861,	214 12½	180 00	686
Campo Bello, ...	Louisa Moses,	Postmistress,	Dec. 5, 1861,	94 76	60 00	156
Canterbury, ...	C. E. Grosvenor,	Postmaster,	May 1, 1860,	181 20	80 00	972
Caraquet, ...	Juste Hache,	Do.	May 23, 1863,	87 73½	60 00	306
Carleton, ...	James R. Reed,	Do.	Nov. 5, 1857,	774 18½	100 00	618
Chatham, ...	James Caie,	Do.	Oct. 7, 1825,	1,880 04	640 00	5,320
Chatham, ...	Isabella Caie,	Assistant,	... ...	... ...	140 00	
Dalhousie, ...	J. A. LaBillois,	Postmaster,	May 23, 1857,	379 28½	240 00	2,392
Dorchester, ...	C. B. Godfrey,	Do.	Nov. 23, 1847,	639 20½	200 00	1,314
Edmundston, ...	J. T. Hodgson,	Do.	July 6, 1847,	204 34	120 00	1,752
Fredericton, ...	A. S. Phair,	Do.	Jan. 9, 1845,	8,051 57½	1,200 00	6,952
Fredericton, ...	H. J. Thorne,	Assistant,	Dec. 1, 1857,	... ...	700 00	
Gagetown, ...	W. F. Bonnell,	Postmaster,	May 9, 1837,	680 11½	240 00	4,607
Grand Falls, ...	Wm. Clifford,	Do.	March 18, 1861,	319 91	100 00	1,104
Grand Manan, ...	Joseph Lakeman,	Do.	July 26, 1853,	83 15	60 00	104
Harvey, ...	J. M. Stevens,	Do.	March 30, 1855,	216 68½	140 00	2,197
Hillsborough, ...	R. E. Steeves,	Do.	July 5, 1852,	776 86	300 00	2,678
Kingston, ...	Samuel Foster,	Do.	Oct. 9, 1845,	193 21	100 00	1,459
Memramcook, ...	S. C. Charters,	Do.	June 2, 1853,	117 10½	80 00	1,152
Milltown, ...	George Hiltz,	Do.	Aug. 9, 1862,	92 56	80 00	312

Report No. 25.—Shewing the names of Postmasters, Clerks, Assistants, and Letter Carriers, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Am't Salary per annum.	No. of Bags sent.
Mouth of Nerepis, ...	J. M. Nase.	Do.	Jan. 9, 1860,	$258 83	$80 00	1,651
Newcastle, ...	James Johnston,	Do.	July 3, 1858,	1,033 37½	340 00	2,844
Oromocto, ...	J. R. M'Pherson,	Do.	May 13, 1843,	454 49½	180 00	178
Ossekeag, ...	Geo. Flewelling,	Do.	Nov. 10, 1859,	277 91	160 00	220
Richibucto, ...	S. B. Hetherington,	Do.	Oct. 6, 1859,	886 56½	300 00	3,341
Sackville, ...	C. Milner,	Do.	July 6, 1837,	764 48½	660 00	3,356
Salisbury, ...	J. S. Trites,	Do.	Nov. 18, 1861,	302 68	150 00	4,638
Shediac, ...	T. B. Hanington,	Do.	May 26, 1859,	1,061 28	200 00	4,518
Sheffield, ...	Wm. C. Burpee,	Do.	July 15, 1863,	229 15½	80 00	1,600
Springfield, ...	Malcolm King,	Do.	Jan. 9, 1860,	102 11½	62 00	540
Saint Andrews, ...	G. F. Campbell,	Do.	Oct. 6, 1829,	1,236 53	700 00	1,728
Saint George, ...	Gideon Knight,	Do.	Oct. 16, 1856,	922 66	280 00	2,964
Saint John, ...	John Howe,	Do.	July 5, 1851,	2,0376 28	1,600 00	15,631
Saint John, ...	H. C. Frink,	1st Clerk,	Oct. 30, 1848,		700 00	
Saint John, ...	T. B. Allan,	2nd do.	Oct. 4, 1852,		700 00	
Saint John, ...	J. Woodrow,	3rd do.	Nov. 1, 1858,		560 00	
Saint John, ...	M. J. Potter,	4th do.	... ...		400 00	
Saint John, ...	H. Holmes,	5th do.	... ...		400 00	
Saint John, ...	John Leetch,	Office Keeper,	July 31, 1859,		300 00	
Saint Martins, ...	E. Nugent,	Postmaster,	Aug. 20, 1860,	243 40½	60 00	397
Saint Stephen, ...	D. A. Rose,	Do.	Sept. 8, 1851,	829 19½	500 00	2,981
Sussex Vale, ...	H. M'Monagle,	Do.	Jan. 26, 1848,	945 49½	300 00	4,924
Upham Vale, ...	W. Fowler,	Do.	Nov. 1, 1854,	54 25	40 00	520
Upper Mills, ...	C. M. Robinson,	Postmistress,	May 21, 1862,	27 28	40 00	156
Woodstock, ...	James Grover,	Postmaster,	Sept. 11, 1849,	1,925 80½	750 00	6,682
Fredericton, ...	Wm. Seymour,	Letter Carrier,	June 1852,	Paid by a fee of 2 cents on each Letter delivered by them.		
Saint John, ...	James Leetch,	Do.				
Saint John, ...	W. Watters,	Do.				
Saint John, ...	R. M'Lauchlan,	Do.				
Fredericton, ...	J. W. Brayley,	Postage Stamp Agent, ...		$384 00		

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

REPORT No. 26,

Record of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts advertised for public competition during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertis'g for Tender	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Date of receival of Tender by P.M.Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Amount per annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
Gagetown and Mouth Nerepis,	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —six miles per hour. To commence Feb. 1, 1864.	1863. Nov. 26.	1864. Jan. 4.	W. H. Beattie,	Gagetown.	1863. Dec. 31	1863. Jan'y 4	1	In accord-	$380 00	Accepted by P.
				J. Hutchison,	Do.	" 24	"	2	ance with	392 00	M. G.
				J. Morrison,	Do.	" 31	"	3	stipulations	398 00	
				W. Cooper,	Do.	" 14	"	4	proposed in	399 90	
				W. E. Farris,	Cambridge.	" 21	"	5	advertise-	410 00	
				I. H. Deveber,	Gagetown.	" 31	"	6	ment.	416 00	
				John Beattie,	Do.	Jan. 1, '64	"	7		410 00	
Kingsclear and Lower Queensbury.	Once per week each way. On foot or in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses, three miles per hour. To commence Feb. 1, 1864.	1863. Dec. 14.	1864. Jan. 4.	N. A. Cliff,	Fredericton,	Jan. 2, '64	1864. Jan'y 4	1		$13 70	Accepted by P.
				J. Mazerall,	Kingsclear,	Dec. 28, '63	"	2		19 00	M. G.
				Chas. Long,	Do.	"	"	3	Do.	20 00	
Sheffield and Gaspereaux.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —five miles per hour. To commence Feb. 1, 1864.	1863. Dec. 14.	1864. Jan. 4.	S. Taylor,	Sheffield,	Dec. 29, '63	1864. Jan'y 4	1		$449 00	Accepted by P.
				J. E. Simmons,	Do.	Jan. 4, '64	"	2		455 50	M. G.
				W. C. Burpee,	Do.	Jan. 1, '64	"	3	Do.	468 75	
				J. M'Gowan,	Do.	Dec. 30, '63	"	4		525 00	
				G. Ferguson,	Do.	Jan. 4, 64	"	5		530 00	
				J. Bridges.	Do.	Dec. 3, 63	"	6		720 00	
Sheffield and Little River.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —five miles per hour. To commence Feb. 1, 1864.	1863. Dec. 14.	1864. Jan. 4.	W. C. Burpee,	Sheffield,	Jan. 1, '64	1864. Jan'y 4	1		$37 50	Accepted by P.
				J. M'Gowen,	Do.	Dec. 30, '63	"	2		39 00	M. G.
				J. E. Simmons,	Do.	Jan. 4, '64	"	3	Do.	47 50	
				S. Taylor,	Do.	Dec. 29, '63	"	4		49 00	
				G. Ferguson,	Do.	Jan. 4, '64	"	5		69 75	

REPORT No. 26.—Record of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts.—*Continued.*

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertis'g for Tender	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering	Residence of person Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Date of receival of Tender by P.M.Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Amount per annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
Grand Falls and Edmundston.	Three times per week each way. Vehicle drawn by two or more horses—six miles per hour. To commence April 1, 1864.	1864. Jan. 22.	1864. Feb. 22.	W. Hartt,	Grand Falls,	Jan. 23, '64	1861. Feb. 22	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	$569 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				J. R. Curran,	Do.	" 22, "	"	2		588 00	
				J. D. Cyr,	St. Leonards,	" 23, "	"	3		595 00	
				Geo. Currier,	Grand Falls,	" 23, "	"	4		599 00	
				W. Beardsley,	Do.	" 23, "	"	5		599 50	
				O. Rainsford,	Do.	" 22, "	"	6		665 50	
				Do.	Do.	Feb. 11, "	"	7		665 50	
				W. Thomson,	Fredericton,	" 23, "	"	8		667 50	
				M. Kirlin,	Grand Falls,	Jan. 23, "	"	9		669 00	
				C. Carpenter,	Woodstock,	Feb. 23, "	"	10		699 00	
				V. Hebert,	Edmundston,	Jan. 22, "	"	11		789 00	
				John Hartt,	Little Falls,	" 22, "	"	12		790 00	
				W. Newcombe	Andover,	" 21, "	"	13		794 00	
				L. F. Jenkins,	St. Leonards,	" 23, "	"	14		795 00	
				H. Amireaux,	Vic. Brook, Me.	" 22, "	"	15		796 00	
				T. D. Ryan,	Saint Bazil,	" 22, "	"	16		870 00	
				M. Hebert,	Little Falls,	" 22, "	"	17		880 00	
				V. Hebert,	Edmundston,	" 20, "	"	18		896 00	
				Geo. Rice,	Little Falls,	" 20, "	"	19		900 00	
				J. Hiervain,	Grand Falls,	" 23, "	"	20		1046 00	
Harvey and Point Wolfe.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —five miles per hour. To commence May 2, 1864.	1864. Jan. 27.	1864. Feb. 27.	E. E. Stevens,	Harvey,	Feb. 22, '64	1861. Feb. 27.	1		$118 00	Bondsmen named in Tender decline entering into Bond for the service with E. E. Stevens. No. 2 accepted by P. M. G.
				C. Reid,	Do.	" 20, "	"	2		146 00	
				R. C. Bray,	Do.	" 19, "	"	3	Do.	150 80	
				J. A. Stevens,	Do.	" 19, "	"	4		160 00	
				S. Stevens,	Do.	" 23, "	"	5		168 00	
				J. R. Stevens,	Do.	" 19, "	"	6		200 00	
				M. Steeves,	Do.	" 22, "	"	7		240 00	
Canterbury Station and North Lake.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —four miles per hour. To commence May 2, 1864.	1864. Mar. 31.	1864. April 15.	S. Cropley,	Canterbury,	April 9, '64	1861. April 15	1		$100 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				S. Cropley,	Do.	" 11, "	"	2		100 00	
				S. Simpson,	Do.	" 11, "	"	3	Do.	115 00	
				J. English, Jr.	Do.	" 8, "	"	4		120 00	

M'Donald's Point and Big Cove.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —five miles per hour. To commence May 2, 1864.	March 31	April 15	W. E. Farris,	Jemseg,	Apr. 11, '64	April 15	1		$44 00	W. E. F. declined to accept contract and A. F. Bulyea's Tender was accepted by P. M. G.
				A. P. Bulyea,	Wickham,	" 11, "	"	2		48 00	
				M. M'Donald,	Do.	" 11, "	"	3	Do.	49 00	
				J. M'Donald,	Do.	" 7, "	"	4		51 80	
				M. M'Donald,	Do.	" 11, "	"	5		51 90	
				D. N. Smith,	Do.	" 8, "	"	6		61 00	
Mactaquack and Upper Caverhill.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —four miles per hour. To commence May 2, 1864.	March 31	April 15	W. J. Wiggins,	Queensbury,	Apr. 12, '64	April 15	1		$50 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				J. H. Cahill,	Hayneville,	" 9, "	"	2		51 75	
				G. Hagerman,	Scotch Settlm't	" 12, "	"	3	Do.	52 00	
				Chas. Yerxa,	Mactaquack,	" 12, "	"	4		52 00	
				F. M. Smith,	Do.	" 13, "	"	5		57 75	
				J. Sloot,	Douglas,	No date.	"	6		156 00	
Saint John and Millidgeville.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —six miles per hour. To commence May 2, 1864.	March 31	April 15	E. Carvill,	Millidgeville,	Apr. 14, '64	April 15	1		$40 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				J. G. Tobin,	Do.	" 11, "	"	2		80 00	
				John Gregg,	Portland,	" 12, "	"	3	Do.	94 20	
				W. G. Brown,	Indiantown,	" 14, "	"	4		99 50	
Fox Creek and Dover.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —four miles per hour. To commence May 2, 1864.	March 31	April 15	Anth. Burke,	Fox Creek,	Apr. 14, '64	April 15	1		$26 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				James Goody,	Moncton,	" 12, "	"	2		30 00	
				J. Bushway,	Fox Creek,	" 12, "	"	3	Do.	58 00	
				J. S. Bushway,	Do.	" 14, "	" 16	4		35 50	This Tender received too late.
Coal Mines and Young's Cove.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —four miles per hour. To commence June 20, 1864.	May 19	June 4	A. Branscombe	Waterborough	No date.	June 4	1		$140 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				Absalom Day,	Young's Cove,	May 13, '64	"	2		145 00	
				A. S. Tower,	Waterborough	June 1, "	"	3	Do.	148 00	
				George Snell,	Do.	May 31, "	"	4		160 00	
				D. M. M'Lean,	Do.	" 27, "	"	5		190 00	
Annagance Railway Station and W. O. Elgin.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —five miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1864.	June 15.	July 9	Geo. Killam,	Elgin,	July 2, '64	July 9	1		$58 49	Accepted by P. M. G.
				J. Robinson,	Do.	" 4, "	"	2		58 91	
				J. S. Beck,	Do.	" 4, "	"	3	Do.	59 59	
				F. Babcock,	Do.	" 4, "	"	4		60 00	
				P. Geldart,	Do.	June 30, "	"	5		68 00	
				Thos. Bell,	Not stated.	" 30, "	"	6		79 00	
				D. M. Steeves,	Elgin,	July 1, "	"	7		79 50	
				M. Blakney,	Do.	June 27, "	"	8		80 00	

REPORT No. 26.—Record of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts.—*Continued.*

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertis'g for Tender	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering	Residence of person Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Date of receival of Tender by P.M.Gen.	No. of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Amount per annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
		1864.	1864.				1861.				
Saint John and Harvey.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —six miles per hour. To commence Aug. 1, 1864.	June 15	July 9,	F. Doherty,	Alma,	No date.	July 9	1	In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	$ 380 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				H. Flemming,	Harvey,	July 5, '61	"	2		500 00	
				R. C. Bray,	Do.	" 4, "	"	3		580 00	
				R. De Bow,	Upham,	June 29, "	"	4		597 10	
				J. R. Steeves,	Harvey,	July 4, "	"	5		690 00	
Gagetown and Mouth Nerepis.	Twice per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —six miles per hour. To commence Nov. 1, 1864,	Aug. 24	Sept. 20.	S. Cameron,	Hampstead,	Sep. 17, '61	Sept. 20	1	Do.	$ 370 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				W. Cooper,	Gagetown,	" 10, "	"	2		379 00	
				J. Hutchison,	Do.	" 17, "	"	3		390 00	
				I. Deveber,	Do.	" 19, "	"	4		390 00	
				E. Cooper,	Do.	" 17, "	"	5		396 00	
				J. Beattie,	Do.	" 17, "	"	6		440 00	
Railway Station, Head of Petitcodiac & Forks, New Canaan.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —five miles per hour. To commence Nov. 1, 1864.	Sept. 13	Oct. 10	J. J. Burnham,	Salisbury,	Oct. 5, '61	Oct. 10	1	Do.	$ 59 50	Accepted by P. M. G.
				A. Humphries,	New Canaan,	" 5, "	"	2		76 00	
				S. Thorne,	Do.	" 3, "	"	3		78 00	
				J. S. Crawford,	Petitcodiac,	" 8, "	"	4		100 00	
Fredericton and W. O. Stanley.	Once per week each way. Vehicle drawn by one or more horses —four miles per hour. To commence Nov. 1, 1864.	Oct. 5	Oct. 22	Nath. Smith,	Hamtown,	Oct. 21, '61	Oct. 22	1	Do.	$ 138 00	Accepted by P. M. G.
				John Reed,	Stanley,	" 18, "	"	2		148 00	
				Rich. Pugh,	Douglas,	" 22, "	"	3		149 50	
				Milne Yerxa,	Do.	" 17, "	"	4		160 00	
				W. W. Long,	Kingsclear,	No date.	"	5		169 50	
				Jas. Shortill,	Douglas,	Oct. 17, "	"	6		175 00	
				Chas. Temple,	Do.	" 18, "	"	7		179 00	
				B. Wheeler,	Fredericton,	" 22, "	"	8		186 00	
				R. M'Elvery,	Douglas,	" 17, "	"	9		187 80	
				J. Burridge,	Do.	" 20, "	"	10		189 10	
				Wm. Russell,	Fredericton,	" 22, "	"	11		197 00	
				Chas. Long,	Do.	No date.	"	12		197 00	
				John Atherton,	Do.	Oct. — "	"	13		200 00	
				Joseph Heron,	Douglas,	" 22, "	"	14		220 00	
				Wm. Grannon,	Do.	" 15, "	"	15		240 00	

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 27,

List of all Post and Way Offices established, shewing the County in which situated, and the name of the person appointed, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Name of Office.	Name of County.	Post or Way Office.	Date of Appointment.	Name of person appointed.
Baie Verte Road,	Westmorland,	Way Office,	May 28, 1864,	John Copp, Jun.
Big Cove,	Queen's,	do	Mar. 31, 1864,	James Humphries,
Botsford Portage,	Westmorland,	do	Jan. 13, 1864,	William Farrow,
Cape Spear,	Westmorland,	do	Jan. 13, 1864,	John M'Kay,
Clifton,	King's,	do	May 28, 1864,	D. P. Wetmore,
Cumberland Point,	Queen's,	do	Aug. 9, 1862,	William Smith,
Donegal,	King's,	do	Mar. 31, 1864,	John Lockhart,
Fairville,	Saint John,	do	July 9, 1864,	Jas. Ready,
Farmerston,	Carleton,	do	Dec. 7, 1864,	Wm. E. Estey,
Foster's Cove,	Victoria,	do	July 9, 1864,	David Roalston,
Gordonsville,	Carleton,	do	Sept. 21, 1863,	Moses Crosby,
Harewood,	Westmorland,	do	Dec. 7, 1864,	John Hagerty,
Millidgeville,	Saint John,	do	Mar. 31, 1864,	John G. Tobin,
New Ireland Road,	Albert,	do	July 9, 1864,	Manus M'Fadden,
North Lake,	York,	do	Mar. 31, 1864,	Wlliam Foster,
North River Platform,	Westmorland,	do	May 28, 1864,	Wm. H. Best,
Rockport,	Westmorland,	do	Jan. 27, 1864,	Jas. Haxwell,
Saint Martins,	Saint John,	do	May 28, 1864,	Jas. Berry,
Springfield,	York,	do	Mar. 31, 1864,	Mrs. S. Bartlett,
Stony Creek,	Albert,	do	May 28, 1864,	John Scott,
Titusville,	King's,	do	Dec. 7, 1864,	Alex. Simpson,
Upper Cape,	Westmorland,	do	Jan. 13, 1864,	C. Rayworth,
Upper Caverhill,	York,	do	Mar. 31, 1864,	George W. Knox,
Upper Hayneville,	York,	do	May 28, 1864,	Wm. J. Wiggins,
Windsor,	Carleton,	do	Mar. 22, 1864,	Wm. H. Brittain,

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

James Hale, *Secretary.*

REPORT No. 28,

Fines imposed and Deductions made from the Pay of Mail Contractors during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.
From	To				
Saint John,	Shediac per Train,	M'Lellan Bros.	Neglect in leaving Mail Portmanteau in Railway Station from 1st to 4th December 1863,	Dec. 5, '63	$10 00
Saint John,	Shediac per Train,	M'Lellan Bros.	Neglect in leaving Mails in Train over night to 9 A. M.	Jan. 13, '64	8 00
Saint John,	Calais,	Alex. Boone,	Neglect in leaving Saint Andrews and Saint George Mails,	Feb. 2, '64	10 00
Saint John,	Calais,	Alex. Boone,	Neglect in not leaving Chamcook W. O. Mail at P. O. Saint George,	Feb. 13, '64	2 00
Woodstock,	Grand Falls,	J. R. Tupper,	Neglect in not leaving and receiving Mail at W. O. Upper Wicklow,	April 19, '64	2 00
Fredericton,	Chatham,	Robert Orr,	Loss of Mail Bag from Ludlow W. O. for Newcastle,	Aug. 18, '64	2 00

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

James Hale, *Secretary.*

REPORT No. 29,

Statement of all existing CONTRACTS *for the Transportation of Mails in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year ended 31st October 1864,—Stating in each case of Contract its date, the name of Contractor, the Routes embraced in the Contract, with the length of each, the mode of Transportation contracted for, and the Price stipulated to be paid by the Department.*

ROUTES. FROM	ROUTES. TO	Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per week.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	No. miles contracted for per annum.
Andover,	Fort Fairfield,	W. Everett, Jun.	7	2	One or more horses,	$ 89 72	April 1, 1857	1,456
Andover,	Tobique,	James Bishop,	24	1	do.	120 00	Nov. 1, 1859	2,496
Annagance, R. S.	Elgin,	George Killam,	11	2	do.	58 49	Aug. 1, 1864	2,288
Bathurst,	Caraquet and Shippigan,	John Salter, Jun.	45 & 25	2 & 1	do.	300 00	June 15, 1863	11,960
Bay du Vin,	Preston's Point,	Robert Noble,	8	1	Horse or otherwise,	38 88	Oct. 1, 1858	832
Belleisle Bay,	Long Point,	John Coulter,	1	2	do.	12 00	July 1, 1856	208
Belleisle Bay,	Tennant's Cove,	John Toole,	10	2	One or more horses,	59 96	May 10, 1861	2,080
Bend R. Station,	Amherst,	P. & D. King,	44	6	Two or more horses,	1,290 00	Nov. 1, 1863	27,456
Bend Post Office,	Irish Town,	W. Larracey,	16	1	One or more horses,	30 00	Nov. 1, 1859	1,664
Bend Post Office,	Lutes' Mountain,	M. Horsman,	16	1	do.	30 00	Nov. 1, 1859	1,664
Black River,	Hardwicke,	W. M'Naughton,	18	1	do.	89 80	April 6, 1853	1,872
Bloomfield,	Railway Station,	P. Fairweather,	¾	2	do.	15 00	Nov. 1, 1863	156
Buctouche,	M'Laughlin Road,	A. M'Intyre,	18	1	do.	70 00	Nov. 1, 1861	1,872
Campbellton,	Flatlands,	B. Thompson,	10	1	do.	72 00	Feb. 14, 1854	1,040
Campo Bello,	Wilson's Beach,	James Brown,	16	1	do.	40 00	Nov. 15, 1859	1,664
Canterbury,	Canterbury Station,	Joseph Scott,	8	3	do.	115 00	Aug. 1, 1862	2,496
Canterbury,	Rankin's Mills,	Joseph Scott,	7	1	do.	50 00	Aug. 1, 1862	728
Canterbury Station,	North Lake,	S. Cropley,	20	1	do.	100 00	May 2, 1864	2,080
Chatham,	Black Brook,	A. Marshall,	8	2	do.	79 50	May 1, 1862	1,664
Chatham,	Shippigan,	Thomas Barry,	70	2	do.	480 00	July 6, 1854	14,560
Chatham,	South Nelson,	W. M. Kelly,	7	3	do.	99 92	May 30, 1855	2,184
Clifton,	Kennebeccassis,	P. D. Wetmore,	1	6	... ...	15 00	... ...	624
Coal Mines,	Young's Cove,	A. Branscombe,	24	2	do.	140 00	June 20, 1864	4,992
Cole's Island,	Brook Vale,	D. Lawson,	8	1	... ...	32 00	... ...	832
Dalhousie,	Dundee,	S. M'Grigor,	9	1	do.	51 96	Feb. 1, 1859	936

Dorchester,	Rockland,	R. A. Chapman,	3	3	do.	50 00	... ...	936
Edmundston,	Saint Francis,	John Emerson,	36	1	do.	136 00	July 6, 1852	3,744
Four Corners,	Point Midgic,	Silas Dobson,	18	1	do.	40 00	Feb. 1, 1861	1,872
Fox Creek,	Dover,	Anthony Burke,	7	1	do.	26 00	May 2, 1864	728
Fredericton,	Fredericton Letter Boxes,	William Seymour,	½	12	On foot,	20 00	... ...	624
Fredericton,	Chatham,	Robert Orr,	108	2	Two or more horses,	960 00	June 7, 1864	22,464
Fredericton,	Stanley,	Benjamin Smith,	28	1	One or more horses,	198 00	June 1, 1862	2,912
Fredericton,	Saint John,	G. R. Atherton,	65	6	do.	1,900 00	May 1, 1860	40,560
Fredericton,	Saint Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	75	2	do.	781 25	Nov. 1, 1860	15,600
Fredericton,	Woodstock,	J. R. Tupper,	63	6	Two or more horses,	1,872 00	Feb. 1, 1860	39,312
Fredericton,	Woodstock, (east route,)	H. Doherty, Jun.	84	1	One or more horses,	370 00	May 11, 1863	8,736
Gagetown,	Cole's Island,	W. E. Ferris,	26	2	do.	234 00	Aug. 1, 1863	5,408
Gagetown,	Mouth of Nerepis,	W. H. Beattie,	38	2	do.	380 00	Feb. 1, 1864	7,904
Gagetown,	Nerepis,	John Beattie,	28½	2	do.	253 80	Apr. 15, 1859	5,928
Grand Falls,	Edmundston,	William Hartt,	37	3	Two or more horses,	569 00	April 1, 1864	11,544
Hammond River,	Railway Station,	J. A. Fowler,	¼	3	... ...	20 00	... ...	78
Hampstead,	Wickham,	J. H. Dougan,	2½	2	Horses or otherwise,	31 00	May 1, 1862	520
Harvey,	Albert Quarries,	J. R. Stevens,	5	2	One or more horses,	37 68	Nov. 24, 1857	1,040
Harvey,	Point Wolf,	Chipman Reid,	23	2	do.	146 00	April 1, 1864	4,784
Hd. Petitcodiac R. S.	Forks,	Lewis Keith,	25	1	do.	86 00	Feb. 1, 1861	2,600
Do. W. O	Railway Station,	H. Humphreys,	2	6	... ...	60 00	... ...	1,248
Hillsborough,	Albert Mines & Curryville	W. M. Hughes,	6 & 8	2 & 1	do.	110 00	Feb. 1, 1861	2,080
Hillsborough,	Caledonia & Irving Settl't.	W. D. Bazley,	12 & 10	1 & 3	do.	112 00	May 1, 1860	4,368
Kingston,	Lyon's Point,	J. T. Appleby,	10	1	do.	80 00	May 1, 1859	1,040
Kingston,	Nine M. Sta. & Springfield,	J. T Pitt,	10 & 15	6 & 2	do.	260 00	May 1, 1862	9,360
Lepreau,	Mace's Bay,	Robert Hope,	4½	1	do.	18 00	Mar. 12, 1855	468
Mactaquack,	Upper Hayneville,	W. J. Wiggins,	16	1	do.	50 00	May 2, 1864	1,664
Memramcook,	Dover,	P. Bourgois,	16	1	do.	60 00	July 6, 1854	1,664
M'Donald's Point,	Big Cove,	A. P. Bulyea,	10	1	do.	48 00	May 2, 1864	1,040
Millstream,	Head of Millstream,	C. R. Parlee,	17	1	do.	48 00	April 5, 1854	1,768
Moncton,	Railway Station,	M. D. Harris,	¼	12	... ...	20 80	... ...	312
Moncton,	Steeves' Mountain,	Richard Lutz,	3½	1	do.	14 00	Nov. 1, 1861	364
Munquart,	Johnville,	William Boyd,	7	1	do.	24 00	.. ...	728
Murray's Corner,	Baie Verte,	Daniel Boyce,	15	2	do.	72 00	Feb. 1, 1861	3,120
Musquash,	Dipper Harbour,	James Havey,	10	1	do.	52 00	Oct. 17, 1854	1,040
Newcastle,	Campbellton,	W. M. Kelly,	123	3	do.	1,798 00	Oct. 30, 1856	38,376
Newcastle,	Red Bank,	P. Russell,	14	1	do.	80 00	Oct. 17, 1858	1,456

REPORT No. 29.—Statement of existing Contracts for Transportation of Mails for Year ended 31st October 1864.—*Continued.*

ROUTES. FROM	ROUTES. TO	Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per week.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	No. miles contracted for per annum.
Newcastle,	Shediac,	W. M. Kelly,	82	6	Two or more horses,	$ 2,180 00	May 1, 1860	51,168
New River,	Prescott's Mills,	J. M'Nanley,	3	6	One or more horses,	59 00	Nov. 1, 1860	1,872
Oromocto,	Gagetown,	C. J. Burpee,	24	3	do.	424 00	Aug. 1, 1861	7,488
Oromocto,	South Branch,	Thomas Lewis,	30	2	do.	160 00	Jan. 1, 1859	6,240
Ossekeag,	Hampton and Norton,	Samuel Freeze,	1 & 6½	6 & 2	do.	55 75	June 1, 1862	1,976
Prince William,	Magundy,	B. Teague,	8	1	do.	36 00	Nov. 1, 1861	832
Richibucto,	Weldford,	J. Schollick,	22	1	do.	98 00	Feb. 28, 1857	2,288
Richmond Corner,	South Richmond,	Hugh Graham,	18	1	do.	80 00	Mar. 10, 1858	1,872
Richmond Corner,	Watson's Settlement,	John Watson,	9	1	do.	36 00	Aug. 1, 1859	936
Rolling Dam,	Pleasant Ridge,	William Smart,	9	1	do.	38 00	June 1, 1861	936
Sackville,	Cape Tormentine,	G. B. Estabrooks,	43	2	do.	237 80	May 1, 1863	8,944
Sackville,	North Joggins,	W. M'Haffey,	15	1	do.	52 00	Aug. 1, 1853	1,560
Sackville,	Upper Sackville,	Edward Bowes,	4	3	do.	59 40	April 3, 1858	1,248
Salisbury,	Elgin,	W. Leeman, Jun.	22½	1	do.	104 00	Nov. 1, 1857	2,340
Salisbury,	Harewood,	D. Murphy,	13	1	do.	46 00	Dec. 12, 1864	1,352
Salisbury,	Harvey,	E. S. Steeves,	42	3	Two or more horses,	220 00	Feb. 1, 1863	13,104
Salisbury,	Hillsborough,	James Ryan,	28	2	One or more horses,	199 00	May 1, 1860	5,824
Salt Springs,	Sussex Vale,	George M'Ewen,	16	1	do.	80 00	Nov. 1, 1863	1,664
Shediac,	Baie Verte,	W. Carpenter,	30	2	do.	229 50	Nov. 1, 1862	6,240
Shediac Road,	Railway Station,	J. Rogerson,	1½	3	do.	26 00	Nov. 1, 1863	468
Sheffield,	Gaspereaux,	Samuel Taylor,	40	2	do.	449 00	Feb. 1, 1864	8,320
Sheffield,	Little River,	W. C. Burpee,	12	1	do.	37 50	Feb. 1, 1864	1,248
Springfield,	Collina Corner,	J. J. M. Scovil,	9	1	do.	32 00	Feb. 13, 1856	936
Springfield,	Cromwell,	S. Cromwell,	5	1	do.	19 60	Nov. 1, 1860	520
Springfield,	Rail. Station, (Norton,)	E. Kellier,	8	3	do.	100 00	Mar. 3, 1864	2,496
Springfield,	Sprague's Point,	W. C. Davies,	3	2	Two or more horses,	32 00	June 1, 1861	624
Spruce Lake,	Pisarinco,	Thomas Dean,	8	1	One or more horses,	32 00	Jan. 14, 1854	832
Saint Andrews,	Bay Side,	John Simpson,	7	2	do.	60 00	May 1, 1860	1,456
Saint Andrews,	Campo Bello,	Isaac Rice,	17	2	In a sailing vessel.	200 00	Dec. 16, 1861	3,536
Saint Andrews,	Grand Manan,	William Gatcomb,	63	1	do.	350 00	Sep. 1, 1857	6,552

Saint George,	Deer Island,	George Dick,	24	1	Vehicle and Boat,	150 00	Dec. 22, 1859	2,496
Saint George,	P'field & Beaver Harbour,	J. Prescott, Jun.	6 & 10	2 & 1	One or more horses,	77 00	Aug. 1, 1860	2,288
Saint George,	Second Falls,	William Bowden,	9	2	do.	79 00	Aug. 1, 1859	1,872
Saint John,	Calais,	Alexander Boone,	80	6	Two or more horses,	3,800 00	Nov. 1, 1862	49,920
Saint John,	Carleton,	William Watters,	1½	12	One or more horses,	80 00	May 19, 1862	1,872
Saint John,	Digby and Windsor,	James King,	165	2	By steamer & packet,	1,200 00	May 1, 1862	34,320
Saint John,	Harvey,	F. Doherty,	81	1	One or more horses,	380 00	Aug. 17, 1864	8,424
Saint John,	Indiantown,	R. M'Laughlin,	2	12	... ...	100 00	... ...	2,496
Saint John,	Millidgeville,	Edward Carvell,	4	2	... ...	40 00	... ...	832
Saint John,	Mispec,	F. H. Boyle,	9	1	do.	50 00	May 8, 1861	936
Saint John,	Shediac,	E. & N. A. Railway	108	6	Railway,	3,240 00	... ...	67,392
Saint John,	St Martins & Sal. River,	A. G. Fownes,	31 & 40	2 & 1	One or more horses,	314 00	Aug. 1, 1860	10,608
Saint John,	Sus. Vale, *via* S. Springs,	George M'Ewen,	43	1	do.	240 00	Dec. 1, 1855	4,472
Saint John,	Ten Mile Creek,	William Wallace,	32	1	do.	140 00	June 1, 1850	3,328
Saint Stephen,	Saint James,	Alex. Clendinin,	20	1	do.	140 00	Apr. 17, 1854	2,080
Saint Stephen,	The Ledge,	W. T. Rose,	4	3	do.	50 00	Sep. 16, 1861	1,248
Saint Stephen,	Upper Mills,	W. T. Rose,	7	3	do.	100 00	Sep. 1, 1857	2,184
Sussex Vale,	Butternut Ridge,	A. M'Lean,	23	1	do.	136 00	Nov. 24, 1855	2,392
Sussex Vale,	Cole's Island,	H. D. M'Leod,	22	1	do.	180 00	May 1, 1860	2,288
Sussex Vale,	Moore's Mills,	F. C. Buchanen,	21	1	do.	100 00	April 1, 1856	2,184
Sussex Vale,	Sussex Corner,	H. M'Monagle,	2	6	do.	60 00	... ...	1,248
Washademoak,	M'Donald's Point,	A. B. Colwell,	3	2	do.	46 00	June 1, 1861	624
Welsford,	Clarendon,	B. J. Ogden,	11	1	do.	51 08	... ...	1,144
Woodstock,	Grand Falls,	James R. Tupper,	74	3	Two or more horses,	1,608 00	Feb. 1, 1860	23,088
Woodstock,	Greenfield,	Robert Hume,	45	1	do.	179 00	... ...	4,680
Woodstock,	Houlton,	Thos. W. Smith,	14	6	do.	100 00	Feb. 1, 1860	8,736
Woodstock,	Upper Kent,	Robert Hume,	53	1	One or more horses,	274 00	Nov. 1, 1861	5,512
Woodstock,	Upper Woodstock,	Robert Hume,	2	3	do.	29 12	Aug. 1, 1860	624
			2,959½			33,172 51		730,938

RECAPITULATION.—Length of Mail Routes, 2,959½ miles. Distance travelled per annum, 730,938 miles. Cost per annum, $33,172.51.

Average pay per mile, 4 5–9 cents.

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT

Of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1864, of the abstraction or particulars in each case, and stating the result of the

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.	ADDRESS Name.
1	John Reid, Hatter,	Saint John,	Sept. 14, 1863	One sovereign.	Thomas Reid,
2	J. Grey, Military Store Office,	Saint John,	Sept. 19, 1863	Money—amount not stated.	Geo. Ruthven, Esq.,
3	Rev. A. S. Tuttle,	Florenceville,	Sept. 1863	$24,	Rev. Fletcher Pickles,
4	Chas. M'Cabe,	Woodstock,	Oct. 3, 1863	One sovereign.	Mrs. John Hamilton,
5	Chas. M'Cabe,	Woodstock,	Sept. 18, 1863	One sovereign.	Mrs. John Hamilton,
6	Rev. James Gray, Norton,	Aberdeen, Scotland,	Feb. 17, 1863	Book entitled, "Historical Theology," in 2 vol. oct. price 21s. Stg.	Rev. James Gray,
7	James Johnson, Bowser's Hotel,	Chatham,	Jan. 10, 1864	$16, Bank Notes.	Mrs. James Johnson,
8	James Boyd,	Richmond, W. O.	Jan. 13, 1864	A $20 Bill.	Dr. L. La Mert,
9	Robert Mann,	Bathurst Village,	Dec. 23, 1861	Two notes of $4 each.	Mr. Robert Ogden,
10	Peter Disbrow, Collegiate School,	Fredericton,	Feb. 9, 1864	$4 62.	A. Sheraton, Esq.
11	Alex. P. Landry,	Buctouche,	Dec. 15, 1863	$17. notes of Bank of B. N. A.	Agustine Cote, Esq.
12	Richard B. Jackson, Gas Street, Fredericton,	Gagetown,	Feb. 19, 1864	$6 00.	Mrs. M. Jackson,
13	Geo. Pagan,	Richibucto,	Jan. 18, 1861	12s. 6d.	Mr. Ross Woodrow,
14	C. Brannen, Deputy Sheriff of York Co.	Fredericton,	Since Feb. 20, 1864.	Not stated.	W. L. T. Seely.
15	J. H. Whitlock,	Saint Andrews,	One posted 22nd Feb. and one 23rd Feb.	Without money. $9 00.	Miss Whitlock,
16	Mr. David H. Smith,	Blissville W. O.	Jan. 18, 1861	A $20 N. Brunswick Bank note.	James A. Kerrigan,
17	Mrs. Mary Kenny, 6 Court Par Street,	Liverpool,	Oct. 2, 1863	A Cart de Visite.	Mr. James Kenna,

No. 30,

loss of Letters containing Money, &c. sent by Post in New Brunswick, shewing the proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

OF LETTER. Place.	Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Herald Office, Saint Vincent Place, Glasgow, Scotland.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No intelligence obtained of this Letter.
City Bank, Montreal, Canada.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter.
North East Harbour, N. S.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter for want of Registration.
Lurgan Avenue, County Armagh, Ireland.	.. ..	Registered.	This Letter was duly delivered.
Avenue-Lurgan, Co. Armagh, Ireland.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter.
Norton, K. C. New Brunswick, North America.	Not received.	Not stated.	No intelligence obtained of the Book in question.
Waterloo Street, Saint John, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter.
Cor. King & Carmarthen Streets, Saint John.	.. ..	Not Registered.	This Letter received by Dr. L. LaMert on the 3rd February 1864.
Sackville, Bead Hill, N. B. Care Mr. M. Wood.	Not received.	Not stated.	No trace of this Letter.
Care Horsfall & Sheraton, St. John, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter.
Editor of the Journal de Quebec. Quebec, Lower Canada.	.. ..	Registered.	Letter duly delivered to person addressed.
Near the Gas House, Fredericton, N. B.	Not received.	Not stated.	No trace of this Letter.
Saint John.	.. ..	Not stated.	Letter and Money duly received by party addressed.
Saint John.	Not received.	Not stated.	Letter not posted as stated.
Care Sam. Huyghue, Esq. 133 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of these Letters.
Cherryfield, Maine, U. S.	.. ..	Registered.	Letter reported to have been delivered to address on March 1, 1864.
Care of H. G. Harding, Carpenter Ship 'Beatrice,' Miramichi.	Not received.	Registered.	Letter was received at the Dead Letter Office and mailed by the Inspector on the 22nd February (with other Dead Letters) on London.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1864,

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed	Contents.	ADDRESS Name.
18	Mrs. Marg't Hughes,	Saint John,	Jan. 18. 1864	Half a sovereign.	Michael Hardman,
19	Capt. R. Dashwood. 15th Regiment,	Saint John,	About Feb. 28th, 1864	War Office Receipts and order for amount stated therein, on Cox & Co., also private note	Capt. Shuttleworth,
20	John E. O'Brien, Esq.	Bathurst,	Mar. 14, 1864	First of Exchange for £74 Stg. at 90 days sight, on Messrs. Ritchie Bros. Liverpool payable at London.	Messrs. Esson & Co.,
21	R. D. Robinson,	Doaktown, W. O.	Feb. 25, 1864	$9.60.	Messrs. Willis, Davis, and Smith,
22	Cashier of the Westmorland Bank,	Bend,	April 9, 1864	Money—amount not stated.	R. P. Bliss,
23	Robt. A. Gregory,	Saint John,	Mar. 29, 1864	$35 in Canada Bank Notes.	Messrs. J. & S. Glasier
24	R. D. Robinson,	Doaktown, W. O.	May 16, 1864	$3.	J. Livingstone, Esq.,
25	Arch. Henderson,	Smith's W. O.	Apr. 19, 1864	$11, Bank Notes.	Mr. John M'Kinnon,
26	Abel Legere.	Tedish W. O.	Mar. 4, 1864	$2.	Messrs. Dorion & Co.,
27	Robt. M'Intyre, Richmond, Carleton Co.	Woodstock,	June 9, 1864	Five £1 notes of the Com. Bank.	Messrs. L. H. Deveber and Son,
28	Geo Thompson, Education Office,	Fredericton,	May 17, 1864	School Returns from Anna Gordon, and letter to Mr. Briggs.	Steph. S. Briggs, Esq.,
29	Alexander Corner,	Richibucto,	June 17, 1864	£5.	Margaret Corner,
30	B. N. Hughes,	Saint George,	May 26, 1864	Two notes $5 each of the St. Stephen Bank.	Mr. George Good,
31	R. A. Strong,	Summerside, P. E. Island,	July 7, 1864	Bill of Exchange £62 Stg. and $48.50 Gr'backs.	W. W. Nash,
32	Mr. John Conyard,	Great Grimsby, England,	Not stated.	A Book or Pamphlet.	Mr. G. Waddingham,
33	John Elliott,	Bend,	July 29, 1864	$8 in Bank notes.	S. K. Foster,
34	Humphrey Peel,	Smith's W. O.	Aug. 26, 1864	$7	Mrs. Peel,
35	H. G. Feetham.	Richibucto,	Aug. 29, 1864	Two Letters, £2 in each.	Mrs. H. G. Feetham,

of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c.—*Continued.*

OF LETTER. Place.	Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
No. 5 Malt Shovel Yard Gallery, Walingate, England.	Letter received without money,	Registered.	Letter delivered to Hardman, and perfectly remembered by the Clerk to appear to contain coin, but Hardman is supposed in opening it to have dropped the coin in the street.
Paymaster 15th Regt. Fredericton.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Every enquiry made without success.
Halifax, N. S.	.. ..	Not Registered.	Letter duly received by party addressed.
Morning News Office, Saint John, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Every enquiry made without success.
Shediac.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No intelligence obtained of this Letter.
Fredericton.	Not received.	No evidence of being Registered.	Still under enquiry.
Editor of Telegraph, Saint John.	.. ..	Registered.	Letter delivered in due course of Post.
George Town, P. E. Island.	Letter received without contents,	Registered.	Every enquiry failed to prove where the abstraction occurred.
Rue Stre Thruee, Montreal, Canada.		Registered.	Letter was delivered to party duly authorized to receive it.
Prince William Street, Saint John.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter.
Harcourt, Kent.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Letters received from Post Master, Richibucto, and returned to the Education Office.
Sheet Harbour, County Halifax, Nova Scotia.	Letter received without contents,	Registered.	Every enquiry failed to prove where the abstraction occurred.
Upper Woodstock, Carleton Co. N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No intelligence concerning this Letter could be obtained.
6 Commerce Street, Boston.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Still under enquiry.
Waweig, Roix Road, N. B.	Not received.	Not stated.	Particulars required not supplied.
Saint John.	Not received.	Not Registered.	No trace of this Letter.
Saint John, N. B.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Every enquiry made without success.
No. 230 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.	Not received.	Not stated.	These Letters, after remaining in the Boston Office for some time, owing to insufficient address, were delivered to party addressed on the 15th October.

REPORT of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1864,

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.	ADDRESS Name.
36	Thomas Smith,	Petersville,	July 4, 1864	Half a sovereign.	Mrs. Cath. Lughrey,
37	Mr. —— Jardine,	Cambridge or Jemseg W. O.	Sept. 28, 1864	$14.	Mrs. Hannah Jardine,
38	Timothy Holland,	Oromocto,	Oct. 20, 1864	$14.	Miss Margt. Holland,
39	Mesrs. J. & C. Harris,	Moncton,	July 1, 1864	$48.	Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore,

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c.—*Continued.*

OF LETTER. Place.	Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether Registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Cookstown Loy, Tyrone, Ireland.		Registered.	Letter delivered to address in July last.
Salisbury.	Not received.	Registered.	This letter was not mailed at either of the Offices stated, but has since been received all right.
At Prov. Training School, Saint John.	Not received.	Not Registered.	This Letter, owing to the indistinctness of the address, remained in the Saint John Office for some time, but was delivered to party addressed on the 16th November.
Montreal, C. E.	Not received.	Not Registered.	Still under enquiry.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 31,

Shewing the Number of Letters received at the DEAD LETTER OFFICE, and how disposed of, for the Year ended 31st October 1864.

RECEIVED.	Number:	SENT.	Number.
Received from Great Britain, ...	519	Returned to Great Britain, ...	770
Do. United States, ...	1,568	Do. United States, ...	2,193
Do. Canada, ...	651	Do. Canada, ...	511
Do. Nova Scotia, ...	363	Do. Nova Scotia, ...	668
Do. Prince Edward Island,	99	Do. Prince Edward Island, ...	190
Do. Newfoundland, ...	5	Do. Newfoundland, ...	12
Do. Saint Thomas, ...	...	Do. Saint Thomas, ...	48
Do. Postmasters in New Brunswick,	8,918	Do. the Writers in New Brunswick,	5,885
		Destroyed for want of name or residence of writer,	1,846
	12,123		12,123

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Inspector of Dead Letters.*

REPORT No. 32,

Of LETTERS of VALUE received at the Dead Letter Office, New Brunswick, and returned to the Writers, during the Year ended 31st October 1864.

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
——— Saint Croix, (Mailed at Windsor),	Capt. Chas. Williams, St. John, N. B.	A check for £400 Sterling,	Returned to Postmaster General, Nova Scotia, December 1, 1863.
No name, Saint John,	John Leahy, Staten Is'd Hospital, New York,	Half a sovereign and one dollar Bank Note	Returned to writer, December 2, 1863.
No name or address, (Mailed at St. John).	Robert Crasie, St. John, N. B.	Two dollar Central Bank Bill and an American Bank Note for $3,	Two dollars charged to Revenue, the American Bank having failed. See Report No. 10.
J. Wedderburn, Saint John,	Mrs. James Vernon, St. George, Mag.	A sett of shirt studs and sleeve links,	Returned to writer, January 5, 1864.
John C. Winslow, Woodstock,	John S. Sherwood, New York.	A Promissory Note for $111.32,	Returned to writer, January 5, 1864.
Hannah Cunnabell, Carleton,	Alex. D. Cunnabell, Melbourne.	Nothing of value. Registered,	Returned to writer, January 5, 1864.
Fred. C. K. Frith, Saint John,	John Miller, Fredericton,	Exchange for £44 3 7 Sterling,	Returned to writer, January 5, 1864.
Robert M'Cutcheon, Saint Martins,	James Gallagher, Saint John,	$2 50 in Bank Notes $2 20 in silver coin, $1 20 in cents,	Returned to writer, January 5, 1864.
Unopened,	Thomas Mowbray, Rankin's Mills, Saint John,	Registered,	Returned to Postmaster General, Nova Scotia, January 18, 1864.
John Reed, Baie Verte.	Chase Brothers, Saint John,	Seven dollars in Bank Notes,	Returned to writer, January 18, 1864.
Unopened,	Paolo Roucati, St. John, N. B.	Registered,	Returned to Postmaster General, P. E. Island, February 5, 1864.
Unopened,	James Kenney, Ship "Beatrice," Care of J. H. & J. Harding. Miramichi,	Registered,	Returned to General Post Office London, February 22, 1864.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
W. Backhouse, Dorchester,	Geo. Sutherland, Salisbury.	A Deed of Land,	Returned to writer, March 15, 1864.
Denis Conway, Grand Manan,	Mrs. R. Conway, No. 140 St. James Street, St. John,	Two dollars in Bank Notes,	Writer could not be found. Amount charged to Revenue. See Report No. 10.
J. W. ——, Saint John,	Margt. Woodward, 17 La Grand Place, Boston,	A five dollar U. S. Treasury Note,	Returned to writer, March 15, 1864.
Keltie & Pender, Portland, St. John,	Messrs. M. A. & K. F. Worcester, Concord. N. H.	A Draft for $117.04	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
G. H. V.——, Saint John,	Miss S. S. Richardson, Lynnfield, Mass.,	Three dollar American Bank Note, and forty cents in U. S. Postage currency,	Proceeds of Contents charged to Revenue. See Report No. 10.
John Campbell, Richmond,	George Mellish, Worcester, Mass.,	American Bank Note for 25 cents,	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
S. O. Spencer, Sackville,	Miss Aur. Spencer, Boston,	Three dollar American Bank Note,	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
Phillip Donaher, Saint John,	Mrs. M. M'Donald, South Boston,	Four dollar Bank Note,	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
L. Donaldson, Saint John,	Mrs. Wel. Donaldson, Silver Top, Obin County, Tennessee.	A Draft for $186 66	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
Mary Allan, Saint John,	Thos. M'Carthy, Care of Mr. Power, No. 20, Washington Avenue.	One dollar Bank Note,	Writer could not be found, amount charged to Revenue. See Report No. 10.
Robinson Crocker, Chatham Head,	Messrs. M'Laughlin and Graham, Saint John,	Promissory Note for $81 20.	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
T. E. Smith & Son, Shediac,	Joseph Lawton, Staffordshire, England,	A Bill of Exchange for £35 Sterling.	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Sophia M'Partland, Saint John,	Mrs. Cath. Morgan, Melton Street, Liverpool.	A Bill of Exchange for £2 Sterling.	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
Peter Colquet, 15th Regiment, Saint John,	Miss Mary Moody, Grand Canal, Dublin,	Ten cents in U. S. Postage Stamp cur'y.	Returned to writer, March 16, 1864.
No name or address, (Mailed at St. John),	Joseph Stackhouse, Carleton,	A Deed of Land in Albert County,	Returned to Registrar of Deeds for Albert County, March 16, '64
Levi Keith, Aroostook,	Ira Would, Saint Andrews,	Two dollar American Bank Note,	Proceeds of contents charged to Revenue. See Report No. 10.
Agnes Bucher, Shediac,	Nelson C. Stone, Kingston, Kent,	Three dollars in Bank Notes,	Returned to writer, April 5, 1864.
No name or address.	Mrs. Emma Brown, Upper Mills,	A St. Stephen Bank two dollar Note. (American Currency)	Returned to writer, April 5, 1864.
Unopened.	George Dumont, Saint John,	Registered,	Returned to Postmaster General of Canada, April 5, 1864.
Unopened.	George Dumont, Saint John,	Registered,	Returned to Postmaster General of Canada, April 5, 1864.
Berton Bros., Saint John,	Messrs. D. T. Mills & Co. London,	1st and 2nd of Exchange for £100 Stg.	Returned to writer, May 3, 1864.
William Rowe, Saint John,	Henry Rowe, Drombarnay, Bally Clog, Tyrone, Ireland.	One Sovereign,	Returned to writer, May 3, 1864.
I. Burpee, Saint John,	F. T. Burpee, Care of R. Robinson, 3, High Street, England,	A Bill of Exchange for £25 Sterling.	Returned to writer, May 3, 1864.
Wm. Whitlock, Saint Andrews,	Mrs. Ellen Hennessy, Jacksonville,	Money Order No. 63, drawn by P. M. Saint Andrews on P. M. Woodstock, amount $16.85.	Returned to writer, July 1, 1864.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
W. H. Adams, Saint John,	Messrs. B. & S. H. Thompson, Sheffield, England,	Bill of Exchange for £75 Sterling,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
James Sweeney, Saint John,	Michael Sweeny, Drummelton, Donegal, Ireland,	Bill of Exchange, for £2 Sterling,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Wm. M'Donald, Stanley,	Mrs. Jane M'Donald, At John Friel's, Waterloo Street, Saint John,	Four dollar Bank Note,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Catherine M'Neill, Hopewell Cape,	Mansfield Harper, Sackville,	Five cent silver coin,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
—— Blake, Boundary Creek,	Wm Murphy, Red Head, Saint John,	Ten cent silver coin,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Chas. E. Potter, Saint John,	W. J. Wetmore, Halifax, N. S.,	One dollar Bank Note,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Geo. P. Sancton, Saint John,	Messrs. Feeters & Co., New York.	Draft on New York for $96.40, payable in current funds,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Sam. J. Armstrong, Saint John,	Mrs. Thos. Kinkead, 347, Atlantic St. Brooklyn, L. I.	Three Ambrotype Likenesses,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
G. H. Beardsley, Saint John,	Lieut. Beardsley, Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.	One dime,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Marg. Stephenson, Golden Grove, Saint John,	Andrew Stevenson, Care Capt. Sherwood, Maradam Hill, Washington, D. C.	An Ambrotype likeness,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
David Cane, Care of D. Fraser, Matapediac, Restigouche,	Rev. J. Armstrong, Parish of Portomeny, County Galway, Ireland,	Nothing of value. Registered,	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
E. D. Jewett & Co. Saint John,	Geo. Phinney, Waltham, Mass.,	A Draft on Boston for $45.	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
J. W. Bradbury, Saint George,	Robt. M'Donald, Calais, Me.	Draft on Calais Bank for $15.	Returned to writer, August 24, 1864.
Maria Livingston, Fredericton,	Patrick Kelly, 15th Regt., Fredericton,	A five cent silver coin.	Amount charged to Revenue. See Report No. 10.
Unopened,	Daniel M'Carthy, Care Mr. Michael, No. 5, North St. Saint John,	Registered,	Returned to General Post Office London, September 26, 1864.
Jacob & John White, Saint John,	John White, Bathurst, N. W.	Five dollars in Bank Notes,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
S. Wiggins & Son, Saint John,	Major A. J. Nixon, 1st Batt. R. Brigade, Hamilton, C. W.	A Bill of Exchange for $11.68.	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
John —— Gaspe Basin,	Mr. T. Slous, Am. House, St. Henry Street, Montreal.	Ten dollar Canadian Bank Note,	Returned to Postmaster General of Canada, September 12, 1864.
F. W. Brown, Grand Falls,	W. S. Gilman, Presqu Isle, Me.	One dollar,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
L. & J. Robicheau, Miramichi,	F. Bastarache, Buctouche,	Seven dollars in Bank Notes,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
Chas. R. Ray, Saint John,	Mess. Carleton Bros., Luton, England,	Acceptance for £43 1 9, Sterling,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
Wm. Underwood, Ranger Settlement,	Chas. A. Hammond, Grand Falls,	One dollar,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
N. T. Walton, Fredericton,	Thomas Walton, 28 Mass. Volunteers, Washington, D. C.	Fifty dollars in N. B. Bank Bills,	Delivered to N. T. Walton Sept. 3, 1864.
Mary Murphy, Saint John,	Wm. Murphy, Chatham,	Five dollar Bank Note,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
(No signature.) Barnaby's River,	Jeremiah O'Neill, Newport, Rhode Island,	A Gold Ring and check on Saving's Bank. Amount not stated.	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.

REPORT No. 32.—Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office.—*Continued.*

Name and Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Thos. Hicks, Saint Andrews,	Mrs. A. M. Wiggins, New York,	Fifty cent U. S. Postage Stamp Cur.	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
R. D. F———, Moncton,	Mrs. R. D. Flinn, Roxbury, Mass.	Westmorland Bank Exchange for $1000,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
Mrs. George Bell, Shediac,	Mrs. Woodward, 178, Fulton Street, New York,	Ten cent silver coin,	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
John D. Devoe, Saint John,	Geo. Campbell, Windsor, N. S.	Note of hand for £13	Returned to writer, September 12, 1864.
Robert ———, Saint John,	J. S. Ferguson, Waverly House, Halifax,	Enclosing a letter containing $7.60, addressed "Thos. S. Ferguson,"	Returned to writer, September 13, 1864.
John M'Murray, Fredericton,	James Williams, Grand Manan,	Valuable papers,	Delivered to J. Williams at Fredericton, October 10, 1864.
Thos. R. Jones, Saint John,	Messrs. Clark, Holbrook and Floyd,	Draft for $262.50.	Returned to writer, October 18, 1864.
Unopened,	Anthony Banks, Portland, St. John,	Registered,	Returned to Postmaster General Canada, October 31, 1864.
Honour Dooley, New Brunswick, New Jersey,	Timothy Dooley, Clones, Ireland,	Exchange for £1 Sterling,	Returned to Postmaster General United States, October 31, 1864.
John Patterson, Fredericton,	Mess. Bidgood & Co. 31, Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, London,	Exchange for £10 10 Sterling,	Returned to writer, October 31, 1864.
Miss B. Perrin, (No Address,)	Wm. Perrin, Urquhart Street, Castlemain, Australia,	Nothing of value. Registered,	Returned to writer, October 31, 1864.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

WM. PAISLEY, *Inspector of Dead Letters.*

REPORT No. 33.

MONEY ORDER RETURNS for year ended 31st October 1864, including the names of Money Order Offices, and of the Counties in which situated; the number and amounts of Orders issued and paid; the Commissions to credit of Revenue, and balance at each Office respectively.

OFFICES.	Counties.	No. Issued.	Amount.	Commission to Revenue.	No. Paid.	Amount.	BALANCES AT POST OFFICES.	
							DR.	CR.
Andover,	Victoria,	2	$15 40	$0 10	1	$100 00	... ...	... ...
Baie Verte,	Westmorland,	40	1,555 88	8 55	4	251 00	$99 50	... ...
Bathurst,	Gloucester,	155	9,294 66	48 05	50	2,110 58	99 21	... ...
Bend of Petitcodiac,	Westmorland,	227	9,204 96	48 95	127	5,306 12	94 01	... ...
Buctouche,	Kent,	129	5,151 57	27 00	10	260 18	392 39	... ...
Campbellton,	Restigouche,	20	559 80	3 50	7	535 06	133 58	... ...
Canterbury,	York,	6	468 00	2 40	...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Caraquet,	Gloucester,	11	456 91	2 40	18	1,036 00	298 31	... ...
Chatham,	Northumberland,	521	28,487 16	148 50	71	3,482 54	11 21	... ...
Dalhousie,	Restigouche,	115	5,462 37	29 35	31	1,851 61	395 11	... ...
Dorchester,	Westmorland,	87	3,755 32	20 15	44	1,504 00	44 72	... ...
Edmundston,	Victoria,	...	... ...	... ...	4	264 00	... ...	... ...
Fredericton,	York,	200	8,202 49	44 55	206	8,236 82	68 59	... ...
Gagetown,	Queen's,	24	630 19	3 50	6	245 50	33 19	... ...
Grand Falls,	Victoria,	27	844 00	4 55	7	354 75	85 02	... ...
Harvey,	Albert,	65	4,219 23	21 55	8	375 45	95 33	... ...
Hillsborough,	Albert,	27	547 35	3 25	15	1,033 02	59 91	... ...
Newcastle,	Northumberland,	281	14,078 38	74 20	50	3,549 38	100 00	... ...
Oromocto,	Sunbury,	...	... ...	... ...	3	90 00	... ...	... ...
Ossekeag,	King's,	...	... ...	... ...	6	148 00	... ...	... ...
Richibucto,	Kent,	191	10,312 47	54 40	36	1,362 07	100 00	... ...
Sackville,	Westmorland,	118	5,595 98	29 30	62	2,982 15	740 34	... ...
Salisbury,	Westmorland,	42	1,353 27	7 40	20	615 73	124 94	... ...
Shediac,	Westmorland,	80	2,437 63	13 65	40	1,376 34	36 65	... ...
Sheffield,	Sunbury,	33	1,605 05	8 50	2	20 50	15 00	... ...

REPORT No. 33.—Money Order Returns for Year ended 31st October 1864, including the names of Money Order Offices, &c.—*Continued.*

Offices.	Counties.	No. Issued.	Amount.	Commission to Revenue.	No. Paid.	Amount.	Balances at Post Offices. Dr.	Balances at Post Offices. Cr.
Saint Andrews,	Charlotte,	124	$2,751 83	$16 30	29	$661 88	$76 25	$ ... ...
Saint George,	Charlotte,	45	2,462 88	12 80	10	437 13	... ...	73 43
Saint John,	Saint John,	248	12,320 86	64 75	1,917	93,656 40	... ...	9,196 00
Saint Martins, *	Saint John,	3	275 82	1 45	3	86 81	... ...	19 51
Saint Stephen,	Charlotte,	34	1,137 47	6 50	31	544 64	17 87	... ...
Sussex Vale,	King's,	27	857 47	4 85	14	404 98	... ...	12 66
Woodstock,	Carleton,	52	1,998 32	11 05	57	1,892 99	213 02	... ...
		2,925	$136,042 72	$721 50	2,889	$134,775 63	$3,334 15	$9,301 60

Interest paid at Commercial Bank on Money Order transactions, ... $62 42 + 177 70 = $240 12

There were 36 Orders issued but not paid within the Year, amount, ... $1,267 09

* Saint Martins did not commence Money Order business until December 1863.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX V.

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT

OF

SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON.
G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1865.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

Fredericton, April, 1865.

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 1864.

I have also given the Reports of the District Inspectors, and of the Master of the Training School, together with several Statistical Tables, including a Tabulated Report of the Grammar Schools.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BENNET.

The Hon. A. H. GILLMOR, Jun.
Provincial Secretary.

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1864.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C.M.G.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In presenting my Annual Report upon the condition of the Common, Superior, Training, Model and Grammar Schools of New Brunswick for the year 1864, I have much satisfaction in stating that upon the whole the results obtained are very favourable—in fact, superior, in some important respects, to those of any year since the present School Acts came in force.

SCHOOLS.

Referring to the Statistical Tables, which are carefully compiled from materials as reliable as we can ever hope to have them, it will be seen that in the winter half of the year, commencing the 1st October 1863, there were in operation 744 schools, or 15 more than in the corresponding term of the previous year. In the summer term also there was an increase of 32 schools, the number being 816 against 784 in the corresponding term of 1863. This increase of schools is not in itself a satisfactory evidence of improvement; because schools may be multiplied, as they have sometimes been, rather to the hindrance than the advancement of education. When a school, through misunderstandings amongst its supporters, or mismanagement on the part of its teacher, or from whatever cause, is split up into two or more rival schools, nothing but mischievous results are to be looked for. But when the increase has been attended, as we shall presently see has been the case during the past year, with a very large addition of pupils and of those other accessories upon which the value of the schools greatly depends, such an increase may justly be regarded as a decided improvement, and as affording reasonable ground to hope that every succeeding year will witness still larger numbers of the youth of the country flocking to our public schools and there receiving the invaluable blessings of a sound moral and intellectual training.

Teachers.

It will be seen by the Tables that in both terms of the year the number of teachers has exceeded the number of schools, the difference being the number of teachers employed as assistants in large schools. In the first term there were seven assistants, in the second six. Small as these numbers are, they are indicative of improvement. By the employment of assistants, not merely is there a guarantee of a larger attendance of pupils, but of a superior classification of them than is possible in schools having but a single teacher. The superior economy of such schools is clear without any argument, and I should rejoice to see them increasing from year to year; for thus are secured some of the advantages which belong to a regular series of graded schools.

Trained Teachers.

With an increase of 34 teachers in the past year, we find 19 of them belong to the trained class, the whole number of the trained being 580 against 561 in the corresponding period of the previous year. This number, although partially satisfactory, and a greater increase than there was in 1863, is yet less than the average rate of increase for the last six years. The question recurs, how is it, with so many trained teachers ready to place their services at the disposal of the country, that the entire addition during the past year should not have been of this class? It is charitable to suppose that in some instances trained teachers were difficult to procure, but there is too much reason to fear that in the majority of cases, the cheapest man found the readiest employment. Many men are now therefore inquiring whether it is right and just to those teachers who have laboured hard and studied diligently to fit themselves for their important mission, that the services of such as have not so laboured and studied, should receive the preference in the educational market. Would it not be better to set the matter at rest, for the Board, after timely notice of their intention, to require all untrained teachers before again engaging in the service, either to repair to the Training School or submit to a re-examination? The reports of the Inspectors are frequently bringing cases to light which seem urgently to call for such action. The effect would unquestionably be to shew that, whilst several untrained teachers have been labouring for years with a rank inferior to their merits, very many of both sexes are still to be found in the service who have not kept pace with the general improvement, and are in consequence bringing the system into disrepute in their respective localities.

The qualification of Teachers.

The highest success of a school depends upon a variety of concurring causes, the most important of which beyond all dispute is the qualification of the teacher. It is easy to understand how school-houses may be built and furnished, even the regular attendance of pupils secured, and the supervision of trustees and inspectors provided for, and yet, if the teacher should prove either unskilful or unfaithful, the results will be nothing but vexation and disappointment. The teacher is as certainly the vital organ of the

school as that "men are the bulwark of a city." His mind and heart are to give tone and character to the entire school. By his penetration he is to discover the natural capacities and intellectual state of his pupils. He should be familiar with the principles on which the mind is to be trained, as well as master of the subjects in which instruction is to be given. And, not the least important of his manifold qualifications, he must exercise the influence which is capable of producing a well-ordered little community, and of inspiring a love of improvement, a sense of propriety, and devotion to duty, in every member of his charge. The preparation of teachers with such qualifications must therefore lie at the foundation of all improvement under any school system whatever. Fortunately for the interests of education amongst us, this truth has been recognized and acted upon for a number of years past, the result being, in the judgment of many intelligent and impartial men, that our public teachers as a body have improved wonderfully upon the attainments of their predecessors. Of course it is readily admitted that, as in other professions and occupations, there are instances of individual failure; but I contend, without fear of successful contradiction, that the men and women employed as teachers in 1864 are three-fourths of them superior both in scholarship and professional skill to those who occupied their places only a very few years ago. I will even go further and say, that there are not a few both male and female teachers of the lowest classification, considerably in advance in all respects of some still holding the highest. This state of things has been brought about, not indeed by requiring of teachers a knowledge of a greater variety of branches, but by exacting greater proficiency in those specified in the statute. The obvious consequences have been that a large body of respectable teachers has been drafted into the school service, and at the same time that greater economy has been observed in the Provincial expenditure than could have been possible under a different policy.

Teachers Married and Single.

The returns under this head are deemed of sufficient importance to merit a passing notice. Of the female teachers employed during the past year not more than one in five are married, the numbers in the summer term being 62 married against 343 unmarried. These figures I think prove very clearly that female teachers as a rule do not remain long in the service after they are married, and that they do every year retire in considerable numbers on this account. Otherwise it would be difficult to assign a satisfactory reason for so many female candidates still coming from all quarters to the Training School; because their main, if not sole inducement for doing so, must be the prospect of early employment, which the numerous withdrawals just referred to render an almost absolute certainty. There is indeed another inducement in the pecuniary aid which the law provides for Training School students, but it must be remembered that such aid is not available till after the candidates have been licenced and are actually engaged in teaching. It might perhaps be shewn that the money thus expended is

not entirely thrown away; but few will be found to deny that the frequent change of teachers is a crying evil which ought to be remedied, if a remedy can at all be found. This incessant change, quite as much as imperfect qualifications, has gone far to deepen the prejudice against the employment of female teachers in many parts of the Province. The demand for male teachers is far beyond the supply; but as yet the remuneration offered has not been sufficient to attract young men in the requisite numbers into the service. Perhaps a re-adjustment of the Provincial grants to teachers, by which the remuneration may be brought nearer to what it is in other occupations employing male and female labour, might be the means of checking an evil which it is feared is keeping a good many schools closed, and thus depriving a considerable number of children of their only chance of elementary instruction. At all events the subject deserves, and will no doubt receive, the early and earnest attention of the Board.

In the case of male teachers, however, the results are very different and far more encouraging. Of 418 schoolmasters employed the past summer, 215, or a little more than a half, are returned as married. This result, I am inclined to think, will surpass public expectation; for the belief is very generally entertained that our schoolmasters are all, or nearly all, young lads who are merely engaging in the business of teaching for a time, in the hope at an early day of making it a stepping-stone to some more dignified and profitable employment. Whilst this view is probably correct with regard at least to some of the schoolmasters, the above figures afford a pleasing and satisfactory proof that it is not so even with the majority, who, as married men, may fairly be regarded as having decided to remain in the service, and make it the business of their lives. Such evidences of stability in the educational system of a young country are very cheering, and should be fostered and extended by every proper means. As one very proper means I would earnestly recommend to the people, in the rural parts of the Province especially, to consider the expediency of erecting decent and comfortable dwelling-houses for their teachers. At present, it is impossible in most of those districts for teachers to procure a decent house at anything like a fair rent, and thus the people are driven to the alternative of employing young and perhaps inexperienced persons, who, in all probability, are up and off at the end of their six months' engagement. Were the case otherwise—had the districts the means of offering teachers comfortable homes of their own, instead of changing their teachers every six months, they could employ with eminent advantage to their children the services of men whose minds are stayed upon their work, and who would be only too glad to accept of an engagement promising to be at all permanent. The denominations have found it alike proper and expedient to provide abiding places for their clergymen, and why should the schoolmaster, whose calling is hardly less sacred or influential, be the only homeless man in the parish? If the bare suggestion of such a scheme is not sufficient to commend it to the good sense of our people, the experience of other countries may be con-

fidently appealed to as furnishing the strongest argument in favour of its adoption amongst us. Scotland in particular is a notable example. Let us imitate, as far as our circumstances will permit, the example now referred to, and in addition to the dwelling-house let there also, by all means, be a patch of ground for a garden, where among his flowers and vegetables the teacher may find recreation for his unstrung nerves, and enjoy besides the fruits of the industry of his leisure hours. Moreover might not the garden be made a model farm in miniature, where the farmers' sons might see principles in operation which they could apply advantageously upon a larger scale in after years? In a word, I can really fancy no plan so well calculated to cure our present passion for change, and to give a character for permanence and stability to our educational institutions as this simple expedient, which, although involving some little expense at first, would in the long run prove itself the truest economy.

The appointment of Teachers.

The custom is still unfortunately too common for a teacher seeking an engagement, to carry round the district a subscription paper for the purpose of procuring the names of parties willing to employ him. It is natural to suppose that this work of soliciting support will be continued no longer than the requisite amount of money is subscribed, and what is considered the necessary number of scholars promised. In many districts both these objects may easily be attained, without including nearly all the children of school-going age within their bounds. Yet no sooner are they secured, than the school is opened. Then the parties who have not been consulted naturally feel aggrieved, and, unless by the exercise of an uncommon degree of forbearance, are very apt to throw obstacles in the way of the teacher or school, or to excite an agitation that often ends in unseemly and unneighbourly disputes. To avoid these unpleasant consequences, the first step towards securing the services of a teacher should be taken by the people themselves at a public meeting of the district to be called for the purpose, and then the immediate duty of selection intrusted to the Committee. For want of attention to this very plain course, feuds have sometimes arisen which years have not allayed, and many children deprived of the means of instruction which the Legislature had provided and intended they should enjoy.

Provincial Expenditure.

In the first term of the year, with an increase of over a thousand pupils, the public expenditure was in reality a few dollars less than in the corresponding term of 1863, the amounts being respectively $38,638.86 and $38,650.89. In the next term, with an addition of more than two thousand pupils, the amount required and drawn was $41,505.56, or $1,184.93 over the expenditure in the corresponding period of the previous year; making the total sum for the year, $80,144.42, or about $2.82 on the average for each pupil.

This expenditure is indeed larger than that of the previous year, but it is $1,087.31 less than what it was in 1862 when the attendance of pupils was not so large by 1,271, and as compared with 1861, it is $3,846.62 less, although the attendance in that year did not come up to the attendance of the past year by upwards of two thousand scholars. These results I conceive clearly demonstrate the soundness of the policy which led to the adoption of the Regulation requiring a minimum average attendance, the success of which, as now shewn, must be hailed by every right-thinking man with unmixed satisfaction.

It may be proper in this place to repeat what has been stated in former Reports with reference to the Regulation in question, as it affects the schools in the rural districts—namely, that the full average of ten is not exacted by the Board in cases where there are not more than fifteen children in a district between the ages of six and sixteen years, and where the Inspector can justly recommend the relaxation of the rule. In accordance with this modification several schools have, during the past year, received their due share of the Provincial grant, although the average attendance was in some instances considerably under ten. But no doubt there are some districts where the Regulation is very unpopular, and where disunion and jealousies amongst the inhabitants have made its requirements very keenly felt. For example, I have been asked to have the Regulation dispensed with in a district containing twenty-five children of the required age, on the ground that some parents from indifference, others from various unworthy motives, could not be induced to combine in supporting a school. I trust such cases are rare, but, even if they were more numerous than I know them to be, it would, in my opinion, be neither just nor wise to relax an otherwise salutary regulation, merely to suit the whims of a few districts but little disposed to do their duty.

The other expenses incurred during the year will be found minutely detailed in Table G, at page 38 of the Appendix, where the whole Provincial expenditure is seen to be $92,710.96.

Local Expenditure.

The local contributions for the support of the schools during the past year, as raised by subscriptions, tuition fees, and direct assessment, amount, as reported, to $105,684.29, being an increase for the year of $5,566.39, and exceeding the Provincial expenditure by $25,540. This amount includes board, which is still furnished in many of the rural districts as part of the teachers' compensation, and which may be valued on the average at about a dollar and a half per week. With reference to the practice of the districts providing board for their teachers, I think it may be sufficiently justified by the circumstances of the country; but as to "boarding round," it is a custom which should be frowned down by every well-wisher of our schools. It is gratifying to find from the Reports of the Inspectors that it is sensibly disappearing.

Attendance of Pupils.

Let us come now for a moment and take a view of the fruits of this large and liberal expenditure, as these are seen in the attendance of pupils upon our public schools. No part of the appended statistics can be justly regarded with more interest, or considered of greater importance, than that which pertains to the registration and attendance of pupils. These figures reveal most unmistakeably the extent to which the people are availing themselves of the means of education provided by the Province, and mark clearly the public appreciation of the schools, as well as the probabilities of their improvement. For these reasons I refer with no ordinary degree of satisfaction to the results in regard to attendance during the past year. In the first term the number enrolled was 26,621, and in the second 30,138—attendance which a comparison with former returns shows never to have been before reached. But even these figures, large as they are, do not fully exhibit the attendance during the whole of the year. There are not as yet, owing chiefly to the frequent changing of teachers, any convenient means of ascertaining the exact number of children attending school within the one term of the year and absent the next, and yet, from the well-known practice of the districts, that number must be very considerable, and ought to be added to the above figures in order to obtain a correct result. If again to these were added the attendance at the Grammar Schools, and at such of the Denominational Schools as are not embraced in the foregoing numbers, we should probably find the children who had been under public instruction for longer or shorter periods in 1864, approaching very nearly, if not altogether, to a seventh part of the entire population. Whatever be the defects of the present school system, it cannot be without some good points to produce such results.

But defects there are for all this, and they may as well be admitted here at once. There are defects in respect to average attendance, which though it is slightly improving, is still far below what it should be. There are defects in the settlement of teachers' wages, in which unpunctual payment appears as much the rule with parents, as irregular attendance is with their children. There are defects in the employment of the cheapest teachers instead of the best ones; and, worst of all perhaps, there are defects in employing no teachers at all. With reference to the last kind of defects, I visited not a few districts within the year where even more than the provincial inducements to establish schools were held out in vain. The defects alluded to I cannot with truth ascribe either to indifference or to abject poverty, but mainly to that failing in human nature which will not allow one man to give way to another,—to that selfishness which sees or fancies it sees an actual loss in every advantage gained by a neighbour. The fear of subscribing a shilling more than his share has kept many a man's children from school for months together. Some promise their aid after a school is fairly in operation, forgetting that such a promise is but a mockery, when a school connot even be started except by the united means of the district.

In other cases there is no school, because one cannot be placed at every man's door. These are some of the positively known causes of several vacant schools, and may possibly account for others, where my information is not so positive or direct. And yet these are the districts whose inhabitants are generally loudest in their denunciation of our school system, forgetting in their haste that the main remedy for these admitted evils lies in direct taxation,—a remedy most likely regarded by them quite as bad as the disease.

School Houses.

The interest which has for a considerable period been manifested by the people in the erection of commodious school-houses, has shewn no decline during the past year. In the five years ending with the close of 1863, there were built 284 new school-houses in different parts of the Province, and to those have now to be added 54, the number erected in 1864. Of these there were provided—

In the Eastern District, 18; Southern District, 13; Western District, 14; Northern District 9; in all—54.

As usual, the greater number of these buildings has been erected in the rural districts, although it is pleasing to learn, as we do from Mr. Morrison's report, that efforts in this direction have lately been made in Saint John and Portland, which are worthy of all praise as well as of imitation upon a larger scale.

Some years ago, plans of school-houses well adapted, it was thought, for common and superior schools, were prepared and distributed extensively over the Province, and most of the new buildings above referred to have been erected after these models. Experience, however, has shewn that the dimensions even of the larger plan are too small for many of the districts. The preparation, therefore, of another and more enlarged plan, has become necessary, and will engage the attention of the Board at an early day.

A good school-house and a good school are almost universally admitted to be of great general advantage to any district possessing them; but it is an unfortunate circumstance in many instances, that while the advantage is general, the expense should be so partial, falling as it too often does, either upon the benevolent or upon those more immediately interested. This unfair and unjust apportionment of means to ends, at once suggests the remedy for the selfishness which it displays. That remedy in my opinion is direct taxation, without which, as applied to the erection of school-houses, more particularly in the cities, towns, and larger villages of the Province, we shall look in vain for the full benefit of our large Provincial expenditure.

Superior Schools.

This class of public schools forms an important link in the chain of our educational system, and accordingly the returns are always regarded with much interest. These schools are calculated to fulfil the two-fold object of providing an education of a higher order for the children of the Parishes where they are established, and of offering to young teachers of promise, as

inducements to remain in the service, situations of more permanence and profit to aspire after, than are to be found among the ordinary schools. The maintenance of such a class of schools, even in their present imperfectly developed state, involving as it does very considerable direct expense on the part of their supporters, serves also as a capital index to the educational feeling of those parts of the country where they exist, and affords the most reliable data by which to measure the advancement or retrogression of education amongst us.

During the first term of the past year there were 19 of these schools in operation, and in the second, 22, shewing in the former a decrease of one, and in the latter an increase of two, upon the like terms of 1863.

The average number of pupils registered for the year is 1,138, or about 53 pupils on the average to each teacher. The average daily attendance is found to be 57 per cent. nearly, or over 2 per cent. more than it was the previous year. Although even a slight improvement should be viewed with satisfaction, the average is still far too low, and shews clearly what a loss must be every year incurred from want of constant and regular attendance.

In addition to the branches of study as given in the Tables at pages 16 and 32 of the Appendix, the following shews the number of pupils learning Latin, Greek and French in both terms of the year, viz :—

In the Winter Term, 104 in Latin; 2 in Greek; 35 in French.
" Summer " 112 " 11 " 27 "

These schools were maintained last year at an expense to the Province of $5,720.20, or $36.51 over the expenditure in 1863. The local contributions, which were all certified to have been paid in cash, were for the same period $6,191.54, or $256.13 more than the contributions of the previous year.

Although these schools generally speaking are performing a most important work, I should be sorry to think that they had reached their utmost limit of usefulness. That limit they will not in my opinion attain to for some time yet, and as certainly not until they are made the topmost tier in a regular series of graded schools.

The Training School.

I have as usual devoted considerable time and attention to the working of this Institution during the past year, and I am happy to say, if I can trust my own judgment, that it has fully maintained its former standing, and in some respects shewn considerable improvement. As the real design of the Training School is beginning to be better understood in the country, candidates as a rule are coming better prepared to enter, and to profit by its special exercises. This is quite clear from the gradually diminishing number of rejections at the entrance examinations, only 6 out of 104 applicants being found incompetent last year. It surely does not need repeating at this time of day, that the chief object of this Institution is not to give instruction in those branches of education which are to be taught in our Parish schools, but to impart information on the principles, and, under proper supervision, to furnish practice in the art of teaching. It is true

that instruction is given in these branches, but without the main design being for a moment lost sight of. Uniformity of teaching is also exceedingly desirable; for were our schools all conducted upon one uniform system, and that system the best which experience could devise, we should have less occasion to regret those changes of teachers which have heretofore been too often followed by a change of system. These important ends are being kept constantly in view at the Training School.

Mr. Mills, in his report, has referred in very proper terms to the resignation of Miss Duval, and the temporary engagement of Mrs. Aitken, as well as subsequent appointment of Miss Alline. In what he has there said I entirely concur.

It is worthy of remark, that every County of the Province has had representatives in the students at the school during the past year. This is well; but it is rather unfortunate that from want of proper encouragment in some of the more remote Counties, all these young teachers do not find their way back again. Naturally enough, they go where the pay is best, and as naturally these Parishes and Counties that fail to attract well-qualified teachers by proper compensation, must be content to be without schools at all, or to put up with an inferior order of teachers.

During the past year $2,230 were paid to teachers in aid of their expenses while attending the Training School. This is a pretty large sum to be expended annually in the preparation of teachers, the majority of whom, as we have seen, give the Province the benefit of their services for so short a period. There would surely be nothing unfair in the proposal to require the recipients of this Provincial bounty to give bonds to continue in the service for a stated time, say three years, failing which to refund the money.

With the assistance of Dr. Paterson, I have, as usual, conducted all the examinations of the student teachers during the year, and in doing so have endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, fairly to test their capacities and attainments by practical, if not easy questions, rather than by puzzling ones of doubtful utility. In the classification of the candidates, the Board of Education has sought gradually to raise the standard of qualification, as will readily be inferred from the fact, as seen in Table F, that out of 104 applicants, of at least average abilities, only one young man and three young women received the highest or first class licenses last year.

A more commodious and better furnished building is still the great and urgent want of this establishment. The apartments that have now been used for a number of years reflect anything but credit upon the Province. Not an individual can visit these rooms without feeling that one of the most important and useful of our educational institutions, is unnecessarily degraded in public estimation by being kept in buildings so shabby and unsuitable. A new and spacious house would not only prove of vast advantage to the Training School itself, but would naturally give an impulse to the erection of school-houses in the City of Saint John, where notwithstanding some recent improvements, such an impulse would not be out of place.

School Libraries, Table E.

The hope which I ventured in last Report and elsewhere to express of increasing progress in the establishment of school libraries has been fully realized. The books purchased for this purpose within the year, have not merely exceeded in numbers and value those in the previous or any former year, but have almost equalled those of the three past years put together. A reference to Table E will show that nineteen school districts have thus distinguished themselves. The number of volumes is 1120, and the cost $650.35, one third of which is borne by the Province. Such a result is surely evidence of the most convincing kind that education is spreading in the country, and with it the desire for information, and the refining pleasures which reading affords. And the prospect before us is as bright as ever, for the late season at which this Report is presented enables me to anticipate almost equally good results for the current year.

In connection with this topic I would recommend any district wishing to establish a school library, first of all to have a Committee elected as the law directs; for it may well be questioned whether a district can legally claim the Provincial bonus on Libraries if it has no Committee to take charge of the Books.

Teachers' Institutes.

Much of the success just noticed is in a great measure due to the exertions put forth by teachers as members of Institutes. But their efforts are not confined to the formation of school libraries merely, but extend to all matters within the range of their influence calculated to excite an interest in the great question of education. More information respecting the doings of the Institutes in the past year will be found in the reports of the Inspectors.

The Grammar Schools.

The usual amount of information respecting these schools that is reducible to a tabular form, will be found in the Appendix at pages 39 and 40. It will there be seen that although 13 schools are reported in operation, only 10 of them were so throughout the whole year. The Westmorland school closed on the 30th April, the one in Victoria on the 2nd May, that in Kent on 31st July, and up to this time none of the three has been re-opened. Judging from their state when I last saw them, the two first will not be much missed, if good common or superior schools should take their places; but the efficiency of the latter, while conducted by Mr. Pitblado, and its extensive usefulness to the people in and around Richibucto, make me regret to have to report it so long closed.

During the year, I visited and examined all the others with one exception, and that was attended to by the Inspector. I may mention here that before my visit to the school at Kingston in November, Mr. Walker whose name appears as the teacher in the tabular report, had resigned and been succeeded by Mr. Arthur Mauger, who has since been licenced under the Regulations of the Board. The statistics of Mr. Hardie's school at Newcastle, though not strictly speaking a Grammar School, have also been in-

cluded in the table for the sake of convenience. It continues, all things considered, in an efficient state. The remaining schools have, generally speaking, maintained their ground, and one or two of them have even improved both in numbers and efficiency since my former visit. With reference to school-houses, furniture, apparatus, and so on, there is nothing specially new to report, although at one time I did entertain strong hopes of seeing a new house for the school at Chatham. The delay, however, may not be unreasonable; for since the establishment of the two Academies in the town, the Grammar School must have lost a good deal of its former support.

Whilst I am glad to be able to report most of these schools as holding their own, yet I cannot hesitate for a moment to say that, between the best and the worst of them, there is a wide difference indeed. But in my opinion they could all do better under more favourable circumstances. I fear there is an organic defect in their constitution. The labours of zealous and efficient teachers will, indeed, go far to make amends for such defects; but no effort of the teachers will, in my opinion, be able to command that degree of excellence which would be easily attainable under a better organized system. At present there is no sort of connection, no bond of union between them and the district schools from which they are supposed to be fed. On the contrary, there is often between them a rivalry, which, though not without its uses in some pursuits, is seldom, as respects these two classes of schools, conducive to the interests of either. As they are under the control of separate Boards of Trustees, the one appointed by the Government, and the other elected by the people, co-operation for a common end is next to impossible. Frequently large boys are sent to the district schools, and small ones to the Grammar Schools, thus reversing the order of things, and making the schools to some extent do each others' work. The district school might sometimes be supported very advantageously by direct taxation; but as the Grammar School under the law cannot, the interests of the two are again found to clash. To remove these and other anomalies inseparable from the present system, the Grammar Schools should, in my judgment, be made to take their place at the head of a regularly ascending series of schools, the whole group, as well as every individual of it, to be under one uniform supervision, and the communities wishing to establish them authorized or required to assess themselves for the funds necessary to supplement the public grant for their support. I am not ignorant of the difficulties in the way of reducing this idea to practice; but even great difficulties will yield to the efforts of men earnestly desirous of advancing the education of their country.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN BENNET.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

I.—COUNTIES OF KING'S, ALBERT, AND WESTMORLAND.

Inspector Duval.

Sir,—In addition to the detailed Reports of the schools, individually, which have already been presented, I beg to lay before you the following statements on such points as may be of more general interest.

Two complete tours of inspection were made in the three Counties under my charge since the last Report was presented. During the first series of visits I found 235 schools in operation, and in the second 234. The particulars which follow refer to the last of those tours, the details of each being so very similar as to make it unnecessary to give them both.

Schools in King's County, ...	98	
" Westmorland County, ...	97	
" Albert County, ...	39	
	—	234

These schools were taught by,—

Male Teachers, ...	125	
Female "	109	
	—	234

Of these there were,—

Trained Teachers, ...	156	
Untrained "	78	
	—	234

There were of these,—

Married Teachers, ...	70	
Unmarried "	164	
	—	234

The classification of these Teachers is as follows,—

		First.	Second.	Third.	Unlicensed.	
King's,	Male,	10	17	23	2	
	Female,	20	16	9	1—	98
Westmorland,	Male,	6	12	33	1	
	Female,	13	11	18	3—	97
Albert,	Male,	8	2	11	—	
	Female,	8	4	4	2—	39
						234

In King's and Albert Counties the majority of teachers are trained, in Westmorland, on the contrary, the majority are untrained; this was accounted for in my last Report, by the fact that the French schools are rarely under the care of trained teachers, only two out of the twenty two, at present teaching, having attended the Training School. During the past year several intelligent young men have engaged as teachers of these schools, who have had, at least, a partial college course in Quebec; I have urged these young men to attend the Provincial Training School, and if they continue to teach, I expect they will avail themselves of the privileges of that institution.

As teachers are now required to attend the Training School before receiving license, the number of untrained teachers is constantly diminishing, and, as a consequence, the intellectual and literary standing of teachers is being proportionally raised; the higher requirements for admission to the Training School, and the more thorough and searching examinations at the close of the term, together with the efforts made in other directions, operate conjointly and powerfully to promote those improvements that must be evident to every candid and intelligent person who has an opportunity to visit our Parish Schools.

While speaking of the French Schools I should have said that they have always received my anxious care; I have been encouraged in my efforts for their improvement, by finding the teachers willing to attend to every suggestion that I have found it necessary to make. Westmorland, (the only County in this district where there are any French schools) is, from its geographical position, unfavourably situated for the healthy working of a Teachers' Institute, and but few of the French teachers could attend the meetings, if one existed; I therefore called meetings of these by themselves; one at Memramcook on the 30th July, and another at Tidish on the 20th of August. On both occasions nearly every French teacher in that part of the County attended, and each one freely took part in the proceedings of the meeting. The plan adopted was, to take up each subject of school instruction in rotation, when every one gave his method of teaching each branch, which was followed by remarks from myself, pointing out such plans as I had seen in successful operation in other schools. Several matters were introduced by one or another of the teachers that were quite new to the rest, which excited such an interest as will, I am fully persuaded, lead to marked improvements. I need scarcely add that the teachers were deeply interested in the proceedings of the meeting, and expressed a hope that they might have others of a similar kind. I purpose to comply with their request during the coming year, varying the exercises so as to give them an additional interest.

The Teachers' Institute in King's County continues in successful operation. A considerable number of teachers of the County are, no doubt, prevented from attending, by distance, want of conveyance, and other causes; while many others who could attend, have not as yet been able to

realize the advantages they would derive from the meetings; but yet there are found a considerable number of the most intelligent teachers of the County who prove, by their constant attendance, and the deep interest they take in the proceedings, that they fully appreciate the benefits arising from such an association. In Albert County an Institute was organized some few years ago, but from various causes it did not succeed. In Westmorland, for reasons above stated, it has not been found practicable to form an association of the kind.

During the past year eighteen new school-houses have been erected, or are in course of erection; their locations are as follows:—In KING'S COUNTY, nine—Springfield 1; Upham 2; Hampton 1; Westfield 1; Sussex 4. In WESTMORLAND, seven—Botsford 1; Moncton 1; Dorchester 2; Sackville 1; Shediac 1; Westmorland 1. In ALBERT COUNTY, two—Hillsborough 1; Coverdale 1. Some of these are intended to be of a very superior character, combining elegance with utility.

There are seven Superior Schools in operation in the District; in the Parishes of Springfield, Sussex, Studholm, Westfield, Moncton, Salisbury, and Coverdale. All these schools are taught by intelligent, energetic young men, and all are in a prosperous state; it is gratifying to find that this provision in the School Law which was intended to improve the educational standing of the Province, has, so far as it has been tried, found to answer the end designed. The Superior School at Hampton Ferry has been discontinued in consequence of the removal of several families that contributed to its support. The teacher who conducted the Superior School at Norton has removed; the building is now occupied by a gentleman who proposes to continue its standing as a Superior School, but I have not visited it since he commenced.

Many of the schools would admit of considerable improvement in the general management, and in the modes of conveying instruction; but still I should not speak truthfully of the condition of the schools, as a whole, if I did not report them as improving in most respects; I could, indeed, wish that many of the teachers understood more fully the value of the black board as an auxiliary in imparting instruction; that they fully realized how illustrations presented to the eye made deep and permanent impressions on the youthful understanding. I am happy to find that Lovell's Atlas Geography is supplanting Morse's in many of our schools, it being of a better character generally, and far more adapted to the schools in the British Provinces.

The practice of "Boarding round" is sensibly diminishing in many sections of this District; the people seeming to feel, more than formerly, that a teacher has as much right to a settled home as those who follow any other occupation. The teachers' profession will never be what it ought to be, till persons can be induced to devote themselves to it, not as a temporary employment, or as a stepping stone to something else, but as the probable engagement of their life, in which they may meet with that respect which

their individual intelligence and admitted usefulness fairly entitle them to expect. By a reference to the statistics at the commencement of this Report, it will be seen that nearly seven sixteenths of the teachers are married, which speaks well of the present state of things as compared with the past, and gives a pleasing omen of a better future; time was, when nearly all the teachers were, from necessity, single, and were compelled to remain so or quit the profession, as it was rarely the case that a teacher could enjoy domestic life, but was compelled to wander for his bread from house to house; now, better paid and more respected, he can venture to settle in life. Not only will the teacher's life be thus a pleasanter one than formerly, but the interests of the community will be materially advanced; changes from place to place, so inimical to educational advancement, will not be so frequent; these changes are very frequently the result of the teachers' own choice; when, however, they feel the weight of domestic responsibilities, they will be less inclined to change; increased stability will secure increased respect, and by continuing settled in a place where their labours are appreciated, they will more fully secure the desired result of storing the minds and developing the faculties of their pupils.

I have found fewer cases this year of schools being established in opposition to others already in existence in the same locality. I think that these cases would be fewer still, perhaps they would be entirely extinguished, if the plan could be enforced which I recommended in my last Report, namely, to recognize no claim for Provincial aid, unless, previous to the ratification of the teacher's engagement, a public meeting of the proprietors had been called and the teacher had been selected by a majority of those present; by this means the Trustees would be saved from much annoyance and the Government money would not be drawn unnecessarily twice over.

In conclusion I have, as on former occasions, to express my thanks to the Trustees and other influential persons for the kind assistance they have rendered me when visiting the schools in their respective Parishes.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL.

JOHN BENNET, Esq. Chief Superintendent of Schools.

II.—COUNTIES OF QUEEN'S, CHARLOTTE, AND SAINT JOHN.

INSPECTOR MORRISON.

SIR,—At the close of another year, I find that although I have nothing extraordinary to report, yet our efforts have been producing about the usual results.

The following Table exhibits the number and classification of all the teachers who have been employed in the southern district at any time during the year:—

		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
Charlotte,	Males,	13	16	11	40	
	Females,	26	14	30	70—	110
Queen's,	Males,	11	18	10	39	
	Females,	12	8	7	27—	66
Saint John,	Males,	23	16	12	51	
	Females,	33	21	25	79—	130
Employed within the year,						306

Untrained Teachers.

Charlotte,	7 Males	17 Females
Queen's,	8 "	0 "
Saint John,	7 "	8 "
	22	25

Total,	47	
Trained,	259—	306

Number and classification of Teachers who were employed during the Winter and Summer Terms respectively :—

Winter Term.

		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
Charlotte,	Males,	10	14	9	33	
	Females,	21	10	8	39—	72
	Corresponding Term, 1863,					61
	Increase,					11
Queen's,	Males,	10	15	9	34	
	Females,	6	8	2	16—	50
	Corresponding Term, 1863,					57
	Decrease,					7
St. John,	Males,	20	14	9	43	
	Females,	26	14	12	52—	95
	Corresponding Term, 1863,					94
	Increase,					1

Summer Term.

		First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	
Charlotte,	Males,	9	12	6	27	
	Females,	21	13	21	55—	82
	Corresponding Term, 1863,					94
	Decrease,					12
Queen's,	Males,	6	13	7	26	
	Females,	11	7	6	24—	50
	Corresponding Term, 1863,					53
	Decrease,					3

St. John,	Males,	22	13	12	47	
	Females,	27	13	20	60—	107
	Corresponding Term, 1863,			...	...	97
	Increase,	...	...	...	...	10

In Charlotte and Queen's the schools are much less numerous than they would be, were there an adequate supply of male teachers available. The demand for *cheap* teachers, irrespective of their qualifications, has, in many districts, been followed by a reaction which threatens evils in another direction, and whose influence extends to females generally. Numerous schools are allowed to remain vacant, simply because male teachers are not to be had, and females will not be employed.

Under the most economical arrangements possible the rural districts and the houses in them would be represented by the following numbers:—

Charlotte, ...	107	Districts,	... ...	86	School-houses.
Queen's, ...	91	"	... ...	70	"
Saint John, ...	56	"	... ...	36	"
	254			192	

Sixty-two districts where schools probably would be sustained, at least during half the year, are destitute of school-houses of any kind; and so the people are unable to enjoy the advantages of schools. Direct taxation for the *building of school-houses* would, at once, rectify the evil here complained of, and receive the hearty support of the people.

At first sight, it may appear to some that the sentiment in favor of direct taxation for the support of schools is not very general; since comparatively few schools are supported by the application of that principle, and since several schools which were formerly supported by assessment are now sustained by voluntary contributions. But it is a fact that a large majority of the sincere friends of Education, being lovers of peace and harmony, are unwilling to encounter the storm of opposition which would certainly be raised by the opponents of assessment, and which, to a great extent, would disorganize the social relations of communities; and so, often when a majority, and sometimes even a *large* majority of the people are favorable to taxation, the permissive clause of the School Act is allowed to lie in abeyance; and more especially so, when the struggle, with all its unpleasant concomitants, must be renewed every year. I am forced to the conclusion, that the permissive principle in the Law, regarding taxation, is doing our educational system a great amount of positive injury. Quarrels, which last for years, are often raised by the successful or unsuccessful attempts to support our schools by its operation. If it were made imperative at once, very little serious opposition would, in this district at least, be urged against it.

Graduation of Schools.

Until some proper system of gradation be established in the towns and villages, a large amount of Government money will be spent unnecessarily,

and the efforts of the most active and able of our teachers will fall far short of the results which would otherwise flow from them.

Within the year just closed, the Roman Catholic School, Carleton, and the Commercial School, Saint John, have been graded. These, with the Milltown Schools, are the only attempts at graduation made in this district, and the results in these cases are most satisfactory.

Mr. Miller, of the Commercial School, deserves much credit for his enterprize, and the ability with which he manages so large a school. He employs two assistants, and the average number of pupils for November was 117.8, giving to each teacher an average of 39.3 nearly. But the gain in point of average is little when compared with the facilities afforded for doing the work well. There is no good reason why all or nearly all the school-going population of the City of Saint John should not be gathered into such buildings, and treated in a similar manner.

The average of all the schools in the City, is 34.4; Portland, (Town,) 31.6; Saint Stephen, (Town,) 34; Saint Andrews, (Town,) 23.5; Saint George, (Village,) 25. Of these, 14 were under 20; 31 under 25; and 48 under 30. These figures prove that the required average of 17 in towns and villages, is much too low; and I believe that if it were raised to 22, very few schools indeed would be cut off, while the whole average attendance would be much improved.

Milltown Academy continues to do good work. Mr. Goodwin, the Principal, is deservedly popular, and well qualified for the important position which he holds. The average attendance has been 53.75, including the high and intermediate departments. Within the year 150 volumes of carefully selected standard works have been added to the Library, which now contains 400 volumes; and during the same time, 2000 books were taken out, chiefly by the students. I need not speculate upon the results likely to flow from thus creating a taste for reading, and then supplying it with the best literature in the language.

School-room work.—Although the improvement in this department is great, when compared with the work of former years, yet it might be vastly improved; mere rote work is gradually giving place to intelligent thought, but, unfortunately, we have many teachers whose idea of their duties is too low to see much value in black board exercises, mental arithmetic, or writing from dictation, *as a part of their daily work.* I am decidedly of the opinion, that much good would result from cancelling the licenses of those who cannot, or will not improve.

I think the time has arrived when more scientific arithmetical knowledge should be required of all female teachers, and a knowledge of book-keeping. The two first books of Euclid's Elements, and simple Equations should be required of those of the First Class.

School-books.—Payson and Denton's series of writing books is much used in this district, and generally, with very satisfactory results. The only

objection to their general use is their high price; an arrangement might be made with the Publishers, by which the books might be sold here for seven cents each, instead of ten cents, the present price.

The reading books adapted for the National Schools of Ireland, are not suitable to our schools. The arrangement is unphilosophical, the subjects are generally uninteresting to children, and the American editions of them are so full of orthographical errors, that they are quite unfit to be used by pupils already too prone to bad spelling.

I regret to say that the Superior School of Petersville has lately been closed. Those at Portland, Lancaster, Wickham, Carleton, and Saint John, are still in operation, and continue to be well attended; the four former are in a highly satisfactory state.

Mr. Aitken, the enterprising teacher of the Indiantown Superior School, with his own private means bought a site, built a very fine school-house, and furnished it in the most approved style. Reverend James Quinn, of Carleton, at the expense of about $1000, doubled his school-room accommodation, by the addition of another building quite as large as the original one; and Dr. Sweeny, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Saint John, erected a splendid building in Portland, which is 50 feet long, 30 feet broad, two stories high, each 12 feet ceiling, with several fine rooms for teacher's residence; this is to be used as a graded school, and will cost, without furniture or apparatus, $2,100. When we consider the wretched, small, low, ill-ventilated places in which the Portland and City Schools generally are kept, the noble efforts made by these gentlemen stand out in remarkable contrast with the general apathy in providing school accommodation in and about Saint John.

Teachers' Institutes are in active operation in each County in this district, but only the more earnest and intelligent of the teachers take any interest in them. Those who would be the most benefited by intercourse with their fellow teachers are seldom to be seen there.

Our generous self-denying teachers who sustain the Institutes deserve special encouragement, and I hope to see the time when their expenses, while attending them, will be paid by the Government.

I have to thank the proprietors of the "Union Line of Steamers," the "International Line," and of the "Queen," for the readiness with which they consented to pass the Teachers to and from the meetings of the Institutes at reduced prices, as well as many private individuals for hospitably entertaining them during the sessions.

D. MORRISON.

J. Bennet, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

III.—COUNTIES OF SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON, AND VICTORIA.

Inspector Freeze.

Sir,—In this my Annual Report for 1864, you will find a brief account of the changes and progress made in the Schools of this District.

The results of the year's labour are various. Some schools have been closed for want of support, arising from the absence of a proper appreciation of the value of education; others have been opened for the first time, by a new born zeal in the cause; while a few have been wholly destroyed by strife and contention, too often originating from the operation of the permissive assessment law.

Nevertheless, a very large majority of the schools has continued to labour faithfully in training the young, and preparing them for future usefulness. Several school houses have been erected during the year, some of them of a superior class.

Much greater interest than usual has been awakened in providing Parish School Libraries. Upon the whole, while there is much to be improved, and many difficulties yet to be overcome, still we cannot deny the fact that an advance is annually being made, and that a greater interest is now manifested by the people, in the very important matter of securing a sound and practical education for their children.

The following statistics will give you some idea of the condition of the schools, and the result of the labour performed in this District:—

No. of Schools in Session, viz.:—	1864.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Winter Term,	203	197	6	—
Summer "	190	185	5	—
No. of Pupils on Register,	6,797	6,304	493	—
" Teachers engaged,	205	197	8	—
" Male Teachers,	105	103	2	—
" Female "	100	94	6	—
" Trained Teachers,	130	131	—	1
" Untrained "	75	66	9	—
" First Class Male Teachers,	28	29	—	1
" " Female "	36	36	—	—
" Second Class Male Teachers,	32	28	4	—
" " Female "	19	16	3	—
" Third Class Male Teachers,	45	46	—	1
" " Female "	45	42	3	—
" Superior Schools,	7	6	1	—
" New School Houses,	14	17	—	3
" Libraries established,	11	—	—	—

Amount raised for Libraries, $397.71.

Probably the most important feature in the educational affairs of this District, is the increasing desire for a change in the mode of supporting our

schools; more especially is that change required in the permissive assessment law. Even the friends of assessment admit that the law should either be made compulsory or cease to exist.

Some argue, and I think with propriety, that it would be much better were the present Assessment Act made to apply to the erection of school houses only. In almost every instance, in this District, in which assessment has been enforced for the support of schools, it has proved a failure, and, in addition, has stirred up strife and contention, so much so, that in some districts great effort was necessary to re-establish the schools.

A majority in a district in favour of assessment does not always prevent a failure, for the minority can often draw off a sufficient number of pupils to reduce the average below the minimum which the law requires, and thus close the school. Could our representatives be made fully acquainted with the evils which have arisen from the operation of the permissive assessment law, not a single Session of the Legislature would pass until some change was effected.

Many who oppose compulsory assessment for the support of schools, do so because they believe that the measure, once introduced, stops all Government grants; could this impression be removed, quite a number would be found supporting the principle who are now opposing it.

It is needless to look for that state of usefulness and efficiency in our schools so anxiously desired by the friends of education, until they are all made *free*, and supported by assessment on the rateable property of the country.

You will be pleased to learn, however, that among the proprietors of our schools, more interest is taken for the welfare of their children while at school. Not only are better school rooms provided, but the internal arrangements are such as to add to the convenience of the teacher and the comfort of his pupils. Proprietors are evidently beginning to see the absurdity of paying a teacher, and refusing or neglecting to furnish him the necessary implements with which to perform his work.

The new school houses of this season compare favourably with those built in any former year, and in some respects surpass them.

One of the most handsomely finished common school rooms in this District, and I think I may add in the Province, has been erected at Nashwaak Mills, Saint Mary's, York County, by Alex. Gibson, Esquire; the whole cost of which, amounting to about $2,000, being paid out of his own private funds. The building stands upon an eminence and commands a good view of the surrounding country.

Its dimensions are 40 by 29 feet, with 15 feet posts. The school room is 32 by 28 feet; the work is done in the most careful and workmanlike manner, and the whole nicely painted externally. The land adjoining the house is levelled, and in the rear comfortable out-houses have been erected.

The internal arrangement is very superior. The furniture was imported from the States, and is of the most costly kind. There are twenty desks to accommodate forty pupils, and for small children, sixteen separate seats

with pockets, besides five settees for the classes while reciting. The teacher's desk is at the back of the room on a slight elevation, and immediately behind it, and running the whole length of the wall, is a nicely prepared black board. On the walls are hung eight maps, four of which were furnished by Mr. Gibson. There are five windows on each side of the building, and so arranged as to lift or let down as convenience may require; all of these are furnished with green window shutters.

The school room is ceiled up to the windows, and painted an oak colour, and the walls are papered with expensive material, in pannel work; the whole presenting a beautiful appearance. The Library, a neat little room between the two entrance halls, fitted up in the same style as the school room, contains 300 volumes for the use of the school.

The Government bonus has not yet been added. In addition to all this, $40 have been expended to light the building in case it should be necessary to use it in the evening. May we not hope that the liberality and public spirit manifested by Mr. Gibson in the erection of this house, which he has generously handed over for the use of the District, will induce more of our wealthy citizens to "go and do likewise"?

This house is now occupied with a very respectable school, under the care and direction of Mr. Aaron S. Hartt.

There are several other school houses worthy of special notice. The one at the mouth of Keswick is large and commodious, and intended for a Superior School.

The plan furnished by the Board has been found too small in many instances; care was therefore taken to have this house made larger. A very large school house has been erected and finished externally, in the Parish of Canterbury, Another, a little above Eel River, in Carleton County. This is a two story building, the basement story of which has been very handsomely fitted up for a school room.

In the Cronkhite Settlement, Wicklow, Carleton County, a very pretty school house has been built by assessment; this house is occupied by an efficient and industrious teacher. In a majority of the above named Districts the old houses had been condemned. The 14 school houses erected this year, with but one exception, may be classed as very comfortable.

Besides these, in Sunbury, York, and Carleton, there are school houses in course of erection.

That changes are so frequent in the school service is much to be regretted.

Numbers of licenced female teachers leave the service yearly, and unfortunately for the cause of education, many of our most competent male teachers are constantly being drawn away by the other more lucrative professions. If some means could be devised by which their services could be retained, the cause of education would be greatly benefited thereby, and far more rapid progress made. This is a subject worthy the attention of all who have any part in directing the affairs of education in this Province.

That a teacher remains longer than a term in the same District, is the exception rather than the rule, and a similar remark might be made touching their continuance in the service, very few, indeed, making it a life business. This is wrong; why should teaching, as a profession, be less honorable, or less lucrative than any other?

A glance at the Reports of the Training School will show that, in four years ending 1863, there were 443 teachers trained; that in the year 1859 442 trained teachers were engaged; making in all 885 trained teachers; but in 1863 there were only 561 actually engaged; thus showing a loss to the service of 324 trained teachers in four years, and a loss to the revenue of $1,944 per annum in board allowance. The question here naturally arises, would not the above amount, added to the salaries of our most competent teachers, be the means of retaining them in the service?

Among the untrained the change is less rapid; thus, in 1859 there were engaged 381, and 1863, 228, making a difference of 153; to this number must be added 75 that were admitted during that period, making the whole change, 228, or an annual decrease of 57; but we may safely assume that a large part of these are still in the service, having passed through the Training School; so that the untrained are leaving the service very slowly.

The leading cause of this, no doubt, arises from the well-known want of ability to stand an examination; or in other words, their incompetency. To this there are some exceptions, but comparatively very few in this District.

I have no hesitation in saying, from an experience of more than four years in the school service, that the earlier our untrained teachers are subjected to a written examination, and their competency tested, the more rapidly will the country improve in education, and the school service be freed from a serious hindrance to its usefulness.

Proprietors and teachers, as well as all interested in the education of the country, should use their united efforts to establish more permanency among our schools.

Until some means are devised, by which our best and most competent teachers can be induced to remain a number of years at least in the school service, and that as much as possible in the same Districts, our efforts to advance the cause of education will, to a certain extent, be frustrated, and much of our labour lost.

There is an increasing demand for male teachers in this District. It would be well to enquire why a more abundant supply is not forthcoming.

I have paid particular attention to establishing District Libraries. As shown in the above table, eleven Districts have been supplied, and others are making efforts to raise the necessary amounts. Much of the present year's success is due to the zeal of the teachers, and to the interest taken in this matter by the Institutes. There were raised $227.71 for Libraries, exclusive of the $170 paid by Mr. Gibson for the Nashwaak School.

In several Districts I held meetings for this and other purposes, and in no instance did we fail in raising at least $20 for a Library.

I should not neglect to mention the fact, that in some Parishes the Trustees are taking a greater interest in the welfare of the schools. Especially is this the case in the Parishes of Prince William, Richmond, and Saint Bazil; in a few other Parishes some additional interest is shown. When these officers co-operate with the Inspector, a greater interest is always given to the cause in the Parish. The regulation requiring a minimum average has affected favourably the schools in Woodstock and Fredericton. The number of schools in each has been reduced, and some teachers have been compelled to procure better school rooms, so that a visible improvement has been made; but had the regulation gone a little further, and required 150 cubic feet of air for each pupil, as in the case of Superior Schools, good school rooms for all our towns and cities would have been the result.

Teachers' Institutes exist in Sunbury, York, and Carleton, all of which hold meetings regularly for the discussion of educational subjects, and each sent its representatives to the Provincial Institute, the second annual session of which was held in Fredericton in October last. The Provincial Institute was in session four days, and was attended by the Chief Superintendent, three Inspectors, and about twenty from among the leading teachers of the Province. The next annual meeting of this Institute will be held in October 1865, at Studholm, King's County.

But very little change since last year can be reported in the Denominational Schools; about the same machinery is in operation, and with the exception of some change in teachers, nothing additional needs be reported. I should remark, however, that an error in average occurred in my last year's Report of the Saint Bazil Academy.

The average for 1863 was about 55, this year it is something less.

The Catholic School at Woodstock has recently been given in charge of two female teachers. It was formerly taught by Mr. Lynch with good success; how far the change will prove beneficial remains to be seen.

The Woodstock College makes an average of about 35 out of 50 names on the Register; and the Baptist Seminary shows 70 names on Register, with an average of 40.

The Catholic Institution of Fredericton continues to prosper. The Academy, with the other two schools, is doing good work. The average in the three departments for the year being something near 150.

In the matter of Superior Schools, a few remarks may be necessary. An additional effort was made at Tobique to sustain the male school in that village as a Superior School; but all hope of its continuing as such is now abandoned. The school at Florenceville has been recognized as a Superior School, and thus far it has been successful. The teacher at Victoria Corner, Wakefield, has closed his school to enter the medical profession; and Mr. Stewart, of Maugerville, has removed to another district in the same Parish. The remaining Superior Schools that were reported last year still continue, and are working satisfactorily.

It is sometimes whispered that our schools are making no improvement; but if those persons will turn to the school statistics for several years past, they will find that each year adds to the number of pupils in all the higher branches of education taught in the Common and Superior Schools of the Province. In the last four years nearly five per cent. has been gained in this direction, and in addition to this, about one-fourth of our schools are now taught in new school houses built within the same period. Most of these are roomy and well furnished, and quite a number superior.

There is evidently a desire among the people for still greater improvement.

The readiness with which they erect school houses when needed, the willingness they show to assist in establishing Parish School Libraries when solicited, and the wish to make comfortable the pupils while at school, all prove an increasing desire for education, both for themselves and their children.

Before closing, you will allow me to suggest the propriety of requiring a separate and higher class for teachers, who may wish to enter the Superior School service. The time, I think, has come when such a class is needed; it would increase the confidence of the people in the schools, and thereby produce a greater willingness to support them. It is also worthy of consideration, whether first class female teachers should not be required to teach, at least, the rudiments of mathematics. Just in proportion as the standard of teachers is raised, so will be raised the standard and usefulness of our schools.

Permit me to express my gratitude to the many friends through the District for their assistance and their kindness to me during the past year.

E. C. FREEZE.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

IV.—COUNTIES OF KENT, NORTHUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE.

INSPECTOR WOOD.

SIR,—I beg to lay before you my Annual Report of the Schools under my superintendence.

The *Superior Schools* in operation in the Northern District are those of Campbelton, Bathurst, Derby, and Douglastown. The first is in a highly satisfactory state; the last is now in charge of Mr. Phinney of Richibucto, who has made a most promising commencement there with a large attendance of pupils. The building referred to in a former report as under course of erection for this school, has been finished, and fitted up in very creditable style.

DENOMINTAIONAL SCHOOLS.

1. The Presbyterian Academy of Chatham.
2. Saint Michael's Academy of same place.
3. Roman Catholic School at Bathurst.

The first sustains its high character. The second was in a satisfactory state during the Winter Term.

The school at Bathurst I have had only one opportunity of visiting, and this occurred so soon after it came under the management of the Sisters of Charity, that I cannot on the present occasion report with so much confidence as future visits will enable me to do; but from what I then observed with respect to the preservation of order, the style of reading, and the perfect neatness of the copy books, I am led to expect very decided advantages under the present administration. The youthful voice is trained here with much good taste, and the singing, which I believe forms a part of the regular exercises, is very sweet.

I found the attendance large, perhaps too large for the capacity of the rooms occupied; but the splendid building about to be finished here, will afford ample accommodation, as well for the pupils as for their instructors.

The following table shows the number and classification of the teachers employed in the Common and Superior Schools within the year ending September 30th, 1864:—

		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Unlicensed.	Total.	
Kent,	Males,	3	3	17	—	23	
	Females,	14	2	8	3	27—	50
Northumberland,	Males,	7	9	15	3	34	
	Females,	11	6	13	4	34—	68
Gloucester,	Males,	3	1	16	1	21	
	Females,	1	2	13	1	17—	38
Restigouche,	Males,	2	3	9	—	14	
	Females,	1	0	1	—	2—	16

	Trained Teachers.		Untrained Teachers.	
Kent,	Males, 8	Females, 21	Males, 15	Females, 6
Northumberland,	" 15	" 22	" 19	" 12
Gloucester,	" 6	" 3	" 15	" 14
Restigouche,	" 5	" 2	" 9	" —

Trained Teachers, ...	82	Untrained Teachers, ...	90
Male "	92	Female " ...	80

By means of private reports furnished from time to time throughout the year, you have been kept in acquaintance with those teachers in their several spheres of labour, and though their schools embrace a very wide range of character, yet, as to their general efficiency, I trust you feel assured that some progress has been made.

Many of the schools in this District have for some time past been injured by the prevalence of diptheria and other epidemics, occasioning much irregularity, and reducing the daily attendance of pupils. One teacher writes to me, "my chief object in teaching was the instruction of my own family, but having lost all my children of scarlet fever, I have given up the school."

I was glad to notice in your last Report a paragraph on the subject of irregular attendance, than which nothing is more paralyzing to the efforts

of the teacher, nothing a greater hindrance to the progress of the pupil. Not only is time lost by this irregularity, but with it is also lost all relish for the school. I am of opinion, however, that this evil is not always and entirely chargeable to parents, but that not unfrequently it lies in good part with the teacher; for it sometimes happens that the same school which dwindles and pines away under one teacher, is built up and flourishes under his immediate successor. A celebrated educationist has said in substance—"When anything goes wrong in the school, the teacher should look first for the fault in himself." Might not more care and more constant watchfulness on his part, have gone far to prevent among his pupils a want of order, a habit of inattention, a mumbling and indistinct utterance, or an ungraceful attitude; and (omitting other matters) might not better management and more genial treatment have inspired a very different feeling in reference to the school? So much indeed depends upon the teacher's manner and the exercises of the school, that, according as these become attractive or otherwise, so, in general, will the attendance be regulated.

A fine example of the influence of the teacher in this respect is seen in the case of the school at Campbelton, in which, under the teacher now in charge of it, the average attendance has arisen to nearly 90 per cent. on the number enrolled. The school at Tracadie furnishes another instance of greatly improved attendance arising from the energy and enthusiasm of the teacher. Other examples might be given.

But it is scarcely possible that pupils can love the school or the studies in which the teacher takes but a secondary interest; on the contrary, partaking of his listlessness and indifference, they will probably use every artifice with their parents in order to be detained at home. Especially will this be the case when the teacher's indifference and neglect are coupled with undue severity of discipline. True, there are difficulties beyond the control of the teacher, but, all things considered, "he must be the artificer of his own fortune," with respect to the attendance and consequent success of his school.

A little exertion in procuring suitable apparatus for school purposes has a beneficial effect, and a trifling expense incurred in this way may be amply compensated by the result. A very gratifying instance of this kind occurs on the Tattagouche in Gloucester. The teacher had provided a set of neat and cheap maps, and by the aid of these, in connexion with lessons in the Fourth Reader, together with oral instruction in the usual definitions, a large class had acquired a general knowledge of geography, and could readily point to any place referred to in the lessons. It would seem that this evidence of interest on the part of the teacher had operated like a sort of charm; for the school, though in a remote settlement and in operation only a little more than a year and a half, is in a most flourishing state. I was exceedingly gratified to find at last examination all the scholars practising slate writing, a large class ready in dictation exercises, and the general work of the school of a thorough character. Among some of a very different class, I may refer to a person in Northumberland who has been teaching

upwards of 40 years, and who, with the salary of a second class teacher, has never to my knowledge made an effort to provide a map or other apparatus for the benefit of his pupils. His school room is as destitute of attractiveness as a lumberer's camp. I need not add that his services are of very doubtful advantage. No school can long survive under such influence.

In all cases where means are wanting for the purchase of large and expensive maps, I think the school room should be provided with the one published by the Board of Works; and if to this were added a small map of the world, to be used especially as an accompaniment to the Fourth Reader, pupils would not be entirely shut out from all knowledge of geography. The cost of this latter is so trifling, that rather than be without such help, most teachers would be glad to purchase it, if placed within their reach.

I think our schools should be more fully under the control of the Board of Education, and teachers more independent of local embarrassment. I enter a school and find in use a few fragments of old books, with scarcely an entire one for each class, two or three slates, and perhaps one or two copy books among fifteen or twenty scholars; and on inquiry as to the cause of this state of things, I am told that parents will not furnish books, slates, &c.; they ridicule slate writing, and they don't think arithmetic necessary for girls. The teacher *feels* degraded, and having succumbed, he *is* powerless. This is an extreme case, but it is a reality, and precisely what may be expected where the control of the school is left to those who happen to be wholly incompetent.

I think, therefore, that teachers should be freed from impediments of this kind—that trained teachers should be at liberty to carry out in practice the system pursued at the Provincial Model School—that untrained teachers should be free to adopt improvements suggested by the Inspector—and that parents and guardians be required to furnish the materials necessary for school purposes, in order to be entitled to the Grant. It may be said that the loss of the Grant would fall upon the teacher, but the rule being established, he would take the necessary precaution in making his engagements.

School houses built during the year in the Northern District are, two in Restigouche, one in Gloucester, one in Northumberland, and five in Kent. Of those in Kent, four are in the Parish of Weldford, one of which was built and is supported by assessment. It is very neat and comfortable, and now occupied by a person lately from the Training School, who deserves very high commendation for the excellence of her school.

I have been surprised to find with what facility a house may be built where there is unanimity and a determination to succeed. In the settlement of Pokemouche, Gloucester, where three years ago there was but one school, there are four now in operation, and in connexion with three of these, apartments have been provided for teachers' families.

Several of the schools in Restigouche have been discontinued for want of local support, but there is a prospect of the speedy establishment of additional schools in back settlements of that County.

Under my inspection there are of French or chiefly French schools,—in Kent, 20, Gloucester, 16, Northumberland, 2; and of the 38 teachers employed, only 8 are trained. The majority of the children who attend these schools are not continued at school long enough to make much proficiency, but slate writing is introduced in all of them, and in a few considerable progress is made in dictation and in the grammar of the French language. In nearly all of these schools there is more or less attention given also to the English language.

The demand for male teachers is beyond the supply, and this inconvenience is likely to continue until sufficient encouragement is offered to young men to induce them to enlist in the service as a life-long vocation.

THOS. W. WOOD.

JOHN BENNET, Esq., Chief Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT

ON THE

TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL FOR 1864.

Saint John, December 31st, 1864.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to submit the Annual Report of the Training and Model School for the year 1864. In view of the work actually done, I am happy to be able to say, that encouraging progress has been made during the year, and that the School is gradually approaching a very desirable standard of efficiency.

At the date of my last Report, the number of Student Teachers in attendance was 25, namely, 22 young women and 3 young men. The following are the numbers of Teachers and Candidates that have attended the Terms of 1864, and also of those who have attended only the Examinations for license or advancement:—

	Young Women.	Young Men.	Total.
Term commencing January 17,	11	6	17
" April 11,	17	15	32
" August 1,	24	12	36
" October 24,	10	4	14
Admitted in 1864, ...	62	37	99
" from 1863, ...	22	3	25
" for re-examination, ...	19	15	34
" for examination only, ...	2	0	2
	105	55	160

The Examinations for Licenses were held on—
January 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th.
April 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th.
June 23rd, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, and 29th.
October 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd.

At these Examinations were present—

	Young Women.	Young Men.	Total.
In January, ...	28	6	34
April, ...	16	6	22
June, ...	22	16	38
October, ...	25	16	41
Examined in 1864 for Licenses,	91	44	135
Not examined, ...	6	5	11
Now present, ...	10	4	14
Total, ...	107	53	160

The following are the results of the Examinations in 1864:—

Of 91 young women, 4 were awarded First Class Licenses, 28 Second Class, 57 Third Class, and 2 not possessing the required qualifications, received no licenses.

Of 44 young men, 3 were awarded First Class Licenses, 17 Second Class, 22 Third Class, and 2 received no license.

Number of Licensed Student Teachers examined, and of Trained Teachers re-examined for advancement in 1864:—

Young men, ...	11	
Young women, ...	24	35
Number holding Second Class Licenses:—		
Young men, ...	4	
Young women, ...	8	12
Number holding Third Class Licenses:—		
Young men, ...	7	
Young women, ...	16	23
Number advanced to First Class:—		
Young men, ...	2	
Young women, ...	2	4
Number advanced to Second Class:—		
Young men, ...	2	
Young women, ...	6	8
Number not advanced:—		
Young men, ...	7	
Young women, ...	16	23

The entrance examinations to test the qualifications of candidates for admission, are held on the first day of each Term, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. Spelling, reading, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and penmanship, are the branches in which every candidate is expected to pass a satisfactory examination.

There were 105 candidates for admission this year, of whom 99 were admitted; and 6 having, on examination, been found too deficient in elementary knowledge, were rejected. Of the latter 2 were young men, and 4 young women.

The Terms in 1865 commence as follows:—

The Spring Term, January 17th.	The Autumn Term, August 1st.
Summer " April 11th.	Winter " October 24th.

Total number of persons that passed through the Training School, and received Licenses in the undermentioned years:—

In 1858,.....	26	young men;	58	young women.
1859,.....	63	"	145	"
1860,.....	63	"	117	"
1861,.....	60	"	130	"
1862,.....	74	"	171	"
1863,.....	55	"	68	"
1864,.....	42	"	89	"
Total,.....	383	"	778	"

Notwithstanding the numbers of young people annually added to the service, the whole number of Licensed Teachers in the Province is not on the increase. This is accounted for by the fact that many of the older teachers are constantly leaving the service. That the vacancies thus occasioned should be supplied by persons well qualified for the work, is of course desirable. It is the duty of the Training School to furnish such persons, and its practice to exact more and more thoroughness from the candidates. It is true that progress has been made in this respect, and that the means at hand have been used to the best advantage; still the apartments and appliances provided for the school are ill-adapted to its wants, and certainly not in keeping with its character and importance as a Provincial Institution. The necessity for suitable accommodations has been frequently referred to, but at no period within my knowledge has such improvement appeared more desirable. The increasing interest shown by the Press and the public in the educational progress of the country, naturally leads attention to an Institution set apart for the training of teachers. Visits of educational men from the neighbouring Provinces are becoming more frequent than formerly, and the comparisons suggested often cause us to feel, that with respect to school buildings and apparatus at least, we are certainly behind hand. A very moderate outlay would suffice to provide the requisite accommodations, and enable our New Brunswick Training School to compare favourably with similar establishments elsewhere.

The resignation of Miss Duval, who for six years past filled the office of principal Female Teacher in a most creditable manner, deprived this Institution of extremely valuable services. The vacancy was for a short time supplied by Mrs. Aitken, a lady possessing high qualifications, but who was unable to accept a permanent appointment. A competent successor was however found in Miss H. S. Alline, an experienced and efficient First Class Teacher, who now holds the place with good promise of usefulness.

I have much pleasure in mentioning a friendly visit from Dr. Jack of the University of New Brunswick, during the Autumn Term. That gentleman witnessed the ordinary working of the school, and expressed his approval of the methods practised for the instruction of the Student Teachers.

The plan of conducting lessons in writing, so favourably referred to in my last Report, has been followed with much benefit to the students. Strict oral questioning, however, continues a prominent feature in the daily exercises of the Training and Practising School.

Mental Arithmetic receives a due share of time and attention every day.

The black board is used continually, and the Student Teachers are taught to consider it invaluable for the purposes of illustration.

Still greater stress has been laid on the importance of instruction in the art of teaching. Besides the daily attendance of several Student Teachers at the Model School, they *all* assemble there as spectators every afternoon, when classes are drilled in the various branches by the Principal or Assistant.

The Model School fully sustains its character for efficiency, and enjoys the confidence of the public. It comprises classes in every branch required to be taught by the School Law; the attendance is regular, and the general deportment of the pupils very creditable.

Number enrolled, ...	70
Average attendance, ...	52

General Statistics of the Provincial Training School for 1864.

TEACHERS & CANDIDATES.—Young Men, 55; Young Women, 105; Total, 160.

COUNTIES REPRESENTED.

Saint John, ...	41	York, ...	8
Charlotte, ...	13	Carleton, ...	9
King's, ...	18	Victoria, ...	3
Queen's, ...	15	Restigouche, ...	2
Sunbury, ...	8	Gloucester, ...	5
Northumberland, ...	6	Westmorland, ...	9
Kent, ...	6	Albert, ...	3
		Total, ...	146

Natives of New Brunswick, ...	146	
Nova Scotia, ...	7	
England, ...	2	
Ireland, ...	2	
United States, ...	3	
		160

Religious Denominations.

Baptist, ...	56	
Roman Catholic, ...	30	
Church of England, ...	29	
Methodist, ...	25	
Presbyterian, ...	20	
		160
Licensed Teachers, ...	27	
Candidates, ...	123	
Pupils to attend two or more Terms, ...	10	
		160
20 years of age and under, ...	116	
Over 20 years of age, ...	44	
		160

Average age, 21 years.

In concluding this Report, Sir, I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for the deep interest you have manifested in the welfare of the Training School, for your frequent official visits and personal management of the Quarterly Examinations, as well as for your kind encouragement and many valuable suggestions, which have been productive of results highly beneficial to the Institution.

WILLIAM MILLS.

To JOHN BENNET, Esq. Chief Superintendent of Schools, Fredericton.

APPENDIX TO SCHOOL REPORT.

TABLE A.—PART I.

Shewing the Number of Schools; Teachers, their Religious Denomination, Class, and Compensation; as provided for in the Term ended 31st March 1864.

ALBERT.

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With B. Boards.	With't B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	BOOKS. Authorized.	Others.	TEACHERS. REL. DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Marr'd	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Marr'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial.	Local.
Alma,	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	$188 75	$213 00
Coverdale,	8	...	8	7	1	2	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	1	2	5	8	350 41	401 00
Elgin,	6	3	3	4	2	1	5	...	...	6	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	233 12	351 82
Harvey,	7	...	7	5	2	4	3	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	2	7	373 63	421 65
Hillsborough,	7	1	6	6	1	1	6	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	8	377 21	424 91
Hopewell,	11	...	11	9	2	3	8	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	4	4	...	...	9	2	1	...	3	1	3	6	...	1	1	6	11	597 50	711 90
	42	6	36	33	9	12	30	...	2	42	...	8	2	2	7	24	...	...	33	10	7	2	12	8	13	13	5	...	4	18	43	$2,120 62	$2,524 28

CARLETON.

Brighton,	6	5	1	6	...	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	5	1	4	...	7	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	$324 37	$434 50
Kent,	3	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	151 87	217 75
Northampton,	3	1	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	168 43	196 86
Peel,	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	75 00	96 00
Richmond	10	8	2	6	4	7	3	...	...	10	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	...	7	3	2	1	4	3	4	1	1	1	...	3	10	588 00	746 76
Simonds,	9	5	4	6	3	2	7	...	...	9	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	3	5	4	2	...	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	5	9	517 70	598 50
Wakefield,	6	5	1	5	1	4	2	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	6	412 92	488 33
Wicklow,	4	3	1	3	1	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	4	136 25	244 66
Woodstock,	15	1	14	14	1	11	4	2	2	15	3	5	1	3	4	2	...	...	9	6	1	2	2	4	1	6	1	3	4	6	15	860 00	1,137 79
	58	29	29	46	12	33	25	2	3	58	3	8	9	11	12	13	1	4	38	20	13	5	14	20	12	10	6	10	6	20	58	$3,234 54	$4,161 15

CHARLOTTE.

Campo Bello,	4	4	...	3	1	3	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	$177 37	$302 30
Dumbarton,	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	141 95	181 10
Grand Manan,	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	105 00	201 95
Lepreau,	3	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	3	128 13	186 12
Pennfield,	4	3	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	210 00	316 00
St. Andrews,	13	5	8	13	...	4	9	...	...	13	4	2	2	5	1	3	...	...	12	1	3	...	1	3	1	5	4	...	...	9	13	638 95	927 62
St. David's,	6	4	2	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	5	6	280 72	359 47
St. George,	9	1	8	7	2	4	5	...	...	9	...	3	1	3	...	2	...	...	8	1	1	4	1	2	4	1	2	...	...	3	9	542 29	690 90
St. James,	5	5	...	4	1	3	2	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	5	221 41	306 00
St. Patrick,	5	2	3	5	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	3	5	326 66	398 83
St. Stephen,	19	9	10	18	1	8	11	...	...	16	3	4	4	4	3	2	2	...	13	6	4	1	1	4	2	4	4	5	...	13	19	964 99	1,595 84
West Isles,	5	2	3	5	...	1	4	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	227 50	373 00
	78	40	38	71	7	33	45	...	2	74	8	15	11	21	10	12	6	3	61	17	11	14	11	16	20	17	13	12	...	42	78	$3,964 97	$5,839 13

GLOUCESTER.

Bathurst,	9	5	4	3	6	5	4	...	...	9	...	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	4	...	6	9	$465 42	$516 00
Beresford,	6	...	6	2	4	2	4	...	...	6	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	6	265 00	333 00
Caraquet,	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	157 50	186 67
Inkerman,	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	L	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	2	135 00	149 30
New Bandon,	8	5	3	5	3	2	6	...	...	8	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	3	3	8	280 62	327 50
Saumarez,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45 00	280 00
Shippegan,	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45 00	50 60
	31	14	17	17	14	12	19	...	...	31	...	7	17	4	2	...	...	1	7	24	2	2	13	12	5	1	1	12	4	10	31	$1,393 54	$1,863 07

KENT.

Carleton,	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	$107 50	$156 80
Dundas,	8	3	5	3	5	...	8	...	3	8	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	2	...	2	8	340 00	390 93
Palmerston,	3	1	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	123 33	144 32
Richibucto,	9	1	8	8	1	7	2	...	1	9	...	2	3	4	...	..	...	...	7	2	...	2	2	1	3	5	...	...	...	5	9	491 25	861 00
Weldford,	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	111 66	118 00
Wellington,	7	...	7	4	3	1	6	...	1	7	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	6	1	...	2	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	3	7	305 00	362 19
	31	7	24	21	10	11	20	...	5	31	...	2	17	8	2	2	...	...	20	11	1	5	12	7	11	9	...	4	...	13	31	$1,478 74	$2,033 24

TABLE A.—Part I.—*Continued.*

KING'S.

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS: With B. Boards.	With't B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	BOOKS: Authorized.	Others.	TEACHERS: REL. DENOMINATION: Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c.: MALE: 1	2	3	Marr'd	Single.	FEMALE: 1	2	3	Marr'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION: Provincial	Local.
Greenwich,	3	2	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	..	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	$180 00	$196 00
Hammond,	3	3	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	146 25	153 00
Hampton,	12	6	6	9	3	6	6	...	...	12	...	7	1	1	2	1	...	...	12	...	2	3	1	2	4	4	1	1	..	6	12	684 15	861 33
Havelock,	6	4	2	5	1	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	3	...	1	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	6	315 00	402 41
Kars,	3	2	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	150 83	157 00
Kingston,	9	6	3	8	1	7	2	...	..	9	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	1	1	...	1	2	...	3	3	1	..	7	9	441 25	512 30
Norton,	10	6	4	7	3	8	2	...	...	10	...	7	...	1	1	...	...	1	9	1	3	2	1	4	2	4	...	...	...	4	10	585 20	630 98
Springfield,	9	6	3	6	3	6	3	...	...	9	...	4	...	1	1	3	...	...	9	...	...	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	...	4	9	455 00	558 34
Studholm,	9	8	1	7	2	3	6	1	...	9	1	2	...	2	1	4	...	...	8	1	...	1	1	..	2	3	2	2	...	7	9	535 00	651 00
Sussex,	12	9	3	6	6	5	7	...	...	12	...	...	3	2	...	7	...	...	10	2	2	3	4	4	5	1	...	2	...	3	12	592 08	848 40
Upham,	6	4	2	4	2	2	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	4	6	282 70	319 00
Westfield,	5	5	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	5	338 00	375 00
	87	61	26	64	23	48	39	1	...	87	1	30	6	12	11	25	1	2	78	9	10	18	16	23	21	23	12	8	...	43	87	$4,705 46	$5,437 76

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	$60 00	$60 00
Blackville,	3	...	3	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	185 00	220 00
Blissfield,	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	95 00	100 00
Chatham,	10	6	4	6	4	7	3	...	...	10	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	6	4	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	4	...	7	10	455 00	619 80
Derby,	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	209 58	325 00
Glenelg,	5	3	2	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	2	5	190 42	245 00
Hardwicke,	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	95 33	98 00
Ludlow,	3	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	175 00	177 00
Nelson,	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	110 42	189 50
Newcastle,	10	3	7	6	4	5	5	...	1	10	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	9	1	1	2	1	2	2	5	1	...	...	6	10	554 37	669 05
Northesk,	5	2	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	5	198 12	273 00
	46	19	27	26	20	25	21	...	1	46	...	8	15	15	7	...	...	1	31	15	5	7	12	15	9	11	4	7	1	21	46	$2,328 24	$2,976 35

QUEEN'S.

Brunswick,	3	1	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	$198 54	$244 94
Cambridge,	8	8	...	8	...	5	3	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	6	2	2	3	2	5	2	...	1	...	...	1	8	473 12	550 69
Canning,	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	127 70	134 94
Chipman,	6	2	4	5	1	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	6	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	3	6	245 00	380 00
Gagetown,	3	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	130 42	200 35
Hampstead,	6	4	2	5	1	3	3	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	6	...	1	3	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	6	406 87	533 59
Johnston,	7	6	1	6	1	2	5	...	...	7	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	...	7	...	1	3	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	2	7	339 17	374 26
Petersville,	10	9	1	4	6	3	7	1	...	10	...	2	4	2	1	...	...	1	8	2	1	2	5	3	5	...	2	...	...	2	10	574 62	785 66
Waterborough,	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	115 84	209 00
Wickham,	2	2	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	145 00	163 24
	49	34	15	39	10	22	27	1	...	49	...	9	5	10	1	21	2	1	44	5	9	15	9	17	16	7	7	2	...	16	49	$2,756 28	$3,576 67

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	3	2	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	$215 00	$273 00
Colborne,	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	90 00	97 00
Dalhousie,	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	193 96	256 12
Durham,	7	4	3	4	3	2	5	...	2	7	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	2	1	1	7	274 37	288 00
	15	11	4	12	3	8	7	...	2	15	...	2	...	11	1	1	...	...	8	7	2	1	9	4	8	...	...	3	1	2	15	$773 33	$914 12

SAINT JOHN.

Lancaster,	12	3	9	9	3	10	2	1	1	12	...	4	2	2	3	1	...	...	12	...	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	1	...	6	12	$626 03	$975 25
Portland,	21	5	16	19	2	8	13	...	2	21	...	8	8	2	...	3	...	...	17	4	3	8	2	8	5	2	3	3	3	5	21	1,292 50	2,190 47
St. John No. 1,	22	...	22	18	4	16	6	2	2	22	...	9	4	3	2	6	...	...	22	3	7	2	3	7	5	8	3	2	2	11	25	1,580 00	2,619 76
St. John No. 2,	20	5	15	17	3	17	3	5	7	20	...	4	6	4	2	4	1	...	17	4	7	...	1	7	1	8	3	1	1	12	21	1,244 58	2,002 24
St. Martins,	9	2	7	5	4	1	8	...	1	9	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	1	7	2	...	1	1	2	...	3	2	2	1	6	9	456 55	572 81
Simonds,	16	10	6	6	10	2	14	...	2	16	...	2	6	5	...	3	...	...	15	1	...	3	4	5	2	2	2	5	...	9	16	705 40	1,031 23
	100	25	75	74	26	54	46	8	15	100	...	29	27	16	10	20	1	1	90	14	20	15	13	32	16	26	15	14	7	49	104	$5,905 06	$9,391 76

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With B. Boards.	With't B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	BOOKS. Authorized.	Others.	REL. DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	TEACHERS. Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial.	Local.
Blissville,	7	1	6	5	2	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	1	1	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	..	5	7	$322 92	$357 82
Burton,	6	1	5	4	2	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	5	6	195 41	240 58
Lincoln,	3	...	3	1	2	..	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	108 75	157 41
Maugerville,	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	95 00	96 00
Northfield,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	60 00	60 00
Sheffield,	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	109 17	122 00
	21	3	18	13	8	10	11	...	...	21	...	5	2	2	2	9	1	...	17	4	1	4	2	4	3	5	4	5	...	14	21	$891 25	$10,33 81
VICTORIA.																																	
Andover,	6	2	4	5	1	5	1	1	1	6	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	6	$346 25	$419 33
Gordon	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	35 00	72 00
Grand Falls,	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	4	205 00	239 00
Madawaska,	4	...	4	4	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	4	135 00	158 00
Perth,	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45 00	45 00
St. Basil,	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	...	2	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	5	215 00	236 00
St. Francis,	5	...	5	4	1	2	3	...	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...	5	187 50	232 00
St. Leonard,	3	2	1	1	2	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	122 50	130 00
	29	10	19	19	10	14	15	1	5	29	...	2	18	1	3	5	...	...	7	22	2	2	14	10	8	2	...	9	6	5	29	$1,291 25	$1,531 33

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With B. Boards.	With't B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	BOOKS. Authorized.	Others.	REL. DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	TEACHERS. Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial.	Local.
WESTMORLAND.																																
Botsford,	11	1	10	2	9	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	4	2	3	2	...	...	4	7	...	3	5	5	3	1	...	2	1	2	11	$516 87	$700 47
Dorchester,	14	2	12	10	4	6	8	...	1	14	...	5	7	...	2	...	...	...	4	10	1	1	10	7	5	1	...	1	...	2	14	580 42	939 40
Moncton,	16	3	13	11	5	7	9	1	...	16	...	1	6	3	1	5	...	...	11	5	1	4	5	4	6	3	1	2	1	5	16	950 00	1,312 90
Sackville,	9	4	5	6	3	6	3	...	...	9	...	2	...	1	2	3	...	1	4	5	1	...	2	2	1	2	...	4	2	4	9	395 61	508 06
Salisbury,	7	4	3	6	1	4	3	...	...	7	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	...	3	...	2	2	...	4	7	324 87	480 50
Shediac	11	1	10	6	5	3	8	...	...	11	...	3	6	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	1	2	4	7	...	2	1	1	...	4	11	571 25	709 00
Westmorland	7	3	4	6	1	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	6	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	2	2	1	3	7	352 50	388 50
	75	18	57	47	28	32	43	1	1	75	...	11	24	9	14	16	...	1	38	37	7	11	28	28	18	9	6	14	5	24	75	$3,691 52	$5,038 83
YORK.																																	
Canterbury,	5	1	4	3	2	4	1	...	2	5	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	2	5	$261 67	$341 59
Douglas,	17	4	13	13	4	11	6	...	1	17	...	4	1	2	3	6	1	...	14	3	2	7	1	5	5	2	2	3	1	6	17	824 70	969 58
Dumfries,	5	3	2	5	...	3	2	...	1	5	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2	5	140 84	165 87
Fredericton,	14	1	13	6	8	5	9	...	...	14	...	4	2	2	3	5	...	...	7	9	2	...	2	2	2	6	...	6	2	10	16	825 00	1,324 78
Kingsclear,	6	3	3	5	1	5	1	...	1	6	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	4	2	1	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	...	3	6	336 03	449 00
Manners-Sutton	7	7	...	4	3	3	4	...	...	7	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	3	7	299 87	297 50
New Maryland,	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	33 75	37 50
Prince William,	5	3	2	5	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	296 25	313 00
Queensbury,	8	5	3	6	2	5	3	...	...	8	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	5	3	1	3	3	5	2	...	1	..	...	1	8	390 12	451 68
St. Mary's,	7	...	7	5	2	4	3	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	...	5	2	...	3	...	2	1	1	1	2	3	...	7	323 33	421 00
Southampton,	4	2	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	185 00	212 75
Stanley,	3	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	187 50	210 00
	82	31	51	56	26	46	36	...	6	82	...	18	12	16	12	25	1	...	58	26	10	22	15	24	23	12	8	17	7	30	84	$4,104 06	$5,294 25

ABSTRACT TABLE A.—PART I.—MARCH, 1864.

COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With Black Boards.	Without B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	Books. Authorized.	Others.	TEACHERS. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Married.	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial	Local.
Albert,	6	42	6	36	33	9	12	30	..	2	42	..	8	2	2	7	24	..	..	33	10	7	2	12	8	13	13	5	4	4	18	43	$2,120 62	$2,524 28
Carleton,	9	58	29	29	46	12	33	25	2	3	58	3	8	9	11	12	13	1	4	38	20	13	5	14	20	12	10	6	10	6	20	58	3,234 51	4,161 15
Charlotte,	12	78	40	38	71	7	33	45	..	2	74	8	15	11	21	10	12	6	3	61	17	11	14	11	16	20	17	13	12	..	42	78	3,964 97	5,839 13
Gloucester,	7	31	14	17	17	14	12	19	..	..	31	..	7	17	4	2	..	..	1	7	24	2	2	13	12	5	1	1	12	4	10	31	1,393 54	1,863 07
Kent,	6	31	7	24	21	10	11	20	..	5	31	..	2	17	8	2	2	..	..	20	11	1	5	12	7	11	9	..	4	..	13	31	1,478 74	2,033 24
King's,	12	87	61	26	64	23	48	39	1	..	87	1	30	6	12	11	25	1	2	78	9	10	18	16	23	21	23	12	8	..	43	87	4,705 46	5,437 76
Northumberland,	11	46	19	27	26	20	25	21	..	1	46	..	8	15	15	7	..	..	1	31	15	5	7	12	15	9	11	4	7	1	21	46	2,328 24	2,976 35
Queen's,	10	49	34	15	39	10	22	27	1	..	49	..	9	5	10	4	21	2	1	44	5	9	15	9	17	16	7	7	2	..	16	49	2,756 28	3,576 67
Restigouche,	4	15	11	4	12	3	8	7	..	2	15	..	2	..	11	1	1	..	..	8	7	2	1	9	4	8	..	..	3	1	2	15	773 33	914 12
Saint John,	6	100	25	75	74	26	54	46	8	15	100	..	29	27	16	10	20	1	1	90	14	20	15	13	32	16	26	15	15	7	49	104	5,905 06	9,391 76
Sunbury,	6	21	3	18	13	8	10	11	..	..	21	..	5	2	2	2	9	1	..	17	4	1	4	2	4	3	5	4	5	..	14	21	891 25	1,033 81
Victoria,	8	29	10	19	19	10	14	15	1	5	29	..	2	18	1	3	5	..	..	7	22	2	2	14	10	8	2	..	9	6	5	29	1,291 25	1,531 33
Westmorland,	7	75	18	57	47	28	32	43	1	1	75	..	11	24	9	14	16	..	1	38	37	7	11	28	28	18	9	6	14	5	24	75	3,691 52	5,038 83
York,	12	82	31	51	56	26	46	36	..	6	82	..	18	12	16	12	25	1	..	58	26	10	22	15	24	23	12	8	17	7	30	84	4,104 06	5,294 25
Abstract Part I,	116	744	308	436	538	206	360	384	14	42	740	12	154	165	138	94	173	13	14	530	221	100	123	180	220	183	145	81	122	41	307	751	$38,638 86	$51,615 75
Table A, 1863,	114	729	302	427	527	202	375	354	13	37	725	11	154	151	119	102	195	8	10	515	224	105	125	175	..	..	154	67	113	..	..	739	38,650 89	48,523 51
Increase,	2	15	6	9	11	4	..	30	1	5	15	..	..	14	19	..	..	5	4	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	9	..	..	12	.. ..	$3,192 24
Decrease,	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	21	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	$12 03	..

Education Office, August, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

TABLE A.—PART II.

Shewing the Number of Pupils, Male and Female; the Number in the various Branches of Instruction; School Houses, their condition, &c.; during the Term ended 31st March, 1864.

ALBERT.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.						NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.															SCHOOL HOUSES.					
	Whole number on Register.	MALE. Under 16.	MALE. Over 16.	FEMALE. Under 16.	FEMALE. Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Building. Frame.	Building. Log.	State of Repair. Good.	State of Repair. Middling.	State of Repair. Inferior.	Public	Private
Alma,	82	43	13	25	1	40	82	78	59	59	...	18	12	8	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	2	1
Coverdale,	182	95	4	72	11	105	178	171	150	128	2	66	79	22	...	...	1	2	...	6	..	8	...	4	...	4	6	2
Elgin,	148	64	15	62	9	82	143	128	99	79	...	22	27	7	4	2	2	2	...	...	3	5	1	2	1	3	6	...
Harvey,	211	95	15	89	12	106	210	203	170	171	...	74	50	42	4	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	2	...	5	6	1
Hillsborough,	258	136	22	83	17	138	235	230	190	187	7	53	76	26	17	7	1	...	1	4	...	7	...	4	1	2	5	2
Hopewell,	368	189	30	137	12	165	342	320	280	275	39	127	118	61	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	11	...	6	1	4	6	5
	1249	622	99	468	60	631	1190	1130	948	899	48	357	362	166	27	12	5	5	5	14	2	21	1	19	3	26	31	11

CARLETON.

Brighton,	199	98	15	74	12	98	197	192	173	148	...	65	77	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	2	2	2	5	1
Kent,	67	37	6	21	3	34	67	62	53	32	...	10	17	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	1
Northampton,	118	57	12	33	16	64	115	113	93	90	...	44	19	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	3	...
Peel,	76	30	6	28	12	30	76	70	56	55	1	17	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...
Richmond,,	380	186	27	128	39	175	375	360	290	292	23	106	182	105	22	3	3	...	1	3	6	9	1	5	3	2	7	3
Simonds,	295	119	25	126	25	151	288	280	192	190	32	87	87	47	7	6	1	2	2	7	14	9	...	7	1	1	7	2
Wakefield,	227	114	15	86	12	120	223	215	183	180	3	105	88	31	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	3	1	2	6	...
Wicklow,	124	59	5	53	7	57	102	100	72	70	10	8	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	3	1
Woodstock,	610	266	13	290	41	336	585	574	430	426	138	229	250	154	11	3	3	...	...	6	19	15	...	12	1	2	5	10
	2096	966	124	839	167	1065	2028	1966	1512	1483	207	671	738	411	42	15	9	2	3	21	42	53	5	32	9	17	40	18

TABLE A.—Part II.—*Continued.*

CHARLOTTE.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.						NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.														SCHOOL HOUSES.						
	Whole number on Register.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Building.		State of Repair.				
		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.																	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Campo Bello,	202	113	22	59	8	101	186	180	159	155	...	22	61	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2	...	4	...
Dumbarton,	92	47	9	28	8	42	84	84	61	51	...	9	12	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Grand Manan,	108	55	18	29	6	46	108	108	89	85	...	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
Lepreau,	101	48	3	46	4	53	100	100	70	69	2	11	20	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
Pennfield,	145	59	6	67	13	57	143	140	96	90	...	29	33	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	3	1
Saint Andrews,	587	272	17	263	35	284	570	565	414	410	96	154	201	97	1	4	5	...	...	2	18	13	...	8	2	3	6	7
Saint David,	220	112	11	81	16	110	205	205	144	144	16	40	46	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	1	5	6	...
Saint George,	327	150	19	128	30	151	308	305	227	224	50	76	93	61	8	7	7	...	...	9	13	8	1	4	2	3	7	2
Saint James,	155	80	3	58	14	79	155	150	81	80	...	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	2	5	...
Saint Patrick,	166	72	8	80	6	80	154	150	138	130	10	45	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	3	...	2	5	...
Saint Stephen,	942	445	38	414	45	485	917	902	725	712	61	250	335	127	29	19	1	2	1	14	30	19	...	12	2	5	12	7
West Isles,	197	106	38	47	6	106	186	180	150	144	...	33	36	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	2	4	1
	3242	1559	192	1300	191	1594	3116	3069	2454	2295	235	685	927	340	61	31	17	5	3	27	64	77	1	40	13	25	60	18
GLOUCESTER.																												
Bathurst,	354	170	4	161	19	204	327	310	249	240	39	63	42	16	8	8	5	1	...	4	30	6	3	3	...	6	9	...
Beresford,	178	97	5	71	5	100	175	170	121	120	4	33	5	5	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	3	6	...
Caraquet,	120	72	...	48	...	66	118	115	82	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	4	...
Inkerman,	71	41	1	26	3	37	55	52	68	42	...	8	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	22	2	...	...	1	1	2	...
New Bandon,	294	161	1	131	1	152	294	285	325	324	44	45	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	2	3	7	1
Saumarez,	62	24	11	25	2	47	62	62	48	34	...	16	10	10	6	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Shippegan,	29	19	...	10	...	17	29	19	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
	1108	584	22	472	30	623	1060	1013	912	858	87	165	80	32	18	11	9	2	2	5	52	24	7	11	7	13	30	1

KENT.

Carleton,	68	42	2	24	...	31	66	56	52	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
Dundas,	223	137	4	81	1	110	215	210	176	175	3	34	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	1	3	4	7	1
Palmerston,	94	45	2	45	2	45	92	89	77	77	6	14	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	3	...
Richibucto,	337	180	21	125	11	195	331	310	310	305	21	116	125	56	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	1	1	6	3
Weldford,	52	28	3	18	3	34	52	52	46	44	...	24	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...
Wellington,	219	101	6	102	10	101	215	210	182	181	21	51	47	8	9	4	4	...	...	1	3	7	...	2	2	3	7	...
	993	553	38	395	27	516	971	927	843	821	51	239	215	74	21	4	6	...	...	1	3	27	4	13	6	12	25	6
KING'S.																												
Greenwich,	58	36	1	20	1	35	58	56	45	45	...	13	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	3	...
Hammond,	98	46	3	49	...	42	98	92	68	56	4	11	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	3	...
Hampton,	323	179	18	113	13	183	317	310	260	256	17	126	138	65	7	5	4	...	1	2	32	11	1	6	2	4	10	2
Havelock,	217	95	27	76	19	103	215	210	164	165	13	62	48	32	1	1	...	...	...	6	1	5	1	3	1	2	6	...
Kars,	73	23	10	39	1	34	75	70	59	59	3	17	18	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	1
Kingston,	302	152	17	125	8	148	294	290	250	244	68	102	112	50	9	10	8	5	5	5	16	9	...	4	3	2	9	...
Norton,	293	149	14	123	7	145	284	279	240	240	41	114	156	77	7	11	6	...	...	10	26	10	...	6	2	2	7	3
Springfield,	255	106	26	106	17	128	250	244	200	201	20	65	75	56	7	3	1	...	...	2	20	9	...	6	1	2	6	3
Studholm,	287	126	32	109	20	137	279	270	191	195	54	100	122	78	3	16	13	10	...	18	66	9	...	5	1	3	8	1
Sussex,	462	212	63	164	23	220	421	415	289	280	22	135	124	64	3	7	...	...	...	8	4	11	1	9	1	2	11	1
Upham,	193	103	6	74	10	90	187	184	120	120	25	32	25	13	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	3	5	1
Westfield,	167	74	20	61	12	90	160	156	123	123	2	68	74	30	21	9	15	3	4	14	19	5	...	4	...	1	4	1
	2728	1301	237	1059	131	1365	2636	2576	2009	1984	269	845	942	482	60	62	48	18	10	66	184	83	4	49	13	25	74	13

TABLE A.—PART II.—*Continued.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.																						SCHOOL HOUSES.						
	Whole number on Register.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.																Building.		State of Repair.			Public.	Private.
		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.		
Alnwick,	27	19	...	7	1	13	27	27	24	24	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Blackville,	90	46	4	36	4	47	90	90	76	76	...	14	10	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	2	1
Blissfield,	53	20	5	27	1	31	51	51	45	44	10	23	20	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1
Chatham,	470	206	3	239	22	218	430	425	367	365	80	95	92	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	5	2	3	5	5
Derby,	113	42	6	53	12	64	112	111	99	99	...	26	24	15	...	5	3	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	1
Glenelg,	127	57	4	63	3	61	116	114	81	81	4	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	4	5	...
Hardwicke,	49	19	7	20	3	24	44	44	40	40	...	12	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...
Ludlow,	91	41	7	32	11	38	91	90	79	79	...	33	20	23	...	2	2	1	...	3	16	3	...	1	...	2	2	1
Nelson,	93	51	3	35	4	44	91	86	77	71	6	30	36	3	5	4	3	1	...	1	8	1	1	1	...	1	2	...
Newcastle,	490	263	8	210	9	237	473	460	384	380	73	143	213	22	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	8	1	1	6	4
Northesk,	146	66	3	64	13	69	134	130	115	114	32	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	2	3	2
	1749	820	50	786	83	846	1659	1628	1387	1373	205	397	447	129	16	19	12	1	...	8	24	40	6	22	8	16	31	15
QUEEN'S.																												
Brunswick,	68	35	3	21	9	42	66	65	57	56	7	42	35	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	2	1
Cambridge,	246	117	17	92	20	124	243	240	182	180	...	125	123	41	2	5	3	3	...	1	25	8	...	3	1	4	7	1
Canning,	67	37	...	28	2	30	67	65	38	38	4	15	22	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1
Chipman,	166	94	19	45	8	81	164	150	130	124	15	50	47	37	5	4	...	...	...	7	12	4	2	2	...	4	4	2
Gagetown,	109	41	10	52	6	60	95	94	90	91	30	72	67	56	5	...	...	...	...	2	18	3	...	2	...	1	3	...
Hampstead,	207	100	19	77	11	95	188	180	146	140	1	65	39	43	14	5	7	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	2	6	...
Johnston,	214	107	15	71	21	97	197	195	147	145	...	52	49	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	1	2	6	1
Petersville,	371	168	36	153	19	180	359	347	240	240	12	69	61	38	17	8	5	3	1	4	2	6	4	5	2	3	7	3
Waterborough,	47	27	2	16	2	25	44	43	29	29	...	2	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
Wickham,	66	28	9	23	6	35	66	56	50	50	...	21	29	16	1	8	7	4	...	8	23	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
	1561	759	130	578	104	679	1487	1435	1109	1093	69	513	478	273	45	31	22	10	1	23	80	43	6	24	6	19	40	9

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	103	59	10	28	6	56	103	103	98	96	...	51	78	7	4	6	1	...	...	2	4	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Colborne,	78	44	2	32	...	44	76	74	42	40	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1
Dalhousie,	138	59	10	63	6	80	138	137	123	123	21	49	46	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	1
Durham,	255	120	26	101	8	180	254	254	184	159	...	4	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	4	1	2	6	1
	574	282	48	224	20	310	571	568	447	418	21	112	144	13	4	6	2	...	...	2	4	11	4	9	2	4	12	3
SAINT JOHN.																												
Lancaster,	518	274	23	215	6	280	493	490	368	364	49	115	170	78	10	10	10	...	...	13	14	12	...	9	...	3	10	2
Portland,	1245	705	60	469	11	713	1120	1116	816	814	99	323	272	178	19	8	6	...	...	6	20	21	...	16	2	3	4	17
St. John No. 1,	1221	714	14	472	21	734	1210	1205	908	904	170	476	515	350	32	21	16	8	5	15	95	22	...	22	...	...	2	20
St. John No. 2,	1397	659	26	694	18	642	1220	1213	904	901	322	479	546	166	35	34	13	1	...	13	92	20	...	16	1	3	5	15
St. Martins,	280	155	11	105	9	135	280	275	196	196	41	79	46	24	3	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	2	3	...	6	6	3
Simonds,	444	225	16	188	15	235	422	415	312	314	42	94	104	23	2	1	2	...	...	...	25	12	4	10	...	6	11	5
	5105	2732	150	2143	80	2739	4745	4714	3504	3493	723	1566	1653	819	101	74	48	9	5	47	252	94	6	76	3	21	38	62
SUNBURY.																												
Blissville,	188	98	9	76	5	103	183	180	162	160	3	77	61	51	2	12	12	3	3	12	17	7	...	3	1	3	5	2
Burton,	145	62	5	73	5	80	144	140	91	90	40	29	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	3	2	1	5	1
Lincoln,	82	44	4	26	8	41	79	78	57	48	9	12	23	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Maugerville,	50	29	1	20	...	30	50	50	49	41	...	24	17	16	6	3	2	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	..	2	...
Northfield,	24	15	2	4	3	12	24	24	19	16	...	6	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sheffield,	49	19	6	20	4	26	44	44	30	30	12	7	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...
	588	267	27	219	25	292	524	516	408	385	64	155	132	108	9	15	14	4	3	14	18	19	2	13	3	5	18	3
VICTORIA.																												
Andover,	157	53	16	72	16	86	157	150	125	124	16	60	70	50	5	5	4	4	3	2	25	6	..	4	...	2	4	2
Gordon,	24	10	...	13	1	11	20	21	17	17	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	..
Grand Falls,	119	53	2	59	5	57	114	114	64	64	37	27	27	15	3	3	3	...	...	1	4	3	1	2	...	2	1	3
Madawaska,	96	51	...	38	7	56	82	82	54	54	5	10	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	...	...	3	1
Perth,	15	7	...	7	1	11	14	14	10	8	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
St. Basil,	103	54	3	45	1	62	92	91	56	56	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis,	111	51	...	56	4	61	93	84	74	72	6	5	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	1	2	3	3
St. Leonard,	57	37	...	20	...	37	57	43	28	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	2	3	2
	682	316	21	310	35	381	629	599	428	406	67	119	131	73	8	8	7	4	3	3	33	17	12	21	1	7	14	51

TABLE A.—PART II.—*Continued.*

WESTMROLAND.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.																					SCHOOL HOUSES.							
	Whole number on Register.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.															Building.		State of Repair.			Public.	Private.
		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.		
Botsford,.....	331	151	28	121	31	152	328	308	194	192	8	20	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	2	5	8	3
Dorchester,.....	359	198	24	120	17	204	331	320	239	231	5	112	125	46	6	...	8	8	...	...	...	14	...	5	2	7	16	4
Moncton, ...	565	270	29	248	18	284	539	510	397	375	68	180	180	74	15	8	6	6	6	10	66	14	2	10	2	4	7	9
Sackville,.	335	154	12	161	8	156	319	310	211	210	38	56	79	56	6	3	3	3	2	5	7	9	...	4	2	3	5	4
Salisbury,.....	234	106	18	98	14	106	231	224	179	176	32	80	76	52	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	6	1	2	1	4	5	2
Shediac	332	152	8	164	8	170	312	301	205	204	27	62	57	16	1	4	5	5	1	2	...	11	...	6	2	3	9	2
Westmorland	241	95	25	104	17	115	240	231	192	190	15	69	72	29	6	3	3	3	5	4	...	7	...	4	1	2	5	2
	2397	1126	144	1016	111	1177	2300	2204	1617	1578	193	579	609	288	34	19	26	15	9	25	73	72	3	35	12	28	49	26
YORK.																												
Canterbury,.....	176	93	8	61	14	85	174	164	129	126	16	30	34	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	5	...	...	2	3
Douglas,.....	460	216	19	205	20	234	460	444	365	361	23	121	143	113	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	10	2	5	14	3
Dumfries,.....	79	32	1	43	3	52	78	76	64	64	10	31	19	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	3	4	1
Fredericton,.....	514	231	14	252	17	350	512	501	386	375	127	222	234	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	14	...	14	...	...	...	14
Kingsclear, ...	188	92	12	76	8	98	186	184	144	135	13	70	68	51	15	6	11	3	3	6	12	5	1	2	1	3	5	1
Manners-Sutton....	233	106	13	106	8	133	228	208	173	169	8	32	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	1	3	7	...
New Maryland,....	41	19	7	15	...	15	41	41	38	38	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Prince William,....	186	80	19	70	17	90	177	165	113	103	...	33	48	29	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	1	5	...
Queensbury,.....	264	140	19	83	22	135	227	220	197	188	6	99	65	59	8	6	7	...	...	9	18	8	...	4	1	3	8	...
St. Mary's,.....	229	123	7	89	10	128	211	201	192	186	15	107	134	48	10	7	5	...	...	6	6	7	...	4	1	2	4	3
Southampton,.....	100	45	4	40	11	60	97	94	65	60	10	16	36	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	1	4	...
Stanley, ...	129	59	4	64	2	66	121	114	60	53	...	8	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	2
	2599	1236	127	1104	132	1446	2512	2412	1926	1858	228	770	809	537	50	23	25	4	3	21	97	77	5	53	7	22	55	27

Education Office, August, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

ABSTRACT TABLE A.—Part II.—March, 1864.

COUNTIES.	PUPILS.																						SCHOOL HOUSES.						
	Whole Number on Registers.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	WHOLE NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.																Building.		State of Repair.				
		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Albert,.....	1,249	622	99	468	60	631	1,190	1,130	948	899	48	357	362	166	27	12	5	2	5	14	2	41	1	19	3	20	31	11
Carleton,.....	2,096	966	124	839	167	1,065	2,028	1,966	1,512	1,483	207	671	738	411	42	15	9	2	3	21	42	53	5	32	9	17	40	18
Charlotte, ...	3,242	1,559	192	1,300	191	1,594	3,116	3,069	2,454	2,295	235	685	927	340	61	31	17	3	3	27	64	77	1	40	13	25	60	18
Gloucester,.....	1,108	584	22	472	30	623	1,060	1,013	912	858	87	165	80	32	18	11	9	2	2	5	52	24	7	11	7	13	30	1
Kent,.....	993	533	38	395	27	516	971	927	843	821	51	239	215	74	21	4	6	..	..	1	3	27	4	13	6	12	25	6
King's,.....	2,728	1,301	237	1,059	131	1,355	2,636	2,576	2,009	1,981	269	845	942	482	60	62	48	18	10	66	181	83	4	49	13	25	74	13
Northumberland,	1,749	820	50	786	83	846	1,659	1,628	1,387	1,373	205	397	447	129	16	19	12	2	..	8	24	40	6	22	8	16	31	15
Queen's,.....	1,561	759	130	578	104	769	1,487	1,435	1,109	1,093	69	513	478	273	45	31	22	10	1	23	89	43	6	21	6	19	40	9
Restigouche,....	574	282	48	224	20	310	571	568	447	418	21	112	144	13	4	0	2	..	..	2	4	11	4	9	2	4	12	3
Saint John,.....	5,105	2,732	150	2,143	80	2,739	4,745	4,714	3,504	3,493	723	1,566	1,653	819	101	71	48	9	5	47	252	91	6	76	3	21	38	62
Sunbury,.....	538	267	27	219	25	292	524	516	408	385	64	155	132	108	9	15	14	4	3	14	18	19	2	13	3	5	18	3
Victoria,.....	682	316	21	310	35	381	629	599	428	406	67	119	131	73	8	8	7	4	3	3	33	17	12	21	1	7	14	15
Westmorland, ..	2,397	1,126	144	1,016	111	1,177	2,300	2,204	1,617	1,578	193	579	609	288	31	19	26	15	9	25	73	72	3	35	12	28	49	26
York,.....	2,599	1,230	127	1,104	132	1,446	2,512	2,412	1,926	1,858	228	770	809	537	50	23	25	4	3	21	97	77	5	53	7	22	55	27
	26,621	13,103	1,409	10,913	1,196	13,724	25,428	24,757	19,504	18,944	2,467	7,173	7,667	3,445	496	330	250	78	47	278	928	678	66	417	93	231	517	227
Abstract Part II, Table A, 1863,	25,584	12,488	1,563	10,194	1,339	12,972	24,354	23,455	18,759	17,121	2,497	7,187	8,537	4,159	547	335	328	87	69	329	1,029	669	60	452	77	200	498	231
Increase,.....	1,037	615	..	719	..	752	1,074	1,302	745	1,223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	..	16	31	19	..
Decrease, ...	..	..	154	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	30	14	870	714	51	3	78	9	22	51	101	..	..	35	..	..	..	4

Education Office, August, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE A,

LOCALITY.		TEACHERS.														
				Relig. Denom.								COMPENSATION.	
COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	NAMES.	Native of.	Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Not ascertain'd	Trained or Exam'd	Class.	Provincial.	Local.
Carleton,.....	Richmond,.....	Ivory Kilburn.....	N B	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	1	$140 00	$140 00
	Simonds, ...	Robert Armstrong,..	S	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	1	120 62	125 00
	Wakefield, ...	Robert Boyd,.....	N B	..	..	..	1	..	..	T	1	130 00	130 00
	Woodstock, ...	William M'Intosh,..	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	152 00
Gloucester, ...	Bathurst,.....	Robert Pool,.....	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	X	..	150 00	150 00
King's,.....	Hampton,.....	Robert Aitkin,.....	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	150 00
	Norton.....	Geo. E. Baxter,.....	N B	..	..	..	..	..	?	T	1	150 00	150 00
	Studholm,.....	E. N. Sharp, A. B...	N B	1	..	..	..	..	..	X	..	150 00	150 00
	Westfield,.....	John Caulfield,.....	I	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	1	110 50	116 25
Northumberland,	Derby,.....	Geo. E. Thorne, ...	N B	1	..	..	..	..	..	T	1	106 25	160 00
Queen's, ...	Petersville,.....	E. D. Miller,.....	N S	..	..	1	..	..	..	X	..	134 00	134 00
	Wickham, ...	H. A. Vradenburgh,..	N B	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	1	110 00	110 00
Restigouche, ...	Addington,.....	Robert Limond,....	N B	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	1	130 00	130 00
Saint John,.....	Lancaster,.....	M. Allan Wall,.....	N B	1	..	..	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	158 83
	St. John, No. 1,..	Chas. H. Tucker,	N S	1	..	..	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	300 00
		R. Burns, Ass't.	"	1	..	..	..	..	?	T	3	45 00	
	St. John, No. 2,..	John Montgomery,..	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	150 00
Victoria,.....	Andover, ...	W. W. B. Anderson,	N B	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	152 00
Westmorland,...	Moncton,.....	Jas. G. M'Curdy,....	N B	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	1	150 00	150 00
York,.....	Kingsclear, ...	Nathan Smith,.....	N B	..	..	1	..	1	..	T	1	150 00	150 00
	Number of Schools,	19	..	4	..	9	1	4	2	..	..	$2676 37	$2858 08
Abstract Table, Corresponding Term, March 1863,		20	..	3	..	10	2	7	..	..	..	$2886 69	$2970 13
	Increase,.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
	Decrease,.....	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	$110 3	$112 05

Education Office, August, 1864.

(I & II PARTS) FOR THE TERM ENDED 31ST MARCH 1864.

PUPILS.																								APPARATUS.			
	MALE.		FEMALE.			NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																					
Whole Number on Registers.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other.	Black Boards.	Maps.	Globes.	Tablets.
80	36	4	36	4	20	80	80	76	65	39	72	36	2	2	3	..	1	3	7	B	M	..	..
59	19	11	18	11	29	59	59	42	45	34	34	27	5	4	1	..	..	5	14	B	M	..	..
47	22	3	19	3	32	47	46	46	45	25	26	12	1	2	2	..	..	4	..	B	M	..	T
72	41	5	21	5	40	72	72	67	62	32	47	28	8	3	2	..	..	5	7	B	M	G	..
68	35	2	25	6	40	68	68	53	38	33	33	16	8	5	5	1	..	4	28	B	M	..	..
38	26	4	7	1	21	38	38	37	37	25	19	2	2	4	3	3	..	1	19	B	M	..	..
39	18	7	11	3	18	39	39	39	31	24	26	15	2	5	2	..	..	4	12	B	M	..	..
52	21	13	9	9	20	52	51	40	42	35	35	35	3	14	10	10	..	15	48	B	M	G	T
53	23	16	10	4	34	51	51	45	45	44	46	29	21	9	15	3	4	14	19	B	M	..	..
48	22	5	19	2	31	48	48	43	48	26	24	15	..	5	3	..	..	4	..	B	M	..	..
36	15	6	13	2	17	36	36	27	26	23	25	14	1	6	..	1	1	3	1	B	M	G	T
38	14	9	14	1	22	38	35	30	26	20	20	15	1	8	7	4	..	8	33	B	M	..	..
41	26	2	12	1	23	41	41	41	41	26	41	7	4	5	..	..	..	..	6	B	M	..	..
60	42	15	3	..	32	59	58	58	54	35	40	41	10	10	10	..	..	13	16	B	M	G	..
90	61	17	10	2	70	90	90	90	90	84	82	54	9	7	4	..	2	1	51	B	M	G	T
83	61	1	13	8	51	83	83	83	83	68	68	35	25	15	19	..	..	..	15	B	M	G	T
34	22	4	8	..	16	34	34	28	27	8	18	13	2	4	4	4	..	..	5	B	M	G	T
60	49	5	5	1	32	60	60	55	53	47	43	7	12	6	4	4	..	5	13	B	M	G	..
46	27	6	11	2	25	46	44	41	35	26	25	23	12	6	11	3	3	6	6	B	M	..	T
1044	580	135	264	65	573	1041	1033	941	893	654	724	441	128	120	105	33	11	96	301	19	19	8	7
1112	567	153	291	101	645	1105	1097	1026	965	699	786	479	125	98	92	33	24	106	301	20	20	8	5
..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	..	18	27	36	72	64	64	85	72	45	62	38	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	..	..	..

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

TABLE B.—PART I.

Shewing the Number of Schools; Teachers, their Religious Denomination, Class, and Compensation; as provided for in the Term ended 30th Sept. 1864.

ALBERT.

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With B. Boards.	With't B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	BOOKS. Authorized.	Others.	TEACHERS. REL. DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregat'list.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Marr'd	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Marr'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial.	Local.
Alma,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	$51 25	$63 75
Coverdale,	6	...	6	6	...	1	5	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	6	6	158 34	175 25
Elgin,	7	5	2	4	3	2	5	...	...	7	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	5	1	...	5	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	7	280 00	403 00
Harvey,	8	...	8	5	3	4	4	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	2	2	1	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	1	8	483 12	629 51
Hillsborough,	10	4	6	10	...	3	7	...	1	10	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	2	5	...	1	2	4	1	1	2	...	4	10	503 39	641 24
Hopewell,	9	1	8	8	1	3	6	...	...	9	...	3	...	...	2	4	...	...	7	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	...	1	1	3	9	393 12	519 56
	42	11	31	34	8	14	28	...	2	42	...	9	3	1	4	25	...	...	29	13	11	2	13	13	13	8	2	6	1	15	42	$1,869 22	$2,432 31

CARLETON.

Brighton,	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	..	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	$240 00	$277 00
Kent,	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	110 00	124 00
Northampton,	4	2	2	3	1	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	267 50	287 50
Peel,	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	45 00	48 25
Richmond,	10	6	4	7	3	8	2	...	...	10	...	1	2	5	...	2	..	...	6	4	2	1	1	3	1	...	2	4	1	5	10	497 00	528 00
Simonds,	12	7	5	7	5	5	7	...	...	12	...	...	1	...	3	5	...	3	5	7	2	...	3	2	3	1	2	4	4	3	12	580 00	790 50
Wakefield,	9	7	2	8	1	7	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	..	3	6	...	...	8	1	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	...	5	9	554 23	627 75
Wicklow,	4	4	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	..	1	3	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	162 50	270 00
Woodstock,	18	3	15	16	2	12	6	1	...	18	5	6	1	3	6	2	...	...	9	9	1	3	3	5	2	6	1	4	3	8	18	914 75	1,165 37
	64	32	32	47	17	40	24	1	1	64	5	8	6	12	15	20	...	3	39	25	13	7	11	22	9	9	8	16	9	24	64	$3,370 98	$4,118 37

CHARLOTTE.

Campo Bello,	6	6	...	5	1	4	2	...	2	6	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	1	3	6	$257 57	$393 00
Dumbarton,	6	3	3	4	2	3	3	...	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	4	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	4	6	275 52	363 00
Grand Manan,	3	2	1	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	118 33	228 00
Lepreau,	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3	141 25	174 00
Pennfield,	3	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	180 00	237 50
Saint Andrews,	12	4	8	11	1	4	8	...	1	11	1	1	1	7	...	3	...	...	10	2	2	...	1	3	...	4	3	2	9	...	12	555 19	743 00
Saint David,	9	5	4	7	2	2	7	...	...	9	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	1	5	4	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	4	7	1	9	385 41	515 25
Saint George,	12	4	8	9	3	5	7	...	1	12	...	2	3	2	...	4	...	1	11	1	2	6	1	2	7	1	1	1	...	3	12	692 08	956 49
Saint James,	10	8	2	9	1	1	9	...	...	10	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	2	8	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	...	5	10	493 79	578 50
Saint Patrick,	3	1	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	125 62	193 00
Saint Stephen,	19	10	9	19	...	5	14	...	...	18	1	3	3	6	4	2	1	...	13	6	3	...	...	2	1	5	3	8	...	16	19	927 01	1,402 69
West Isles,	6	6	...	5	1	2	4	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	5	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	6	318 89	489 50
	92	51	41	80	12	33	59	...	5	88	4	15	9	27	12	16	5	8	71	21	10	14	11	15	20	23	11	23	18	39	92	$4,470 66	$6,275 93

GLOUCESTER.

Bathurst,	7	5	2	3	4	3	4	...	...	6	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	1	...	4	7	$407 50	$539 30
Beresford,	4	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	170 00	221 00
Caraquet,	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	.	4	172 50	218 00
Inkerman,	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	135 00	195 00
New Bandon,	7	5	2	5	2	1	6	...	...	7	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	5	3	2	7	230 00	291 50
Saumarez,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	45 00	320 00
Shippegan,	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41 25	68 00
	26	14	12	16	10	7	19	...	1	24	2	4	15	4	2	...	...	1	6	20	1	1	14	11	5	1	2	7	4	6	26	$1,201 25	$1,852 80

KENT.

Carleton,	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	$127 50	$182 50
Dundas,	8	2	6	3	5	2	6	...	2	8	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	6	3	3	...	...	2	...	2	8	338 53	397 50
Harcourt,	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	70 00	72 00
Palmerston,	3	1	2	3	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	135 00	182 00
Richibucto,	10	3	7	8	2	7	8	...	2	10	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	3	2	1	4	4	...	1	...	5	10	518 34	722 70
Weldford,	6	3	3	5	1	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	5	6	296 00	413 34
Wellington,	10	1	9	7	3	4	6	...	2	10	...	...	6	1	1	2	...	...	8	1	...	1	4	1	4	3	1	1	3	2	10	447 91	570 16
	41	11	30	28	13	17	24	...	7	41	...	1	23	13	2	2	...	...	26	15	1	4	15	8	12	10	3	8	4	17	41	$1,933 28	$2,540 20

TABLE B.—PART I.—*Continued.*

KING'S.

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	APPARATUS. With Committees.	APPARATUS. Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With B. Boards.	APPARATUS. With't B. Boards.	APPARATUS. With Maps.	APPARATUS. Without Maps.	APPARATUS. With Globes.	APPARATUS. With Tablets.	BOOKS. Authorized.	BOOKS. Others.	TEACHERS. REL. DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	TEACHERS. Trained.	TEACHERS. Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial.	Local.
Greenwich,	4	...	4	3	1	2	2	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	4	$218 75	$220 00
Hammond,	4	3	1	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	128 75	143 00
Hampton,	13	7	6	9	4	6	7	...	...	13	...	6	3	...	3	1	...	...	11	2	...	4	3	2	5	4	2	...	...	6	13	632 91	702 67
Havelock,	6	4	2	6	...	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	4	2	...	2	3	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	6	285 00	372 33
Kars,	4	3	1	4	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	4	162 50	183 50
Kingston,	10	6	4	9	1	6	4	...	...	10	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	1	1	4	2	2	...	8	10	571 02	663 82
Norton,	7	5	2	7	...	6	1	...	1	7	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	6	1	4	2	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	532 50	600 00
Springfield,	12	11	1	10	2	7	5	1	1	12	...	3	...	2	2	4	...	1	12	...	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	...	7	12	711 87	871 00
Studholm,	11	8	3	11	...	4	7	1	1	11	...	2	...	2	3	4	...	...	10	1	1	1	1	...	3	3	3	2	...	8	11	615 83	771 71
Sussex,	15	11	4	8	7	6	9	...	...	15	...	1	5	1	2	5	...	1	13	2	3	3	5	4	7	2	2	...	...	4	15	888 33	1,160 93
Upham,	5	3	2	5	...	2	3	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	5	284 23	392 14
Westfield,	7	5	2	6	1	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	7	397 25	462 08
	98	66	32	81	17	50	48	2	3	98	...	24	13	8	19	29	1	4	88	10	12	20	20	18	34	22	15	9	1	45	98	$5,428 94	$6,533 18

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	$35 00	$48 00
Blackville,	3	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	157 50	206 00
Blissfield,	3	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	165 00	200 00
Chatham,	10	6	4	6	4	7	3	...	...	10	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	1	5	5	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	4	1	6	10	455 00	663 00
Derby,	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	3	202 91	222 00
Glenelg,	5	3	2	3	2	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	5	230 00	271 00
Hardwicke,	2	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	104 50	110 00
Ludlow,	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	75 00	75 00
Nelson,	4	2	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	4	228 54	380 00
Newcastle,	7	1	6	5	2	4	3	...	...	7	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	6	7	333 33	414 00
Northesk,	6	3	3	4	2	2	4	...	...	6	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	6	275 00	363 50
	45	18	27	27	18	24	21	...	...	45	...	7	26	10	7	...	...	1	26	19	3	5	14	9	13	9	4	10	2	21	45	$2,261 78	$2,955 50

QUEEN'S.

Brunswick,	3	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	$91 46	$114 00
Cambridge,	10	10	...	10	...	7	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	9	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	1	...	4	16	579 95	719 45
Canning,	5	3	2	4	1	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	3	5	245 10	292 46
Chipman,	7	3	4	5	2	2	5	...	...	7	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	1	...	5	7	387 50	416 00
Gagetown,	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	80 00	80 00
Hampstead,	4	3	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	252 50	369 49
Johnston,	9	6	3	8	1	3	6	...	...	9	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	...	7	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	...	1	...	3	9	438 32	487 91
Petersville,	8	7	1	5	3	1	7	1	1	8	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	6	2	1	2	4	3	4	...	...	1	...	1	8	416 00	544 23
Waterborough,	4	...	4	4	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	4	182 50	264 00
Wickham,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	110 00	110 00
	53	33	20	46	7	22	31	1	2	53	...	9	3	11	4	24	1	1	46	7	8	12	10	16	14	10	7	6	...	23	53	$2,783 33	$3,397 54

RESTIGOUCHE.

Addington,	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	$205 00	$257 00
Colborne,	3	2	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	110 00	120 00
Dalhousie,	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	4	141 24	252 16
Durham,	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	103 12	167 33
	14	11	3	12	2	9	5	...	1	14	...	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	9	5	1	3	7	4	7	1	...	2	...	3	14	$619 36	$796 59

SAINT JOHN.

Lancaster,	12	2	10	9	3	9	3	1	2	12	...	4	2	...	5	1	...	...	12	...	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	...	...	7	12	$747 91	$981 32
Portland,	24	5	19	20	4	12	12	...	1	24	...	9	9	3	...	3	...	...	21	3	3	8	2	8	5	3	3	5	3	8	24	1,245 20	1,935 10
St. John No. 1,	25	...	25	19	6	17	8	2	3	25	...	9	4	5	3	8	...	...	21	8	7	2	2	7	4	11	3	4	3	15	29	1,656 88	2,718 08
St. John No. 2,	21	5	16	18	3	16	5	4	6	21	...	4	7	5	2	3	1	...	18	4	6	...	2	7	1	8	3	3	2	12	22	1,266 87	2,102 00
St. Martins,	13	5	8	9	4	3	10	...	...	13	...	2	2	3	3	3	...	...	11	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	...	10	13	593 74	793 30
Simonds,	15	11	4	6	9	3	12	...	...	15	...	3	6	3	...	3	...	...	14	1	...	3	4	4	3	2	1	5	...	8	15	624 99	790 72
	110	28	82	81	29	60	50	7	12	110	...	31	30	19	13	21	1	...	97	18	20	15	12	30	17	30	17	21	8	60	115	$6,135 59	$9,320 25

TABLE B.—PART I.—*Continued.* SUNBURY.

PARISHES.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With B. Boards.	With't B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	BOOKS. Authorized.	Others.	REL. DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	TEACHERS. Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Mar'd	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial.	Local.
Blissville,	9	1	8	8	1	3	6	...	...	9	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	...	8	1	2	1	...	2	1	2	1	3	...	6	9	$421 25	$446 21
Burton,	9	1	8	7	2	5	4	...	...	9	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	1	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	4	...	6	9	419 57	476 11
Lincoln,	3	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	3	145 00	149 00
Maugerville,	3	...	3	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	290 00	333 00
Northfield,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	60 00	60 00
Sheffield,	4	1	3	3	1	1	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	3	4	214 78	242 62
	29	4	25	22	7	14	15	...	...	29	...	7	3	4	6	7	1	1	26	3	4	4	3	6	5	6	4	8	...	18	29	$1,550 60	$1,706 94
VICTORIA.																																	
Andover,	6	2	4	4	2	5	1	1	1	6	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	3	3	1	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	1	1	6	$406 04	$482 00
Gordon,	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	35 00	50 00
Grand Falls,	4	...	4	3	1	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	139 17	218 00
Madawaska,	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	5	273 12	285 00
Perth,	3	...	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	145 00	146 88
St. Basil,	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	180 00	196 40
St. Francis,	4	...	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	4	149 37	150 00
St. Leonard,	2	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	80 00	80 00
	29	9	20	16	13	15	14	1	2	29	...	2	17	1	4	5	...	...	7	22	2	2	15	10	9	4	1	5	4	6	29	$1,407 70	$1,598 28

WESTMORLAND.

Botsford,	9	1	8	...	9	...	9	...	...	9	...	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	...	2	6	5	3	...	...	1	...	1	9	$431 25	$481 71
Dorchester,	18	4	14	13	5	5	13	...	2	18	...	4	10	...	2	2	..	...	5	13	1	...	12	8	5	1	1	3	...	5	18	827 48	1,160 87
Moncton,	19	5	14	10	9	7	12	1	1	19	...	2	7	3	2	5	...	...	11	8	1	3	6	2	8	4	1	4	1	8	19	979 99	1,208 05
Sackville,	15	9	6	11	4	11	4	...	...	15	...	4	...	1	4	6	...	...	11	4	...	3	3	3	3	1	4	4	1	8	15	673 53	947 30
Salisbury,	7	4	3	6	1	2	5	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	...	6	7	279 72	374 00
Shediac	15	1	14	9	6	6	9	...	...	15	...	4	8	3	...	...	...	...	7	8	2	2	6	8	2	2	2	1	...	5	15	801 25	889 39
Westmorland	9	7	2	8	1	8	1	...	3	9	...	2	...	1	4	2	...	...	5	4	3	1	2	3	3	...	1	2	2	1	9	545 00	662 70
	92	31	61	57	35	39	53	1	6	92	...	18	30	8	15	20	...	1	52	40	7	11	36	30	24	8	10	20	4	34	92	$4,538 22	$5,624 02

YORK.

Canterbury,	5	1	4	4	1	2	3	...	1	5	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	5	$240 00	$317 66
Douglas,	14	4	10	9	5	6	8	...	2	14	...	4	...	2	4	3	...	1	10	4	2	4	1	4	3	1	1	5	1	6	14	661 67	742 50
Dumfries,	3	3	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	3	126 66	190 50
Fredericton,	16	1	15	9	7	6	10	...	1	16	...	4	3	2	5	4	...	...	9	9	2	...	2	2	2	8	...	6	2	12	18	778 95	1,239 62
Kingsclear,	6	3	3	5	1	4	2	...	2	6	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	6	377 30	413 70
Manners-Sutton,	6	6	...	5	1	2	4	...	...	6	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	6	294 50	302 00
New Maryland,	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7 50	13 50
Prince William,	6	4	2	6	...	4	2	...	1	6	...	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	5	1	1	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	329 37	443 70
Queensbury,	9	5	4	7	2	5	4	...	1	9	...	1	1	1	2	4	..	...	5	4	1	3	4	6	2	...	1	...	...	1	9	364 75	441 42
St. Mary's,	8	...	8	6	2	6	2	...	...	8	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	7	1	1	3	1	3	2	2	...	1	1	2	8	400 62	423 26
Southampton,	4	2	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	4	183 33	230 00
Stanley,	3	1	2	1	2	...	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	170 00	188 60
	81	30	51	58	23	39	42	...	9	81	...	19	11	14	19	19	...	1	58	25	9	19	16	23	21	17	6	16	7	32	83	$3,934 65	$4,916 46

ABSTRACT TABLE B.—Part I.—September, 1864.

COUNTIES.	No. of Parishes.	No. of Schools.	With Committees.	Without Committees.	APPARATUS. With Black Boards.	Without B. Boards.	With Maps.	Without Maps.	With Globes.	With Tablets.	Books. Authorized.	Others.	TEACHERS. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION. Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congrega'list.	Other.	Trained.	Untrained.	SEX, CLASS, &c. MALE. 1	2	3	Married.	Single.	FEMALE. 1	2	3	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	COMPENSATION. Provincial	Local.
Albert,	6	42	11	31	34	8	14	28	..	2	42	..	9	3	1	4	25	..	..	29	13	11	2	13	13	13	8	2	6	1	15	42	$1,869 22	$2,432 31
Carleton,	9	64	32	32	47	17	40	24	1	1	64	5	8	6	12	15	10	..	3	39	25	13	7	11	22	9	9	8	16	9	24	61	3,370 98	4,118 37
Charlotte,	12	92	51	41	80	12	33	59	..	5	88	4	15	9	27	12	16	5	8	71	21	10	14	11	15	20	23	11	23	18	39	92	4,470 66	6,275 93
Gloucester,	7	26	14	12	16	10	7	19	..	1	24	2	4	15	4	2	..	..	1	6	20	1	1	14	11	5	1	2	7	4	6	26	1,201 25	1,852 80
Kent,	7	41	11	30	26	13	17	24	..	7	41	..	1	23	13	2	2	..	..	26	15	1	4	15	8	12	10	3	8	4	17	41	1,933 28	2,540 20
King's,	12	98	66	32	81	17	50	48	2	3	98	..	24	13	8	19	29	1	4	88	10	12	20	20	18	31	22	15	9	1	45	98	5,428 91	6,533 18
Northumberland,	11	45	18	27	27	18	24	21	..	..	45	..	7	20	10	7	..	..	1	26	19	3	5	14	9	13	9	4	10	2	21	45	2,261 78	2,955 50
Queen's,	10	53	33	20	46	7	22	31	1	2	53	..	9	3	11	4	24	1	1	46	7	8	12	10	16	14	10	7	6	..	23	53	2,783 33	3,397 54
Restigouche,	4	14	11	3	12	2	9	5	..	1	14	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	9	5	1	3	7	4	7	1	..	2	..	3	14	619 36	796 49
Saint John,	6	110	28	82	81	29	60	50	7	12	110	..	31	30	19	13	21	1	..	97	18	20	15	12	30	17	30	17	21	8	60	115	6,135 59	9,320 52
Sunbury,	6	29	4	25	22	7	14	15	..	..	29	..	7	3	4	6	7	1	1	26	3	4	4	3	6	5	6	4	8	..	18	29	1,550 60	1,706 91
Victoria,	8	29	9	20	16	13	15	14	1	2	29	..	2	17	1	4	5	..	..	7	22	2	2	15	10	9	4	1	5	4	6	29	1,407 70	1,598 28
Westmorland,	7	92	31	61	57	35	39	53	1	6	92	..	18	30	8	15	20	..	1	52	40	7	11	36	30	24	8	10	20	4	34	92	4,538 22	5,621 02
York,	12	81	30	51	58	23	39	42	..	9	81	..	19	11	14	19	19	..	1	58	25	9	19	10	23	21	17	6	16	7	32	83	3,934 65	4,916 46
	117	816	349	467	605	211	383	433	13	57	810	11	157	183	143	122	188	9	21	580	243	102	119	197	215	203	158	90	157	62	343	823	$41,505 56	$54,068 54
Abstract Part I, Table B, 1863,	115	784	301	483	564	220	398	386	12	49	775	13	148	165	140	103	202	14	17	561	228	108	114	192	..	..	160	85	130	..	..	789	40,320 63	$51,694 39
Increase, ..	2	32	48	..	41	..	..	47	1	8	35	..	9	18	3	19	..	..	4	19	15	..	5	5	..	..	..	5	27	..	..	34	$1,184 93	2,374 15
Decrease, ..	..	..	..	16	..	9	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Six paid Assistant Teachers are embraced in the above Table, hence the number of Teachers exceeds the number of the Schools.

Education Office, December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

TABLE B.—PART II.

Shewing the Number of Pupils, Male and Female; the Number in the various Branches of Instruction; School Houses, their condition, &c.; during the Term ended 30th September, 1864.

ALBERT.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.						NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.															SCHOOL HOUSES.					
	Whole number on Register.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Building.		State of Repair.				
		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.																	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Alma,	37	24	2	10	1	21	37	34	30	28	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	..	...	1	1	1	1
Coverdale,	155	86	4	60	5	86	148	144	108	115	12	44	58	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	3	...	3	5	1
Elgin,	186	81	12	82	11	99	180	180	125	120	12	34	35	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	1	3	7	...
Harvey,	289	149	22	107	11	137	279	263	224	220	9	71	71	47	1	1	...	...	1	14	3	8	...	3	2	3	7	1
Hillsborough,	387	196	19	162	10	189	378	371	283	260	16	111	128	55	13	3	2	...	1	4	11	10	...	7	1	2	6	4
Hopewell,	301	173	13	110	5	153	294	284	226	208	13	106	79	50	5	8	3	1	1	15	16	9	...	1	3	5	6	3
	1355	709	72	531	43	685	1316	1276	996	951	53	372	375	180	22	12	5	1	3	33	38	42	...	17	8	17	32	10

CARLETON.

Brighton,	154	69	7	75	3	71	151	136	92	68	...	31	30	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	3	1
Kent,	55	27	3	20	5	24	55	54	37	28	...	12	14	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1
Northampton,	151	78	4	58	11	75	146	146	88	100	...	63	29	23	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	4	...	1	1	2	4	...
Peel,	41	18	...	22	1	13	41	37	25	24	...	10	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Richmond,	332	150	11	150	21	171	310	304	218	181	24	86	140	64	...	1	1	..	...	3	30	8	2	6	1	3	8	2
Simonds,	449	192	22	193	42	214	441	417	258	242	28	95	102	28	2	7	2	...	...	3	10	12	...	10	1	1	9	3
Wakefield,	318	149	10	144	15	161	293	285	243	227	4	111	106	77	6	2	4	...	...	4	...	9	...	4	2	3	8	1
Wicklow,	152	62	10	70	10	65	146	140	119	115	9	15	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	3	3	1
Woodstock,	710	297	24	331	58	345	688	650	467	419	119	211	121	130	8	2	2	...	...	6	68	18	...	13	...	5	7	11
	2362	1042	91	1063	166	1139	2271	2169	1547	1404	184	634	571	378	17	17	9	...	...	15	113	60	4	39	6	19	44	20

TABLE B.—Part II.—*Continued.*

CHARLOTTE.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.						NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.														SCHOOL HOUSES.					
		MALE.		FEMALE.																	Building.		State of Repair.			
	Whole number on Register.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Campo Bello,	263	135	11	112	5	110	221	209	165	170	13	28	63	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	2	5	1
Dumbarton,	156	91	8	53	4	74	144	145	98	93	17	32	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	...	6	...	...	6	...
Grand Manan,	125	59	18	44	4	70	124	123	100	101	11	15	14	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	3	...
Lepreau,	99	52	1	44	2	45	95	88	52	51	...	11	19	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	3	...
Pennfield,	98	49	8	34	7	41	98	96	78	70	...	21	41	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	7	3	...	2	...	1	2	1
Saint Andrews,	522	254	10	254	4	250	508	484	400	386	80	132	161	82	...	4	...	...	...	3	7	12	...	9	1	2	6	6
Saint David,	287	130	12	126	19	135	270	262	194	190	2	37	73	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	3	2	4	8	1
Saint George,	538	243	65	199	31	246	485	456	400	405	42	112	135	61	24	8	8	...	4	10	10	12	...	7	1	4	8	4
Saint James,	350	184	27	111	28	164	343	320	247	201	2	58	81	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	1	2	10	...
Saint Patrick,	125	52	2	66	5	47	122	116	91	94	4	45	38	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	3	...
Saint Stephen,	924	472	44	374	34	484	909	903	701	656	46	221	323	129	17	11	4	4	1	8	31	19	...	13	2	4	13	6
West Isles,	236	127	12	93	4	117	224	209	142	174	12	21	38	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	1	1	4	6	...
	3723	1848	218	1510	147	1783	3643	3511	2668	2651	229	733	992	357	56	24	13	5	9	25	60	92	...	55	10	27	73	19

GLOUCESTER.

Bathurst,	287	145	...	135	7	158	277	252	201	200	20	61	58	19	7	1	...	...	...	5	15	5	2	2	1	4	7	...
Beresford,	122	66	...	51	5	64	122	113	84	83	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	2	4	...
Caraquet,	144	87	...	57	...	74	144	101	88	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	4	...
Inkerman,	80	39	4	37	...	35	64	65	65	46	...	18	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
New Bandon,	267	141	3	120	3	140	264	250	210	206	46	33	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	1	3	6	1
Saumarez,	71	30	11	28	2	50	70	60	62	30	...	20	40	10	8	...	2	2	2	...	18	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Shippegan,	34	22	...	12	...	17	34	19	18	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
	1005	530	18	440	17	538	975	866	728	652	66	142	113	29	23	1	2	2	2	5	61	20	6	8	7	11	24	2

KENT.

Carleton,	94	56	2	36	...	48	86	80	67	51	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	1	2
Dundas,	209	146	2	56	5	124	204	194	168	147	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	2	4	7	1
Harcourt,	19	9	2	7	1	12	19	15	17	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	1
Palmerston,	106	54	3	45	4	60	106	100	92	77	...	23	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	3	...
Richibucto,	337	192	2	136	7	189	327	328	301	271	43	128	98	45	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10	...	6	2	2	7	3
Weldford,	234	98	6	117	13	118	204	201	162	150	5	38	33	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	2	6	...
Wellington,	325	157	12	140	16	155	321	304	221	201	36	89	59	22	8	5	5	...	...	2	...	10	...	3	1	6	8	2
	1324	712	29	537	46	706	1267	1222	1028	908	103	288	209	86	8	5	6	...	1	3	...	37	4	16	6	19	32	9

KING'S.

Greenwich,	107	54	8	41	4	47	106	103	78	75	4	24	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3	4	...
Hammond,	129	64	5	57	3	55	127	106	94	77	5	23	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	3	4	...
Hampton,	343	174	11	148	10	178	323	302	237	224	20	95	107	43	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	10	3	5	1	7	10	3
Havelock,	206	101	22	75	8	92	204	175	130	125	5	61	48	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	1	1	6	...
Kars,	118	40	11	57	10	56	118	110	90	90	15	33	30	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	3	...	1
Kingston,	323	163	16	129	15	152	311	301	261	254	86	117	137	56	10	9	9	7	4	6	3	9	1	7	1	2	10	.
Norton,	262	136	17	103	6	106	258	251	226	216	...	126	145	84	8	10	10	...	...	7	40	7	...	5	...	2	6	1
Springfield,	305	139	25	135	6	154	275	268	249	240	21	115	110	49	2	2	4	...	...	12	47	12	...	5	1	6	11	1
Studholm,	390	164	47	148	31	179	382	353	284	277	25	116	136	89	4	22	15	10	4	20	45	11	...	7	2	2	10	1
Sussex,	525	240	40	210	35	230	490	447	346	308	8	102	113	28	3	1	5	...	...	6	24	15	...	9	1	5	15	...
Upham,	198	96	14	84	4	66	198	161	139	141	32	49	35	30	1	4	3	...	...	3	1	5	...	3	...	2	5	...
Westfield,	210	91	28	76	15	110	198	181	138	159	12	79	89	46	24	12	17	8	2	7	28	7	...	4	1	2	5	2
	3116	1462	244	1263	147	1425	2990	2758	2272	2086	233	940	1007	468	58	61	65	25	10	67	189	92	6	52	10	36	89	9

TABLE B.—PART II.—*Continued.* NORTHUMBERLAND.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.																					SCHOOL HOUSES.					
		MALE.		FEMALE.			NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.															Building.		State of Repair.			
	Whole number on Register.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Alnwick,	22	11	...	11	...	13	22	22	20	16	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Blackville,	94	43	4	41	6	40	94	90	74	57	...	7	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	1
Blissfield,	94	47	8	34	5	43	90	90	75	75	9	28	31	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	1
Chatham,	508	217	5	264	22	245	458	434	381	389	113	115	122	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	6	...	4	3	7
Derby,	106	56	...	50	...	63	106	102	74	56	14	15	30	9	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	2
Glenelg,	149	91	...	53	5	62	147	140	105	101	3	16	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	3	5	...
Hardwicke,	74	31	13	24	6	27	61	57	52	42	10	12	4	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...
Ludlow,	35	15	5	14	1	14	35	35	29	27	...	12	15	11	1	2	2	1	...	3	13	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nelson,	192	104	6	75	7	79	191	177	162	149	2	38	...	...	4	4	2	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	2	4	...
Newcastle,	363	177	...	184	2	162	353	325	253	250	69	98	115	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	2	4	3
Northesk,	186	95	3	70	18	89	182	174	151	112	32	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	2	1	6	...
	1823	887	44	820	72	837	1739	1646	1346	1274	192	374	376	121	10	8	5	2	...	7	13	41	4	24	7	14	31	14
QUEEN'S.																												
Brunswick,	75	41	8	24	2	42	73	73	66	52	...	26	26	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	3	...
Cambridge,	299	137	13	137	12	160	291	278	215	206	19	131	129	52	6	3	3	...	...	1	29	10	...	4	1	5	9	1
Canning,	133	68	3	51	11	66	132	129	94	75	5	36	32	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	2	4	1
Chipman,	170	90	6	65	9	87	164	158	124	122	25	49	42	14	2	...	2	...	...	2	8	6	1	5	1	1	4	3
Gagetown,	74	25	1	46	3	37	73	70	64	58	32	36	36	38	1	1	...	...	...	...	17	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
Hampstead,	141	71	10	57	3	67	138	131	108	100	...	53	35	25	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	3	...	4	...
Johnston,	244	117	5	103	19	124	244	235	189	161	7	60	61	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	...	3	2	4	8	1
Petersville,	278	140	29	102	7	124	271	256	182	158	5	59	48	35	15	7	7	3	1	6	...	6	2	2	2	4	7	1
Waterborough,	118	54	5	52	7	59	117	107	70	78	...	17	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	4	...
Wickham,	41	17	9	14	1	21	41	39	32	23	...	18	17	12	1	6	2	...	1	8	16	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	1573	760	89	651	73	787	1544	1476	1144	1033	93	505	437	241	33	17	15	3	2	17	72	49	4	22	10	21	46	7

PARISHES.	PUPILS.																					SCHOOL HOUSES.					
		MALE.		FEMALE.			NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.															Building.		State of Repair.			
	Whole number on Register.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Frame.	Log.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Public.	Private.
RESTIGOUCHE.																											
Addington,	121	62	7	44	8	78	121	121	93	90	...	62	71	16	1	19	8	1	1	11	45	3	...	3	...	...	2	1
Colborne,	70	45	4	21	...	47	62	62	46	43	...	18	10	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	...	3	2	1
Dalhousie,	163	79	8	73	3	104	162	156	135	125	15	63	67	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...
Durham,	186	84	9	81	12	77	175	162	124	99	4	6	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	4	...
	540	270	28	219	23	306	520	501	398	357	19	149	175	58	1	19	17	1	1	11	53	11	3	8	1	5	12	2
SAINT JOHN.																											
Lancaster,	627	307	20	288	12	330	591	530	407	387	26	123	198	90	22	18	13	14	1	21	12	12	...	8	1	3	8	4
Portland,	1536	928	9	586	13	803	1433	1328	974	889	115	418	388	219	26	12	5	...	2	...	15	24	...	19	2	3	6	18
St. John No. 1,	1415	737	18	616	45	850	1290	1280	1137	1035	234	588	653	425	30	14	9	8	2	14	154	25	...	24	1	...	22	3
St. John No. 2,	1383	752	19	594	18	734	1310	1269	989	875	325	460	504	252	24	15	16	...	...	26	119	21	...	16	2	3	16	5
St. Martins,	427	228	4	190	5	227	412	398	305	318	65	137	131	68	...	...	1	...	...	1	24	11	2	6	...	7	8	5
Simonds,	476	255	6	203	12	230	463	405	321	231	37	131	107	36	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	2	11	2	2	11	4
	5865	3207	76	2477	105	3174	5499	5210	4133	3735	812	1857	1981	1090	107	59	45	22	5	63	323	106	4	84	8	18	71	39
SUNBURY.																											
Blissville,	267	125	17	113	12	131	267	236	195	184	8	98	91	65	4	10	12	2	2	7	46	9	...	4	2	3	7	2
Burton,	239	110	4	117	8	120	228	220	178	155	33	62	54	43	3	1	1	...	...	2	26	9	...	5	2	2	2	2
Lincoln,	87	49	...	37	1	34	80	56	48	41	8	10	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...
Maugerville,	100	47	10	36	7	53	99	99	97	83	...	64	52	50	11	5	8	5	2	10	...	3	...	2	1	...	3	...
Northfield,	33	18	3	9	3	14	33	26	21	21	...	8	8	3	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sheffield,	93	49	2	45	6	15	89	88	72	69	39	27	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	1	...	3	4	...
	819	389	36	357	37	402	796	715	611	555	88	269	252	180	21	17	22	7	4	22	72	28	1	16	5	8	25	4
VICTORIA.																											
Andover,	178	76	13	78	11	78	173	158	126	111	14	61	81	46	4	3	7	6	...	...	18	6	...	4	1	1	3	3
Gordon,	39	19	2	14	4	15	39	30	10	10	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Grand Falls,	128	59	5	60	4	74	126	114	91	84	32	46	38	23	6	5	4	1	...	3	5	4	...	4	...	...	1	3
Madawaska,	117	53	...	57	7	75	107	77	46	41	3	15	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	4	1
Perth,	79	32	2	37	8	56	78	73	50	43	...	13	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	2	1
St. Basil,	92	52	1	38	1	57	89	78	44	35	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	2	2
St. Francis,	95	49	1	40	5	50	82	80	36	8	5	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	3	1
St. Leonard,	36	22	...	13	1	22	36	23	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1
	764	362	24	337	41	407	730	633	420	344	54	143	159	84	10	8	11	7	...	3	23	21	8	25	2	2	17	12

TABLE B.—PART II.—*Continued.*

WESTMORLAND.

PARISHES.	PUPILS.																						SCHOOL HOUSES.						
	Whole number on Register.	MALE. Under 16.	MALE. Over 16.	FEMALE. Under 16.	FEMALE. Over 16.	Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION. Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surving.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	Building. Frame.	Building. Log.	State of Repair. Good.	State of Repair. Middling.	State of Repair. Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Botsford,.....	272	133	20	113	6	125	270	238	171	163	...	19	17	12	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	4	1	4	7	2
Dorchester,.....	510	277	26	202	5	306	477	422	334	291	25	72	105	39	11	...	4	...	...	...	4	18	...	12	1	5	13	5
Moncton,.....	615	306	17	274	18	318	610	607	417	384	68	148	147	77	6	7	2	1	...	4	26	17	2	12	3	4	10	9
Sackville,.....	565	280	32	216	37	277	557	539	482	417	41	133	149	80	10	4	3	...	...	4	13	15	...	5	2	8	10	5
Salisbury,.....	212	104	14	85	9	102	201	195	144	140	3	30	35	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	5	...	2	6	1
Shediac	482	245	12	210	15	260	458	450	306	307	35	116	82	42	4	5	5	...	2	4	23	15	...	7	4	4	12	3
Westmorland	356	161	33	129	33	170	303	293	250	245	9	81	65	34	11	3	4	4	4	4	...	9	...	4	1	4	5	4
	3012	1506	154	1229	123	1558	2876	2744	2104	1947	181	599	600	310	45	19	19	5	6	16	72	90	2	49	12	31	63	29

YORK.

Canterbury,.....	175	95	8	66	6	68	169	140	106	86	18	44	46	14	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	3
Douglas,.....	493	239	9	237	8	228	462	435	334	279	35	90	106	70	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	4	2	8	10	4
Dumfries,.....	52	19	1	30	2	32	48	42	32	34	14	19	17	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	2	...	1	3	...
Fredericton,.....	583	292	8	264	19	351	575	522	414	398	104	230	250	159	1	2	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	...	...	16
Kingsclear, ...	208	106	6	88	8	104	199	194	167	149	20	80	71	43	15	4	9	1	1	2	1	5	1	2	1	3	6	...
Manners-Sutton....	223	99	3	115	6	128	202	190	126	127	10	17	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	1	2	6	...
New Maryland,....	41	18	6	17	...	25	41	39	37	34	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Prince William,....	233	112	14	91	16	97	229	205	141	125	...	48	68	37	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	3	1	2	6	...
Queensbury,.....	292	150	14	116	12	132	249	250	170	170	...	93	66	54	5	...	...	...	...	8	17	9	...	7	...	2	9	...
St. Mary's,.....	251	133	7	106	5	132	250	231	216	175	23	99	112	70	9	7	3	...	...	6	5	8	...	6	...	2	4	4
Southampton,.....	142	69	10	54	9	69	135	124	86	61	18	20	36	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	4	...
Stanley,.....	159	72	6	72	9	80	138	157	99	72	...	19	18	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
	2852	1404	92	1256	100	1446	2696	2529	1928	1710	242	759	809	472	48	23	14	2	2	20	42	75	6	51	7	23	52	29

Education Office, December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

ABSTRACT TABLE B.—PART II.—SEPTEMBER, 1864.

COUNTIES.	PUPILS.																						SCHOOL HOUSES.						
	Whole Number on Registers.	MALE. Under 16.	MALE. Over 16.	FEMALE. Under 16.	FEMALE. Over 16.	Average Attendance.	WHOLE NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION. Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Needlework.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other.	Building. Frame.	Building. Log.	State of Repair. Good.	State of Repair. Middling.	State of Repair. Inferior.	Public.	Private.
Albert,.....	1,355	709	72	531	43	685	1,316	1,276	996	951	53	372	375	180	22	12	5	1	3	33	38	42	..	17	8	17	32	10
Carleton,.....	2,362	1,042	91	1,063	166	1,139	2,241	2,169	1,547	1,404	184	634	571	378	17	15	9	..	..	17	113	60	4	39	6	19	44	20
Charlotte, ...	3,723	1,848	218	1,510	147	1,783	3,613	3,511	2,668	2,651	229	733	992	357	56	24	13	5	9	25	60	92	..	55	10	27	73	19
Gloucester,.....	1,005	530	18	440	17	538	975	866	728	652	66	142	113	29	23	1	2	2	2	5	61	20	6	8	7	11	24	2
Kent,.....	1,324	712	29	537	46	706	1,267	1,222	1,028	908	103	388	209	86	8	5	6	..	1	3	..	37	4	16	6	19	32	9
King's,.....	3,116	1,462	244	1,263	147	1,425	2,990	2,758	2,272	2,086	233	940	1,007	468	58	61	65	25	10	67	189	92	6	52	10	36	89	9
Northumberland,	1,823	887	44	820	72	837	1,739	1,646	1,346	1,274	192	374	376	121	10	8	5	2	..	7	13	41	4	24	7	14	31	14
Queen's,.....	1,573	760	89	651	73	787	1,544	1,476	1,144	1,033	93	505	437	241	33	17	15	3	2	17	72	49	4	22	10	21	46	7
Restigouche,....	510	270	28	219	23	306	520	501	398	357	19	149	175	58	1	19	17	1	1	11	53	11	3	8	1	5	12	2
Saint John,.....	5,865	3,207	76	2,477	105	3,171	5,499	5,210	4,133	3,735	812	1,657	1,981	1,090	107	59	45	22	5	63	323	106	4	84	8	18	71	39
Sunbury,.....	819	389	36	357	37	402	796	715	611	555	88	269	252	180	21	17	22	7	4	22	72	28	1	16	5	8	25	4
Victoria,.....	764	362	24	237	41	407	730	633	420	344	54	143	159	84	10	8	11	7	..	3	23	21	8	25	2	2	17	12
Westmorland, ..	3,012	1,506	154	1,229	123	1,558	2,876	2,744	2,104	1,947	181	599	600	310	45	19	19	5	6	16	72	90	2	49	12	31	63	29
York,.....	2,852	1,404	92	1,256	100	1,446	2,696	2,529	1,928	1,710	242	759	809	472	48	23	14	2	2	20	42	75	6	51	7	23	52	29
	30,133	15,088	1,215	12,690	1,140	15,183	28,862	27,256	21,323	19,607	2,549	7,764	8,046	4,054	459	287	248	82	45	309	1,131	764	52	466	99	251	611	205
Abstract Table B, Part II, 1863,	28,067	13,814	1,191	11,856	1,203	14,105	26,872	25,981	19,729	18,622	2,789	7,020	7,745	4,022	452	287	297	74	58	222	745	725	59	452	78	254	547	237
Increase, ..	2,066	1,274	21	734	..	1,078	1,990	1,375	1,594	985	..	744	301	32	7	..	..	8	..	87	386	39	..	14	21	..	64	..
Decrease, ..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	13	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	..	32

Education Office, December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE B,

(I & II PARTS) FOR THE TERM ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1864.

LOCALITY.		TEACHERS.												PUPILS.																												APPARATUS.			
				Relig. Denom.								COMPENSATION.		Whole Number on Registers.	MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																														
COUNTIES.	PARISHES.	NAMES.	Native of.	Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Not ascertain'd	Trained or Exam'd	Months.	Provincial.	Local.		Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book Keeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surv'ing.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other.	Black Boards.	Maps.	Globes.	Tablets.								
Carleton,	Richmond,	Ivory Kilburn,	N B	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	6	$140 00	$140 00	53	23	..	30	..	16	53	50	49	48	29	50	17	..	1	1	..	..	3	5	B	M	..	..								
	Simonds,	Robert Armstrong,	S	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	4½	100 00	100 00	57	22	5	18	12	18	57	57	38	44	36	35	22	2	5	..	..	..	4	10	B	M	..	..								
	Wakefield,	Robert Boyd,	N B	..	..	..	1	..	..	T	6	150 00	150 00	50	26	..	22	2	31	50	47	45	45	25	22	16	3	2	2	..	..	4	..	B	M	..	T								
	Woodstock,	William M'Intosh,	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	6	126 00	126 00	68	37	4	20	7	34	68	68	60	49	30	29	19	8	2	2	..	..	6	14	B	M	..	..								
Gloucester,	Bathurst,	Robert Pool,	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	X	1½	37 50	37 50	58	26	1	27	4	39	58	58	45	39	27	27	12	6	5	5	3	..	3	26	B	M	..	..								
	"	Gideon Duncan,	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	X	4	100 00	100 00	62	40	..	22	..	50	62	62	41	41	31	31	12	4	1	..	..	..	5	15	B	M	..	..								
King's,	Norton,	Geo. E. Baxter,	N B	..	..	..	..	..	1	T	6	150 00	150 00	41	19	4	16	2	16	41	41	41	31	27	25	23	1	3	3	..	..	2	15	B	M	..	..								
	Springfield,	Wm. Y. T. Sims,	U S	..	..	..	..	..	1	T	6	150 00	150 00	54	26	10	15	3	30	54	53	52	53	27	32	16	..	1	4	..	..	11	36	B	M	G	T								
	Studholm,	E. N. Sharp, A. B.	N B	1	..	..	..	..	..	X	6	150 00	150 00	54	19	16	9	10	26	54	53	46	48	40	40	40	4	20	13	10	4	8	45	B	M	G	T								
	Sussex,	Caleb R. Palmer,	N B	..	..	..	1	..	..	X	5½	114 58	125 00	71	36	6	24	5	40	71	71	55	54	27	40	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	24	B	M	..	T								
	Westfield,	John Caulfield,	I	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	6	107 25	107 25	52	11	24	13	4	32	52	51	44	44	37	47	24	24	12	17	8	2	7	12	B	M	..	..								
Northumberland,	Derby,	Geo. E. Thorne,	N B	1	..	..	..	..	..	T	5¾	143 75	150 00	34	14	..	20	..	26	34	34	34	30	11	28	7	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	B	M	..	..								
Queen's,	Petersville,	E. D. Miller,	N S	..	..	1	..	..	..	X	6	101 00	101 00	38	17	7	11	3	18	36	35	23	28	25	25	14	2	6	2	2	1	5	5	B	M	G	T								
	Wickham,	H. A. Vradenburgh,	N B	..	..	..	..	1	..	T	6	110 00	110 00	41	17	9	14	1	22	41	39	32	23	18	17	12	1	6	2	..	1	8	16	B	M	..	T								
Restigouche,	Addington,	Robert Pool,	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	X	4	100 00	150 00	53	27	2	22	2	43	53	53	35	35	31	28	5	1	6	6	..	1	7	46	B	M	..	..								
Saint John,	Lancaster,	M. Allan Wall,	N B	1	..	..	..	..	..	T	6	150 00	174 46	68	50	8	8	2	37	67	66	66	62	31	54	36	18	16	..	11	..	19	12	B	M	G	..								
	Portland,	Robert Aitkin,	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	4¾	118 75	121 25	86	60	..	26	..	46	86	86	65	64	57	48	40	3	6	..	..	..	1	10	B	M	..	..								
	St. John, No. 1,	Chas. H. Tucker, / R. Burns, Ass't.	N S / "	1 / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / ..	.. / 1	T / ..	6	150 00 / 45 00	391 00	86	65	7	13	1	64	86	86	86	84	78	75	51	6	2	1	..	..	1	41	B	M	G	T								
	St. John, No. 2,	John Montgomery,	I	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	6	150 00	150 00	81	53	1	22	5	47	81	81	79	78	63	63	27	17	12	11	..	..	10	8	B	M	G	T								
Sunbury,	Maugerville,	George Stewart,	I	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	12	200 00	200 00	40	17	3	13	7	25	40	40	38	33	26	22	23	1	2	6	3	2	6	..	B	M	..	..								
Victoria,	Andover,	W. W. B. Anderson.	N B	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	6	150 00	150 00	36	23	7	6	..	16	36	36	35	35	17	25	15	3	3	3	2	..	..	8	B	M	G	T								
Westmorland,	Moncton,	Jas. G. M'Curdy,	N S	..	..	1	..	..	..	T	6	150 00	150 00	55	42	1	8	4	31	55	55	53	51	44	39	..	4	6	2	1	..	4	11	B	M	G	..								
York,	Kingsclear,	Nathan Smith,	N B	..	..	..	..	..	..	T	6	150 00	150 00	54	26	6	18	4	26	54	54	46	39	23	23	20	14	4	9	1	1	2	1	B	M	G	T								
Number of Schools,		23	..	4	..	11	2	4	3	..	..	$3043 83	$3333 46	1292	696	121	397	78	733	1289	1276	1108	1058	760	825	451	112	124	91	41	12	121	360	23	23	8	10								
Abstract Table, Corresponding Term, March 1863,		20	..	4	..	12	2	4	..	..	..	2872 00	2965 28	1234	685	141	343	65	654	1231	1185	1095	1030	764	824	470	125	130	115	38	31	110	281	21	21	6	5								
Increase,		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	$171 83	$368 18	58	11	..	54	13	79	58	91	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	79	2	2	2	5								
Decrease,		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	4	..	19	13	6	24	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..								

Education Office, December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, CLK.

TABLE C.

Shewing the *per centage* of attendance to the number of Pupils enrolled in the different Counties of the Province, in both Terms of 1864, as embodied in Tables A. & B.

COUNTIES.	Winter Term.	Summer Term.	Average for Year.	COMPARED WITH 1863. Average for 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albert, ...	50.5	50.5	50.5	48.05	2.45	...
Carleton, ...	50.8	48.2	49.5	47.5	2.	...
Charlotte, ...	49.2	47.9	48.55	47.5	1.05	...
Gloucester, ...	56.2	53.5	54.85	54.5	.35	...
Kent, ...	51.9	53.3	52.6	59.65	...	7.05
King's, ...	49.6	45.7	47.65	45.5	2.15	...
Northumberland, ...	48.3	45.9	47.1	49.6	...	2.50
Queen's, ...	49.2	49.9	49.55	48.85	.70	...
Restigouche, ...	54.	56.6	55.3	51.05	4.25	...
Saint John, ...	53.6	54.1	53.85	53.45	.40	...
Sunbury, ...	54.2	49.0	51.6	54.87	...	3.27
Victoria, ...	55.8	53.2	54.5	51.00	3.50	...
Westmorland, ...	49.1	51.7	50.4	49.25	1.15	...
York, ...	55.6	50.7	53.15	53.85	...	.70
	52.0	50.8	51.4	51.	.36	...

Counties arranged according to descending scale of average attendance of Pupils for 1864.

1. Restigouche, ... 55.30
2. Gloucester, ... 54.85
3. Victoria, ... 54.50
4. St. John, ... 53.85
5. York, ... 53.10
6. Kent, ... 52.60
7. Sunbury, ... 51.60
8. Albert, ... 50.50
9. Westmorland, ... 50.40
10. Carleton, ... 49.50
11. Queen's, ... 49.50
12. Charlotte, ... 48.55
13. King's, ... 47.65
14. Northumberland, ... 47.10

51.40

December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, Clk.

TABLE D.

Amount drawn on Chief Superintendent's Schedules, on Account of Teachers' Allowances, for Fiscal Year ended 31st Oct. 1864, per Tables A. & B.

COUNTIES.	TERM ENDED 31ST MARCH 1864.			TERM ENDED 30TH SEPT. 1864.			TOTAL for the year 1864.	COMPARATIVE STATEMENT		
	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	TOTAL.	Common Schools.	Superior Schools.	TOTAL.		TOTAL for the year 1863.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Albert, ...	$2,120 62	.. ..	$2,120 62	$1,869 22	.. ..	$1,869 22	$3,989 84	$4,122 94	.. ..	$133 10
Carleton, ...	2,693 92	$540 62	3,234 54	2,854 98	$516 00	3,370 98	6,605 52	6,403 88	$201 64	.. ..
Charlotte, ...	3,964 97	.. ..	3,964 97	4,470 66	.. ..	4,470 66	8,435 63	7,275 29	1,160 34	.. ..
Gloucester, ...	1,243 54	150 00	1,393 54	1,063 75	137 50	1,201 25	2,594 79	2,833 67	.. ..	238 88
Kent, ...	1,478 74	.. ..	1,478 74	1,933 28	.. ..	1,933 28	3,412 02	3,379 89	32 13	.. ..
King's, ...	4,144 96	560 50	4,705 46	4,757 11	671 83	5,428 94	10,134 40	10,952 36	.. ..	817 96
Northumberland, ...	2,221 99	106 25	2,328 24	2,118 03	143 75	2,261 78	4,590 02	4,517 16	72 86	.. ..
Queen's, ...	2,512 28	244 00	2,756 28	2,572 33	211 00	2,783 33	5,539 61	5,822 05	.. ..	282 44
Restigouche, ...	643 33	130 00	773 33	519 36	100 00	619 36	1,392 69	1,280 31	112 38	.. ..
Saint John, ...	5,410 06	495 00	5,905 06	5,511 81	613 75	6,135 59	12,040 65	10,555 97	1,481 68	.. ..
Sunbury, ...	891 25	.. ..	891 25	1,350 60	200 00	1,550 60	2,441 85	2,144 63	297 22	.. ..
Victoria, ...	1,141 25	150 00	1,291 25	1,257 70	150 00	1,407 70	2,698 95	2,476 29	222 66	.. ..
Westmorland, ...	3,541 52	150 00	3,691 52	4,388 22	150 00	4,538 22	8,229 74	9,089 08	.. ..	859 34
York, ...	3,954 06	150 00	4,104 06	3,784 65	150 00	3,934 65	8,038 71	8,118 00	.. ..	79 29
	$35,962 49	$2,676 37	$38,638 86	$39,461 73	$3,013 83	$41,505 56	$80,144 42	$78,971 52	$3,583 91	$2,411 01
Table D for 1863, ...	35,764 20	2,886 69	38,650 89	37,448 63	2,872 00	40,320 63	78,971 52			
Increase, ...	$198 29	.. ..	.. ..	$1,013 10	$171 83	$1,184 93	$1,172 90	Whole Increase for 1864, $1,172.90.		
Decrease, ...	.. ..	$210 32	$12 03	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..			

December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, CLK.

TABLE E.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

	LOCALITY.			Maps of N. B. as extra bonus.	VALUE.			No. of Volumes.
	County.	Parish, Place or School.			Local.	Provincial.	Total.	
1	Carleton,	*Brighton,*	*Mrs. Dow's School,*	1	$20 00	$10 00	$30 00	54
2	Do.	*Northampton,*	*James L. Simpson's School,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	54
3	Do.	Do.	*James W. Smith's School,*	1	22 74	11 37	34 11	57
4	Do.	*Richmond,*	*Sam. F. Crawford's School,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	58
5	Do.	*Simonds,*	*Florenceville, R. Armstrong's Sup. School,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	55
6	Do.	*Wakefield,*	*4th Tier, Miss P. Smith's do.*	1	20 48	10 24	30 72	58
7	Do.	*Woodstock,*	*B. Lynch's School,*	1	31 00	15 50	46 50	69
8	Charlotte,	*Campo Bello,*	*Miss E. Rose's School,*	1	23 96	11 98	35 94	64
9	Do.	*Grand Manan,*	*District No. 2,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	38
10	Do.	*Saint George,*	*Mascarene, Miss Carson's School,*	...	10 67	5 34	16 01	18
11	King's,	*Hampton,*	*Clifton, (additional) to D. P. Wetmore's School,*	...	16 00	8 00	24 00	31
12	Do.	*Studholm,*	*Mr. Sharp's Superior School,*	1	40 00	20 00	60 00	63
13	Do.	*Westfield,*	*District No. 4,*	...	15 00	7 44	22 44	152
14	Queen's,	*Hampstead,*	*B. Hayes' School, District No. 5,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	63
15	Do.	*Johnston,*	*W. Somerville's School,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	34
16	Saint John,	*Saint John,*	*S. D. Miller's Commercial School,*	1	40 40	20 00	60 40	60
17	York,	*Canterbury,*	*Mrs. Blair's School,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	53
18	Do.	*Douglas,*	*Mouth Keswick, Mr. Ingraham's School,*	1	20 00	10 00	30 00	48
19	Do.	*Saint Mary's,*	*Upper Nashwaak, Mr. Buchanan's School,*	1	33 49	16 74	50 23	94
				16	$433 74	$216 61	$650 35	1,120
			Abstract Libraries established in 1863, ...	3	73 40	36 70	110 10	221
			Increase in 1864, ...	13	$360 34	$179 91	$540 25	899

NOTE.—By order of the Board of Education, every School District establishing a Library of the minimum value of $30, including the Provincial bonus of fifty per cent. on the local contributions, becomes entitled to receive a copy of Wilkinson's new Map of the Province, *gratis.*

December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, CLK.

TABLE F.

NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS LICENSED; ALSO OF LICENSED TEACHERS ADVANCED DURING THE YEAR 1864.

TERMS.	Trained Pupil Teachers.									Trained Teachers advanced upon Re-examination.					Untrained Teachers Licensed.			Whole Number Licensed and Advanced.		
	Sex and Class.									Sex and Class.					Sex.					
	Male.			Total M.	Female.			Total F.	Total M. & F.	Male.		Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	1	2	3		1	2	3			1	2	1	2							
Winter, ...	...	1	2	3	...	7	17	24	27	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	25	28
Spring, ...	...	1	3	4	2	5	6	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	10	12	15	27
Summer, ...	1	5	7	13	1	3	14	18	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	13	22	35
Autumn, ...	...	7	4	11	...	5	13	18	29	2	1	1	2	6	1	2	3	15	23	38
	1	14	16	31	3	20	50	73	104	2	1	1	3	7	9	8	17	43	85	128
Table F for 1863, ...	2	22	10	34	3	17	39	59	93	7	3	...	4	14	10	1	11	54	64	118
Increase, ...	...	...	6	...	...	3	11	14	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	21	10
Decrease, ...	1	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1	7	1	...	6	11	...	...

December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, CLK.

TABLE G.

Amount drawn on Provincial Treasury, *or to be drawn*, for the Parish School Service, for the Fiscal Year ended 31st October 1864.

Amount to Teachers on Chief Superintendent's Schedule, per Table D, viz :—		
Common Schools, ...	$74,424 22	
Superior Schools, ...	5,720 20	
		$80,144 42
Salaries—		
Chief Superintendent, ...	$1,200 00	
Clerk or Assistant, ...	600 00	
Allowance to do. for extra service, ...	120 00	
Four Inspectors, $1,000 each, ...	4,000 00	
		5,920 00
Travelling expenses of Chief Superintendent, ...		310 00
Postages, viz :—		
To Education Office,		
1st Quarter, $99.61; 2nd Quarter, $190.16½; 3rd do. $102.33; 4th do. $184.38;	$576 48	
To Inspectors,		
Inspector Duval, to 31st October, 1864, $42 70		
Do. Wood, do. 39 60		
Do. Morrison, do. 41 91—	124 21	
Inspector Freeze's Postage embraced in that to the Education Office,		700 69
Printing, &c.		
For 200 Road Maps for use of Schools, supplied from Board of Works Department, ...	$33 57	
New Edition (2,500) of School Law and Registers, ...	120 00	
School Reports (1,500) for 1863, School Registers, &c.	540 24	
		693 81
H. Chubb & Co., on account Parish School Books supplied,	$700 00	
Less—Amount refunded to November 1864, ...	260 00	
		440 00
Training and Model Schools—Salaries, &c.		
Master, ...	$1,000 00	
Male Assistant, ...	300 00	
Female do.	300 00	
Rent of Buildings, ...	276 00	
		1,876 00
Pupil Teachers, for Board allowance while attending at T. & M. School,		2,230 00
S. R. Miller, Stationery, Letter Books, and Binding, ...		121 57
Francis Beverly, balance due on Stationery furnished in 1859–61, ...		8 15
This sum, to meet bonus on Libraries for 1864, per Table E, ...		216 61
		$92,710 96
Amount of Table G for 1863, ...		90,745 60
Increase, ...		$1,965 36

December, 1864. GEO. THOMPSON, Clk.

Tabulated Report of Grammar Schools, compiled chiefly from Returns made by the Teachers for 1864.

LOCALITY.		No. of School.	TEACHERS.													SCHOOL HOUSES.					APPARATUS.			
					Rel. Denom'n.						TERMS.	PERIOD OF SERVICE.		COMPENSATION.		Size in feet.		Furniture.						
COUNTY.	PARISH.		NAMES.	Married or Single.	Episcopalian.	Rom. Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Other.	Winter or Summer.	Months.	Ended.	Provincial.	Local.	Area.	Height.	Good.	Middling.	Inferior.	Black Boards.	Maps.	Globes.	Other.
Albert,	Hillsborough,	1	Bamford W. Duffy,	S	..	..	..	..	1	..	Winter,	7	2nd May, 1864,	$233 33	$130 00	24 x 24	10	G	..	..	B	M	..	..
											Summer,	6	5th Nov. "	200 00	100 00									
Carleton,	Woodstock,	2	James M'Coy,	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	4	30th April, "	133 35	80 00	34 x 23	9	G	..	..	B	M	G	O
											Summer,	6	1st Nov. "	200 00	140 00	42 x 22		G						
Charlotte,	St. Andrews,	3	Ronald E. Smith,	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	6	1st Feb. "	200 00	70 33	32½ x 26½	?	..	M	..	B	M	..	..
											Summer,	9	7th Nov. "	300 00	265 86									
Gloucester,	Bathurst,	4	John Sievewright,	M	..	..	1	..	..	..	Winter,	6	1st June, "	200 00	100 00	27½ x 23	12½	G	..	..	B	M	G	..
											Summer,	5	7th Nov. "	184 00	83 33									
Kent,	Richibucto,	5	C. P. Pitblado,	S	..	..	1	..	..	..	Winter,	6	30th April, "	200 00	100 00	30 x 24	12½	..	M	..	B	M	..	..
											Summer,	3	31st July, "	100 00	100 00									
King's,	Kingston,	6	George Walker,	S	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	6	6th Feb. "	200 00	228 00	32 x 21½	9	G	..	..	B	M	G	..
											Summer,	6	20th Aug, "	200 00	130 00									
Northumberland,	Chatham,	7	William S. Nealis,	S	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	6	28th May, "	200 00	100 00	29 x 23	9½	..	M	..	B	M	..	..
											Summer,	6	10th Dec. "	200 00	100 00									
	Newcastle,	8	John Hardie,	M	..	..	1	..	..	..	Winter,	6	1st April, "	200 00	120 00	40 x 24	10	..	M	..	B	M	G	..
											Summer,	6	1st Oct. "	200 00	120 00									
Queen's,	Gagetown,	9	John J. Millidge,	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	9	1st May, "	283 33	150 00	24 x 18	?	..	M	..	B	M	..	..
											Summer,	6	1st Nov. "	200 00	100 00									
Restigouche,	Dalhousie,	10	C. M. Hutchison,	M	..	..	1	..	..	..	Winter,	6	2nd May, "	191 67	100 00	38 x 28	14	G	..	..	B	M	..	..
											Summer,	5	7th Nov. "	208 33	100 00									
Sunbury,	Sheffield,	11	George F. Burpee,	S	..	..	..	..	..	C	Winter,	9¾	1st May, "	322 22	168 00	26 x 24	11½	..	M	..	B	M	G	..
											Summer,	6	5th Nov. "	200 00	100 00									
Victoria,	Grand Falls,	12	N. B. Hart,	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	4	2nd May, "	133 33	100 00	22 x 18	9	..	M	..	..	..	..	..
Westmorland,	Shediac,	13	Thos. N. Woodman,	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	Winter,	6	16th Jan. "	200 00	100 00	31 x 20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
											Summer,	3⅓	30th April, "	116 66	100 00									

Tabulated Report of Grammar Schools, compiled chiefly from Returns made by the Teachers for 1864.—*Continued.*

No. brought forward.	Date of Chief Superintendent's visit.	No. of Pupils present at time of visit.	TERMS. Winter or Summer.	PUPILS. On the Register.	AGE. Under 10.	AGE. Over 10.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. Under 10.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. Over 10.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. Total per Terms	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE. Average for the year.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT. Spelling, Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic.	Eng. Grammar, Do. Composition	Geography, Use of the Globes.	History, Ancient and Modern.	Natural History.	Natural Philosophy.	Mathematics.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Chemistry.	Geology.	Land Surveying.	Other Branches.
1	(Vist'd by Inspect'r)	14	Winter,	55	11	44	5.2	24	29	21.5	55	44	34	23	..	..	16	14	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Summer,	39	..	39	..	14	14		39	38	36	35	..	..	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	9th July, 1864,	39	Winter,	49	..	49	..	34	34	34.5	49	46	38	24	12	12	10	22	3	4	4	2	2	..
			Summer,	46	6	40	5	30	35		46	41	38	29	..	15	10	22	3	4	8	..	2	..
3	1st July, "	31	Winter,	54	8	46	4	20	24	30.7	52	45	44	52	..	..	7	13	4	1	..	..	..	3
	2nd do. "	23	Summer,	49	4	45	3.7	33.8	37½		48	36	42	47	..	..	7	10	1	2	..	..	..	3
4	30th July, "	40	Winter,	70	11	59	8	42	50	49.	70	48	33	30	..	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	9
			Summer,	70	22	48	16	32	48		70	46	36	27	..	..	7	10	1	9	11	..	3	..
5	Closed.	..	Winter,	39	..	39	..	29	29	25.	39	39	39	38	..	..	10	15	2	14	..	..	..	..
			Summer,	29	1	28	..	21	21		29	29	29	28	..	..	14	14	2	12	..	..	..	..
6	17th Nov. "	18	Winter,	35	3	32	2.5	18.2	20.7	21.	35	33	34	32	..	..	3	9	..	6	..	..	..	..
			Summer,	35	2	33	1.3	20.1	21.4		35	33	33	33	..	..	5	11	..	7	..	..	..	..
7	26th July, "	18	Winter,	34	7	27	3	19	22	20.5	34	32	16	16	..	..	6	10	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Summer,	28	4	24	3	16	19		28	25	12	20	..	..	5	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	27th July, "	43	Winter,	59	14	45	7.7	24.3	32	31.6	58	56	50	49	..	9	9	14	1	3	..	..	..	2
			Summer,	65	14	51	6.4	31	37.2		64	50	43	13	..	12	7	14	1	..	..	..	1	..
9	29th June, "	16	Winter,	33	4	29	2	16	18	19.5	33	26	25	25	17	15	8	14	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Summer,	39	10	29	5	16	21		39	30	26	26	11	..	8	15	8	..	..	..	..	..
10	4th Aug. "	21	Winter,	31	5	26	4	19	23	22.2	31	22	18	19	..	..	12	9	1	4	..	..	..	1
			Summer,	28	7	21	4.3	17.2	21.5		28	20	19	18	..	..	9	12	1	1	..	..	..	..
11	27th Feb. "	29	Winter,	37	10	27	4.8	17.3	22.1	21.3	36	21	16	10	..	8	10	10	4	2	..	..	..	5
			Summer,	39	10	29	7.4	13.1	20.5		38	27	21	10	..	12	8	9	3	1	7	..	..	3
12	Closed.	..	Winter,	26	4	22	2	16	18	18.	25	20	17	11	..	..	6	10	3	..	..	..	..	10
13	Closed.	..	Winter,	28	2	26	1	16	17	19.5	25	11	10	9	..	1	1	5	..	2	..	..	..	1
			Summer,	32	5	27	4	18	22		32	23	15	8	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	6

December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, Clk.

PROVINCIAL PARISH SCHOOL BOOK ACCOUNT FOR 1864.

AGENTS. NAME.	LOCALITY. County.	LOCALITY. Parish, &c.	At Debit of Agents 31st Decem. 1863.	Supplied by Messrs. Chubb & Co. 1864.	Reported sales in 1864.	Expenses and Commission.	Amount received by the Chief Superinten't.	Amount at Debit of Agents Dec. 31, 1864.
Gifford, James	Albert,	Elgin,	$85 05	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	$85 05
Colpitts, John S. (late Agent,)	do.	do.	166 08	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	166 08
Steves, R. E.	do.	Hillsborough,	84 25	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	84 25
Calhoun, George (late Agent,)	do.	Hopewell,	218 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	218 10
Baird, William T.	Carleton,	Woodstock,	484 50	.. ..	$10 00	.. ..	$40 00	444 50
Ingraham, John	Charlotte,	Saint Andrews,	250 71	$12 90	80 00	.. ..	80 00	183 61
Lochrey, Neil (late Agent,)	do.	do.	38 47	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	38 47
Clinch, Patrick (late Agent,)	do.	do.	140 10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	140 10
Byron, Luke (*a*)	do.	Campo Bello,	91 95	.. ..	16 00	$2 00	14 00	69 95
Tayte, A. B. (late Agent.)	do.	Saint George,	34 88	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	34 88
Hill and Robinson,	do.	Saint Stephen,	291 34	.. ..	90 00	10 00	80 00	201 34
Napier, William	Gloucester,	Bathurst,	142 79	.. ..	13 34	1 34	12 00	129 45
Young, Robert	do.	Caraquet,	68 66	.. ..	40 98	5 93	35 05	27 68
Keswick, W. P.	Kent,	Wellington,	145 94	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	145 94
Wark, David	do.	Richibucto,	168 13	70 30	25 00	3 30	21 70	213 43
Foster, Samuel	King's,	Kingston,	176 62	.. ..	7 64	0 76	6 88	168 98
Fenwick, J. A.	do.	Studholm,	135 80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	135 80
Pierce, J. A.	Northumberland,	Chatham,	218 20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	218 20
Howe, Davis P. (late Agent,)	do.	do.	169 58	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	169 58
Sargeant, Moses	do.	Newcastle,	479 39	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	479 59
Miller, Robert T.	do.	do.	7 50	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 50
M'Millan, Miles (*b*)	do.	Boiestown,	68 21	.. ..	22 75	2 75	20 00	55 74
Wilson, William	do.	Derby,	96 70	.. ..	19 00	.. ..	19 00	77 70
Bonnell, W. F.	Queen's,	Gagetown,	122 96	2 88	12 90	2 39	10 51	112 94
White. Gilbert (late Agent,)	do.	Bellisle Bay,	21 30	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21 30
Smith, W. S.	Restigouche,	Dalhousie,	113 40	46 00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	159 40
M'Kendrick, Allen (*c*)	do.	Campbellton,	155 90	76 44	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	237 74
Knight, Giles (late Agent,)	Saint John,	Carleton,	32 95	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	32 95
Seeley, Estate of the late A.	Sunbury,	Burton,	46 64	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	46 64
Beveridge, Benjamin	Victoria,	Andover,	127 65	18 16	15 16	1 66	13 50	130 65
Rice, Mr.	do.	Madawaska,	15 00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15 00
Robb, Alexander	Westmorland,	Dorchester,	456 08	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	456 08
M'Curdy, James G.	do.	Moncton,	122 53	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	122 53
Murray, James	do.	Sackville,	218 91	.. ..	100 00	.. ..	100 00	118 91
Smith, Rufus	do.	Salisbury,	139 52	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	139 52
Prescott, Charles	do.	Bay deVerte,	124 35	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	124 35
Miller, S. R.	York,	Fredericton,	191 51	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	191 51
Beek, H. S. (late Agent,)	do.	do.	5 27	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 27
Beverly, Mr. (*d*)	do.	do.	4 70	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	0 00
			$5,661 65	$226 68	$482 77	$30 13	$412 64	$5,410 51

(*a*) 5 dozen Arithmetics returned, $6. (*b*) To stock of Mr. Miller, $10.25. (*c*) To stock of Mr. Miller, $5.40. (*d*) This Account closed by Blank Books, &c., for Education Office, the Chief Superintendent having paid Mr. Beverly the balance of $8.15.

December, 1864.

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

INDEX.

The Italic *a* indicates Appendix.

APPENDIX VI.

THE FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

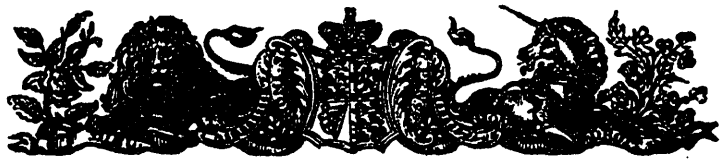
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

OF

THE PROVINCE

OF

NEW BRUNSWICK.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON.

G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1865.

Provincial Board of Agriculture.

1864.

Officers.

HON. A. E. BOTSFORD, CHAIRMAN.

JOHN A. BECKWITH, Esquire, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

JAMES G. STEVENS, Esquire, M.P.P., SECRETARY & TREASURER.

Members.

HON. A. E. BOTSFORD, M.L.C.
HON. DAVID WARK, M.L.C.
ABNER R. M'CLELAN, Esquire, M.P.P.
JAS. G. STEVENS, Esquire, M.P.P.
ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,
ANDREW BARBERIE, Esquire,
RICHARD SUTTON, Esquire,
WILLIAM NAPIER, Esquire,
JOHN H. REID, Esquire,
H. E. DIBBLEE, Esquire,
SAMUEL L. PETERS, Esquire,
SILAS RAYMOND, Esquire,
LEVITE THERRIAULT, Esquire,
CHARLES BURPEE, Esquire,

HON. CHARLES PERLEY,
J. A. BECKWITH, Esquire,
HUGH M'MONAGLE, Esquire. } Appointed by the Government.

JOSEPH. W. LAWRENCE, Esquire, appointed by the Board.

Executive Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN,
THE SECRETARY,
JOHN H. REID, Esquire,
H. E. DIBBLEE, Esquire,
CHARLES BURPEE, Esquire,
HUGH M'MONAGLE, Esquire,
WILLIAM NAPIER, Esquire,
R. JARDINE, Esquire.

FREDERICTON, MARCH, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, the Fifth Annual Report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. G. STEVENS,
Secretary P. B. A.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY,
Provincial Secretary.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

ERRATA.

Page 24, *for* $1,832.00 *read* $7,832.00.

PREFACE.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act relating to the Encouragement of Agriculture, I have, on behalf of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, prepared the following Report, which contains the principal proceedings of the Board during its Session of 1864;—An abstract of the discussions on some of the more interesting matters that engaged the attention of the members;—A Digest of the Returns of Agricultural Societies;—Remarks on Sheep Husbandry, and the Cultivation and Manufacture of Flax;—together, also, with an Essay on Underdraining and Deep Tillage, and a Lecture on the qualities of the different kinds of food, and the best method of fattening stock.

The Report of the Provincial Exhibition of 1864 is likewise given, and the Treasurer's Account.

To render the Annual Report more interesting, useful, and attractive, it is very desirable that original contributions, from intelligent and practical farmers, on subjects relating to the Agriculture of our Province, should be made; this necessity has been in part met by the Reports forwarded by the local Societies, from which I have made such extracts as I have thought would prove most acceptable.

The comparatively limited time which I have been enabled to spare from other professional duties, will, it is hoped, form some excuse for the hurried and imperfect preparation of the Report, which is submitted with much diffidence, but with the earnest hope that, in some degree, it may prove instrumental in promoting an increasing interest in the Agriculture of our Province.

JAS. G. STEVENS,
Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture.

Saint Stephen, December, 1864.

REPORT.

FREDERICTON, March 1, 1864.

Pursuant to notice, the Board of Agriculture met in one of the Committee Rooms of the House of Assembly, and being duly organized, proceeded to business—Mr. Stevens, as Secretary, acting as Chairman.

Present—Hon. Mr. Botsford, Hon. Mr. Wark, Hon. Mr. Perley, Messrs. Barberie, Sutton, Raymond, Peters, Reid, Burpee, and Beckwith.

The names of those who were members for the past year were read, and the following persons were continued as members for the current year, viz:

Hon. Charles Perley, Hugh M'Monagle, and J. A. Beckwith, Esquires, Members appointed by the Government; also Hon. A. E. Botsford, Messrs. Andrew Barberie, Richard Sutton, Silas Raymond, Samuel L. Peters, Wm. Napier, Jas. G. Stevens, John H. Reid, Henry E. Dibblee, Charles Burpee, Levite Therriault, and Hon. D. Wark.

Mr. Stevens informed the Board that he had received a Communication from Robert Bowes, Esquire, as Chairman of a meeting of the Officers of the Agricultural Society of the County of Saint John, held at the Court House in the City of Saint John at the time appointed by law for the election of Delegates, which set forth the return of Richard Sands Armstrong, Esq., as elected Member of the Board from the County of Saint John.

A protest having been made by the Saint John County Society against such election, the Board proceeded to investigate the regularity and validity of the election, when, after consideration, it was resolved that the same was illegal, and Robert Jardine, Esquire, was continued as Member from the County of Saint John.

There being no Delegate for the County of Albert, the Secretary was ordered to communicate with the Provincial Secretary, and inform him of the vacancy, that an appointment might be made by the Government, according to the requirements of the Act relating to the encouragement of Agriculture.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

March 2, 1864.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Present as before.

Mr. Stevens intimated to the Board, that Abner R. M'Clelan, Esq., M.P.P., was appointed as delegate to represent the agricultural interest of the County of Albert, and that Mr. M'Clelan had been notified of his appointment, who accordingly took his seat at the Board.

The election of a Member by the Board in pursuance of the aforesaid Act, was next proceeded with, when after ballot had, Joseph W. Lawrence, Esq., of the City and County of Saint John, was chosen, and the Secretary ordered to communicate the appointment to Mr. Lawrence.

The complement of Members being thus perfected, the election of a Chairman was proceeded with, when, on ballot being had, the Hon. Mr. Botsford was declared duly elected, who immediately thereupon took the Chair. J. A. Beckwith, Esq., was chosen Vice-Chairman, and James G. Stevens, Esq., Secretary to the Board.

On motion, resolved that an Audit Committee be appointed, consisting of Messrs. Beckwith, Peters, and Sutton.

On motion, resolved that a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Reid, Barberie, Lawrence, M'Monagle, and Dibblee, be appointed, to whom should be referred all matters connected with the Provincial Exhibition Building and grounds, and likewise the Premium List, and to report at this Session of the Board.

On motion, resolved that the Bye Laws of last year be adopted as those in force for the present year.

The Bye Laws of the Loch Lomond Society were submitted to the Board by the Secretary, together with the requisite declaration, and list of subscribers, as in case of formation of a new Society, under the Act relating to Agriculture,—which were ordered to be filed.

Resolved that a Committee be appointed to apportion the distribution of the copies of the Fourth Annual Report of the Board, and that Messieurs M'Clelan, Peters, and Raymond, be such Committee.

The Secretary informed the Board that he had received by telegraph, notice from J. W. Lawrence, Esquire, that he had accepted the appointment made by the Board, and that he would be present to-morrow.

Mr. Peters submitted Report of Committee on distribution of copies of Annual Report; which is as follows:—

"*Committee Room, March* 2, 1864.

"The Committee appointed to make a distribution of 2000 copies of the Fourth Annual Report of this Board, propose the following apportionment, viz:—

To Members of the Board, for local distribution, as follows:—

For Charlotte, King's, York, Westmorland, and Northumberland, 107 copies each,	535
For Kent, Queen's, Gloucester, and Carleton, 94 each, ...	376
For Albert, Sunbury, Victoria, Restigouche, and Saint John, 65 each, ...	325
To Provincial Secretary, for Executive distribution, ...	50
To Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, 1 each, ...	60
To Members of Legislature, 7 each, ...	441
To Members of Board, 4 each, ...	72
To Secretary of Board, for distribution outside the Province, ...	64
To Natural History Society, Saint John, ...	71
To Legislative Library, ...	6
Total, ...	2000

On motion of Mr. Raymond, resolved that the several Agricultural Societies be authorized to appropriate a portion of their funds towards establishing a direct and easy line of transit for stock and articles from their respective localities, to and from the next Provincial Exhibition to be held at Fredericton this present year, and that a correct statement of such expenditure be furnished to the Board at its next annual meeting, and that the propriety of allocating a portion of their funds to such purposes be brought under the notice of the Societies by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Peters, resolved that Local Committees be appointed by this Board in the several Counties in this Province, with power to add to their numbers, who shall make such arrangements as may be necessary to insure a good representation from their several Counties to the Provincial Exhibition.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

March 3, 1864.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Present as before, also Messrs. M'Monagle, Dibblee, Therriault, and Lawrence.

Mr. Stevens informed the Board that he had received a statement from Mr. H. P. Bridges, of Sheffield, Sunbury County, relative to flax raising, the result of an experiment made by him in the culture of flax.

The Board, after expressing their commendation of the experiment, considered that in justice to other parties who may have made similar experiments with Mr. Bridges, but who have not been applicants for the premium offered by the Board, as not having complied with the conditions on which a premium was to be awarded, they could not consistently grant the prize to Mr. Bridges, who had not fulfilled the necessary conditions to entitle him to claim the same.

On motion of Mr. Beckwith, resolved that a Committee of five Members be appointed to report upon the subject of raising flax, and the best mode of preparing the same, noticing in their report what may have come under their observation as to the experience of parties who have grown and prepared flax during the past year.

Ordered, That Messrs. Burpee, Raymond, Perley, Therriault, and Hon. D. Wark, be the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Peters,

Whereas a Weekly Publication, devoted to the Agricultural interests of this Province, called "The Colonial Farmer," is now being published by Mr. Charles S. Lugrin; and whereas this Board, fully appreciating the services which such a publication will render to the Agricultural interests of this Province, and in acknowledgment of the same;—Resolved, that the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. Lugrin, for the interest he has manifested in the Agricultural interests of the Province, by the publication of the "Farmer;" and further resolved, that this Board

would earnestly recommend it to the patronage of Agricultural Societies, and the warm support of the Agriculturists of this Province.

The Secretary was ordered to communicate the said Resolution to Mr. Lugrin, the Editor of the Colonial Farmer.

Mr. Raymond, in pursuance of previous notice, brought under the consideration of the Board the following Resolution:—

"That instead of money being granted as formerly in one amount for the importation of stock into this Province, it be recommended to the Legislature, that when any Society shall import any improved stock, they shall receive, in addition to their usual allowance, a per centage of $— on the first cost of the stock so imported."

This subject being still under discussion, Board adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

March 4, 1864.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The Resolution of Mr. Raymond was again considered; when, after discussion, it was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Peters,

Whereas it is of importance that the Annual Report of this Board should contain information gathered from the various sections of this Province, and in consequence of the difficulties with which the Secretary meets in the securing such information;—Resolved, that the Members of this Board, consisting of one Member from each County, be solicited to transmit to the Secretary on or before the first day of October in each year, such information as might be interesting and useful to the Agriculturists of this Province, the same to be published in the Annual Report, at the discretion of the Secretary.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

March 5, 1864.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Beckwith, from the Audit Committee, presented their Report, which, with certain conditions attached by the Board, was adopted, and is as follows:—

Report of the Audit Committee upon Accounts of Treasurers of County and District Agricultural Societies.

No. 1-1.—HARVEY SOCIETY, ALBERT COUNTY.—J. M Stevens, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$2 78	
Subscriptions paid, ...	60 00	
Provincial Grant, ...	180 00	
Other assets, ...	14 85	
Balance, ...	22 37	
		$280 00

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$253 85	
Charges of management, ...	12 00	
Other charges, ...	14 15	
		$280 00

The Committee beg to remark, that the whole expenditure was for premiums, which amounts to $73.85 more than the proportion allowed by law; it is therefore referred to the Board.

The Accounts are correct, and the subscription list entitles them to a grant of $180.

No. 1-2.—ELGIN SOCIETY, ALBERT COUNTY.—JOHN BARCHARD, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$149 60	
Subscriptions paid, ...	60 00	
Provincial Grant, ...	195 00	
Other assets, ...	74 44	
		$479 04

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$155 25	
Seeds imported, ...	52 11	
Stock do.	100 00	
Charges of management, ...	12 00	
Other charges, ...	65 65	
Balance, ...	94 03	
		$479 04

The Committee find a charge of $10.30 for keeping Bulls, which is objectionable, (otherwise correct,) and the Bulls having been sold, a grant of $180 is recommended.

No. 1-3.—ALBERT COUNTY SOCIETY.—ALEX. ROGERS, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Subscriptions paid, ...	$61 00	
Provincial Grant, ...	183 00	
Other assets, ...	19 91	
Balance, chiefly in notes for stock sold, ...	60 71	
		$324 62

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$132 70	
Seeds imported, ...	17 73	
Stock imported, say	60 00	
Charges of management, ...	12 20	
Other charges, ...	38 20	
Balance, ...	63 79	
		$324 62

Selling stock for notes is objectionable, being otherwise correct. A Grant for $183 is recommended.

No. 2.—CARLETON COUNTY SOCIETY.—JAMES GROVER, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$79 55	
Subscriptions paid, ...	197 64	
Provincial Grant, ...	477 00	
Other assets, ...	110 50	
		$864 69

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$254 25	
Seeds imported,	181 30	
Implements,	135 34	
Charges of management,	71 19	
Other charges,	106 25	
Balance,	116 36	
		$864 69

Correct. A Grant of $592 recommended.

No. 3-1.—CHARLOTTE COUNTY SOCIETY.—F. W. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$41 05	
Subscriptions paid,	60 00	
Provincial Grant,	183 00	
Other assets,	94 35	
		$378 40

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$135 25	
Seeds imported,	4 12	
Charges of management,	48 30	
Other charges,	152 85	
Balance,	37 88	
		$378 40

Correct. A Grant for $180 recommended.

No. 3-2.—SAINT CROIX SOCIETY.—ROBERT WATSON, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$333 47	
Subscriptions paid,	103 00	
Provincial Grant,	212 00	
Other assets,	10 40	
		$658 87

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$202 50	
Charges of management,	30 00	
Other charges,	415 99	
Balance,	10 38	
		$658 87

Correct. Warrant for $300 recommended.

No. 3-3.—SAINT GEORGE & PENNFIELD SOCIETY.—R. MAGEE, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$311 13	
Subscriptions paid,	73 00	
Provincial Grant,	207 00	
Other assets,	258 40	
		$849 53

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$166 70	
Seeds imported,	214 70	
Stock imported,	42 00	
Charges of management,	32 17½	
Other charges,	45 49½	
Balance,	348 46	
		$849 53

Correct. Grant of $219 recommended.

No. 3-4.—SAINT PATRICK SOCIETY.—ROBERT COCKBURN, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$148 82	
Subscriptions paid,	82 00	
Provincial Grant,	189 00	
		$419 82

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$155 75	
Charges of management,	34 68	
Other charges, viz. legal and other expenses to recover possession of a Threshing Machine,	47 25	
Balance,	182 14	
		$419 82

The Committee regrets to observe that this Society has been in a very unsatisfactory state; a large portion of their funds has been wasted in litigation; a large balance is due from ex Treasurer Dyer. Double returns are furnished, and last year the Warrant was obtained by a misstatement of the ex Treasurer and Committee, in reference to paid up Members. A Warrant therefore cannot be recommended. By collecting what is due them, they will be enabled to act the current year.

No. 4-1.—GLOUCESTER COUNTY SOCIETY.—WILLIAM NAPIER, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$68 11	
Subscriptions paid,	62 00	
Provincial Grant,	252 00	
Other assets,	40 37	
		$422 48

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$145 55	
Seeds imported,	87 90	
Charges of management,	30 00	
Other charges,	48 35	
Balance,	160 68	
		$422 48

Correct. Grant recommended for $186. The Treasurer transmits a supplementary subscription list attested to, giving the names of 14 additional subscribers, amounting to $13.80. Referred to the Board whether this will be taken into consideration in recommending the Grant for 1864, which would in such case be $227.40.

No. 4-2.—CARAQUET SOCIETY, GLOUCESTER.—JOHN L. LEGERE, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$141 00	
Subscriptions paid, ...	63 50	
Provincial Grant, ...	192 00	
Other assets, ...	34 13	
		$430 63

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$173 77	
Seeds imported, ...	29 73	
Stock, ...	4 00	
Charges of management, ...	20 00	
Balance, ...	203 13	
		$430 63

Correct. Warrant recommended for $254.

No. 5-1.—CARLETON SOCIETY, KENT COUNTY.—WM. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$432 99	
Subscriptions paid, ...	69 07	
Provincial Grant, ...	202 00	
Other assets, ...	101 92	
		$805 98

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$186 20	
Seeds imported, ...	121 15	
Charges of management, ...	30 00	
Other charges, ...	19 30	
Balance, ...	449 33	
		$805 98

Correct. Warrant recommended for $207. Too large a balance is still left in the Treasurer's hands. The President states that it is kept to purchase lime when it can be had at a reasonable figure.

No. 5-2.—KINGSTON SOCIETY, KENT COUNTY.—JOHN BRAIT, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$92 12	
Subscriptions paid, ...	71 00	
Provincial Grant, ...	231 00	
Other assets, for sale of Seeds, ...	661 06	
		$1,055 18

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$104 80	
Seeds imported, ...	812 46	
Charges of management, ...	27 62	
Other charges, ...	62 00	
Balance, ...	48 30	
		$1,055 18

Correct. A Warrant for $213 recommended.

No. 6-1.—KING'S CENTRAL SOCIETY.—SAMUEL HALLETT, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$79 46	
Subscriptions paid,	61 13	
Provincial Grant,	170 00	
Other assets,	29 40	
		$339 99

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$129 09	
Seeds imported,	49 20	
Stock imported,	13 32	
Charges of management,	12 00	
Balance,	136 38	
		$339 99

Correct. Grant recommended for $183.

No. 6-2. SUSSEX & STUDHOLM SOCIETY, KING'S.—R. E. M'LEOD, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$93 39	
Subscriptions paid,	71 00	
Provincial Grant,	246 00	
Other assets,	112 06	
		$522 45

Expenditure.

Seeds, &c., Campbell and Norton Branches,	$124 06	
Stock,	291 32	
Other charges,	44 78	
Balance,	62 29	
		$522 45

Correct; but the management of the Sub-Societies should be improved; Warrant recommended for $213.

No. 6-3.—UNION SOCIETY, KING'S.—JAMES COOKSON, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$8 13	
Subscriptions paid,	60 50	
Provincial Grant,	214 00	
Other assets,	101 18	
		$383 81

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$145 85	
Stock imported,	108 68	
Charges of management,	28 00	
Other charges,	25 66	
Balance,	75 62	
		$383 81

Correct. Warrant recommended for $181.

No. 6-4.—UPHAM & HAMMOND SOCIETY, KING'S.—T. CASSIDY, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$127 75	
Subscriptions paid,	60 00	
Provincial Grant,	170 00	
		$357 75

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$176 50	
Charges of management,	15 21	
Balance,	166 04	
		$357 75

The Subscription list gives neither the amount paid by each Member nor the aggregate paid, which is objectionable, otherwise correct. Warrant recommended for $180, when these omissions are amended.

No. 7-1.—NORTHUMBERLAND SOCIETY.—WM. WILKINSON, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$68 64	
Subscriptions paid,	82 15	
Provincial Grant,	210 00	
Other assets,	133 63	
Balance,	2 26	
		$496 68

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$282 70	
Seeds imported,	94 39	
Charges of management,	78 66	
Other charges,	40 93	
		$496 68

Correct. A Grant of $223 recommended.

No. 7-2.—BLISSVILLE & LUDLOW SOCIETY.—WILLIAM SWIM, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$176 84	
Subscriptions paid,	62 00	
Provincial Grant,	200 00	
Other assets, proceeds sale of Stock and Implements,	98 40	
		$537 24

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$145 70	
Stock imported,	25 00	
Implements,	111 02	
Charges of management,	16 00	
Other charges,	23 00	
Balance,	216 52	
		$537 24

Correct. Grant recommended for $169.

No. 7-3.—BLACKVILLE & DERBY SOCIETY.—ALEX. M'LAGGAN, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$365 85	
Subscriptions paid,	89 62	
Provincial Grant,	196 00	
Other assets,	90 04	
		$741 51

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$163 00	
Implements,	212 00	
Charges of management,	12 00	
Other charges,	118 30	
Balance,	236 21	
		$741 51

Examined and found correct, and recommend a Grant for $242.

No. 7-4.—ALNWICK SOCIETY.—JAMES JOHNSON, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$68 82	
Subscriptions paid,	61 00	
Provincial Grant,	194 00	
Other assets,	58 85	
Overcharge, 1862, see Audit,	15 10	
		$397 77

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$141 10	
Seeds imported,	96 20	
Charges of management,	30 00	
Other charges,	21 80	
Balance,	108 67	
		$397 77

Examined and found correct. Warrant recommended for $166.

No. 8.—RESTIGOUCHE SOCIETY.—WILLIAM S. SMITH, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$62 45	
Subscriptions paid,	75 00	
Provincial Grant,	343 00	
Other assets,	68 40	
		$548 85

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$340 25	
Seeds imported,	77 03	
Charges of management,	50 00	
Other charges,	31 30	
Balance,	50 27	
		$548 85

Examined and found correct, and recommend $225 be granted.

No. 9–1.—ST. JOHN & GOLDEN GROVE SOCIETIES.—JOHN DUNCAN, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$583 28	
Subscriptions paid, ...	274 10	
Provincial Grant, ...	800 00	
Other assets, ...	3 20	
		$1,660 53

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$411 40	
Paid to Golden Grove Branch, and accounted for by said Branch, ...	304 90	
Charges of management, ...	85 50	
Other charges, ...	73 78	
Balance, ...	784 95	
		$1.660 53

Correct. Grant recommended for $800.

No. 10–1.—SUNBURY COUNTY SOCIETY.—A. C. PLUMMER, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$137 00	
Subscriptions paid, ...	194 50	
Provincial Grant, ...	532 50	
Sale of Stock, ...	34 00	
		$898 00

Expenditure.

Premiums, ...	$246 24	
Seeds imported, ...	3 45	
Stock do.	100 00	
To York Society, in aid of Buildings, &c., ...	266 67	
Charges of management, ...	44 90	
Other charges, ...	40 95	
Balance, ...	195 79	
		$898 00

Correct. Warrant recommended for $583.

No. 11–1.—QUEEN'S COUNTY SOCIETY.—JOHN BROWN, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year, ...	$526 89½	
Subscriptions paid, ...	60 00	
Provincial Grant, ...	180 00	
		$766 89½

Expenditure.

Seeds imported, ...	$35 00	
Stock imported, ...	58 00	
Implements, ...	55 00	
Charges of management, ...	18 40	
Other charges, ...	15 00	
Balance, ...	585 49½	
		$766 89½

Correct. A Grant for $180 recommended.

No. 12–1.—VICTORIA COUNTY SOCIETY.—J. T. HODGSON, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$253 16	
Subscriptions paid,	61 00	
Provincial Grant,	183 00	
Other assets, proceeds sales Stock, &c.	510 75	
		$1,007 91

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$143 50	
Seeds imported,	47 25	
Stock imported,	520 00	
Implements,	26 75	
Charges of management,	12 20	
Other charges,	213 89	
Balance,	44 32	
		$1,007 91

Correct. Warrant recommended for $183. $39 additional has been paid to the Treasurer in 1864 on Account of 1863, but it is not embodied in any Account Current from the Treasurer.

No. 12–2.—ST. LEONARD'S SOCIETY, VICTORIA.—C. A. HAMMOND, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year stated by Treasurer at	$40 01	
Provincial Grant,	186 00	
		$226 01

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$80 20	
Charges of management,	39 45	
Other charges,	83 95	
Balance,	22 41	
		$226 01

The Account is neither vouched or audited by a local Board of Audit; no list is ever given of the parties to whom the premiums, charges of management, or other charges were paid; the Committee refer the Account, and a letter from the Treasurer, to the Board. A Subscription of $63.20 is furnished for 1864.

No. 13–1.—YORK CENTRAL & STANLEY BRANCH.—J. A. BECKWITH, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Subscriptions paid,	$1,397 64	
Provincial Grant,	800 00	
Other assets,	3,009 80	
Balance, over-expended,	566 31	
		$5,773 75

Expenditure.

Over-expended, 1862,	$613 00	
Premiums and Prizes, 1863,	765 92	
Charges of management,	80 00	
Other charges, Track, Fences, Buildings, &c.	4,314 83	
		$5,773 75

Correct. Warrant recommended for $800.

No. 14-1.—BOTSFORD & WESTMORLAND SOCIETY.—J. CAREY, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$3 68	
Subscriptions paid,	62 00	
Provincial Grant,	180 00	
Other assets, proceeds of Seeds sold,	84 49	
		$330 17

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$103 00	
Seeds imported,	105 00	
Charges of management,	26 00	
Other charges,	50 51	
Balance,	45 66	
		$330 17

Correctly made up, but no report of local Audit Committee, and no vouchers; if an audit report be furnished, affirming the correctness of the Account, a Grant of $142 is recommended, but not otherwise. A balance of $13.60 appears to be due from Thomas Oulton for Seeds sold him on time.

No. 14-2.—DORCHESTER SOCIETY.—DAVID CHAPMAN, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$10 34	
Subscriptions paid,	60 00	
Provincial Grant,	180 00	
Other assets,	131 28	
		$411 62

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$126 55	
Seeds imported,	137 83	
Stock, hire of Bulls,	34 00	
Implements,	20 05	
Charges of management,	20 00	
Other charges,	26 00	
Balance,	47 19	
		$411 62

Correct. The Committee would observe that a charge of $34 is made by the Society for the use of Bulls for the season. The Committee refer the matter to the Board for their decision. Their subscriptions will entitle them to a Grant of $136.

No. 14-3.—SACKVILLE & WESTMORLAND SOCIETY.—JAMES DIXON, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1863.

Balance from last year,	$424 98	
Subscriptions paid,	172 00	
Provincial Grant,	440 00	
Other assets, proceeds of Seeds sold,	196 12	
		$1,233 10

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$239 00	
Seeds imported,	170 82	
Charges of management,	140 00	
Other charges,	248 55	
Balance,	434 73	
		$1,233 10

Very satisfactorily made up, audited, and vouched; but a charge of $140 for "hire of Bulls for the Society for the season," is a charge of so unusual a nature, that the Committee call the attention of the Board to it. Their subscriptions will entitle them to a Grant of $386.

No. 14-4.—SHEDIAC SOCIETY.—Robert W. Abercrombie, Treasurer.

Income for Year 1862.

Subscriptions paid,	$60 00	
Provincial Grant,	136 50	
Other assets, Seeds sold, &c.	116 93	
Balance,	5 34	
		$318 77

Expenditure.

Premiums,	$45 16	
Seeds imported,	73 91	
Implements,	8 10	
Charges of management,	17 05	
Other charges,	25 83	
Balance,	148 72	
		$318 77

Correct. Grant recommended for $136.

ABSTRACT.

1-1.	Harvey Society,	County of Albert,	Grant recommended,	$180 00
1-2.	Elgin Society,	do. do.	do.	180 00
1-3.	Albert County Society,		do.	183 00
2.	Carleton County Society,		do.	592 00
3-1.	Charlotte County Society,		do.	180 00
3-2.	Saint Croix Society,	Charlotte County,	do.	300 00
3-3.	St. George and Pennfield Society,	do.	do.	219 00
3-4.	Saint Patrick Society,	do.	No Grant. See Acc't.	
4-1.	Gloucester Society,	Gloucester County,	Grant recommended,	186 00
4-2.	Caraquet Society,	do.	do.	254 00
5-1.	Carleton Society,	Kent County,	do.	207 00
5-2.	Kingston Society,	do.	do.	213 00
6-1.	Central Society,	King's County,	do.	183 00
6-2.	Sussex and Studholm Society,	do.	do.	213 00
6-3.	Union Society,	do.	do.	181 00
6-4.	Upham and Hammond Society,	do.	do.	180 00
7-1.	Northumberland Society,		do.	223 00

7–2.	Blissville and Ludlow Society, Northumberland,	do.	169 00
7–3.	Blackville and Derby Society, do.	do.	242 00
7–4.	Alnwick Society, do.	do.	166 00
8.	Restigouche Society,	do.	225 00
9–1.	Saint John and Golden Grove Society,	do.	800 00
10–1.	Sunbury County Society,	do.	583 00
11–1.	Queen's County Society,	do.	190 00
12–1.	Victoria County Society,	do.	183 00
13–1.	York Central and Stanley Branch Society,	do.	800 00
14–1.	Botsford and Westmorland Society,	do.	142 00
14–2.	Dorchester Society, Westmorland,	do.	136 00
14–3.	Sackville and Westmorland Society,	do.	386 00
14–4.	Shediac Society, Westmorland,	do.	136 00
12–2.	Saint Leonard's Society, Victoria,		
			$1,832 00

The Committee would observe in addition to the remarks made under the reports on several of the Returns, that some of the Societies have not sent in Abstract Returns in the Forms furnished them by the Secretary of this Board; others have omitted details of premiums awarded, expenditures incurred, and sales effected; and in a few instances the amounts paid by each member is not given, and the subscription lists are not even summed up.—The Committee recommend to the Secretary of this Board the issuing of a Circular to all Treasurers of Agricultural Societies, informing them that they are required to furnish the Board with both Detailed Accounts and Abstract Returns.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,
S. L. PETERS,
RICH. SUTTON,
} *Committee of Audit.*

On consideration of the returns of the Harvey Agricultural Society, Albert County, it appeared that the sum of $73.85 had been appropriated in Premiums by said Society in excess of the allowance by law for that purpose; whereupon it was resolved, that the excess should be deducted from the Grant to which otherwise they would be entitled.

The Supplementary Subscription Lists of such Societies as had rendered them, and which were not included in the respective Treasurer's Returns, were disallowed.

On motion of Mr. M'Monagle, resolved that when an Agricultural Society appropriates a part of its funds either for the purchase or hiring of animals for breeding purposes, this Board will require satisfactory proof that such animals are of pure breed, and of such age as to insure the contemplated result; and further resolved, that when any Society hires the use of any

animals at any time, they shall sell their services by public sale, and under such restrictions as to such Society may seem just; but in no case shall members of such Society have an advantage over the public generally, and in hiring, the animal must be introduced from another district.

Adjourned to meet on Monday, March 7, at 10 o'clock.

March 7, 1864.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee appointed to consider the Premium List, submitted their Report, which was received. The said Report having been considered, was adopted with certain amendments.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Wark, resolved that the Rules and Regulations made in 1861 for the preservation of order at the then Provincial Exhibition, be adopted as those to be in force at the Exhibition to be held in 1864, and that they be submitted to the Governor in Council for approval.

On motion of Mr. Reid, resolved that the names of Exhibiters be inserted on the Entry Tickets to be placed on all articles on exhibition; this rule to extend also to animals.

On motion of Mr. Peters,—Whereas it has been decided to hold in the City of Fredericton in the Autumn of this year, an Exhibition of the Agricultural products and manufactures of this Province, under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Agriculture;—Resolved, that the President and Directors of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute be invited to assist the Executive Committee of this Board in carrying out the above object.

On motion of Mr. M'Clelan, a reconsideration was had as to the order of the Board in reference to the Albert County Agricultural Society, whereby the sum of $73.85 was ordered to be deducted from the Grant to which they would be entitled according to the Subscription list, but which sum was ordered to be deducted from the Grant, on account of excess being given in premiums; when it was resolved—That the said Society should be cautioned in future not to appropriate more in premiums than authorized by law, and that the Grant of three times the amount of the Subscriptions be allowed; the excess of $73.85 to be deducted in next premium list from the sum allowed by law to be appropriated in premiums.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, resolved that the thanks of this Board be unanimously given to the Audit Committee for their attention to their appointed duties, and for the efficient manner in which the same have been performed.

On motion of Mr. Reid,—Whereas a Resolution passed this Board approving of the Agricultural Paper, (the Colonial Farmer,)—Resolved, that this Board do recommend to the several Agricultural Societies the propriety of offering said Paper in place of minor prizes in money; and further, that the several Members of this Board use their endeavours to encourage the circulation of said Paper in their respective Districts.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

March 8, 1864.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, resolved that an Executive Committee be appointed, who shall be authorized and empowered to superintend and take charge of the Provincial Exhibition, and such other matters as may arise during the interim in connection therewith, and also any other matters relating to the business of the Board, five to be a quorum.

The following persons were appointed as such Committee, viz:—The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Messieurs Napier, Jardine, Dibblee, M'Monagle, Reid, and Burpee.

On motion of Mr. Peters, resolved that the sum of twelve dollars be appropriated to Mr. Lugrin, to remunerate him in part for the expenses incurred by him in reporting the proceedings of this Board during the present Session.

On motion of Mr. Raymond, resolved that whereas it is expedient that chemical apparatus should be introduced in all the Parish Schools in this Province, where the same would be likely to prove beneficial; that this Board would respectfully suggest to the Board of Education, that chemical apparatus be introduced in all the Superior and Grammar Schools, and that Agricultural Chemistry be required to be taught therein.

Adjourned to meet on Tuesday the 22nd day of March instant.

March 22, 1864.

A quorum of the Board met, and further adjourned to the first day of April, on which day the Board adjourned *sine die.*

Abstract of some of the principal discussions at the Board.

Before the appropriation of a sum for payment of Premiums, the following statement was submitted as the probable expenditure and assets available for Exhibition purposes:—

Towards Exhibition Building, ...	$2,000 00
For Premiums, say	3,000 00
	$5,000 00
Assets—	
Grant appropriated by Law, ...	$3,000 00
Supposed will be taken on admission to Building and Grounds,	4,800 00
	$7,800 00

leaving a balance of $2,800 for incidental expenses.

Mr. Sutton thought it best to have a good margin to rely upon as we might be disappointed in our expectations of the amount to be realized from visiters, and thought it prudent not to offer the whole amount of the grant of $3,000 for premiums.

Hon. Mr. Wark considered that we would not be justified in offering more than $2,000, and thought, if that sum was appropriated, it was liberal enough for all purposes.

Mr. Stevens agreed with Mr. Wark, and spoke from past experience as to unforeseen expenditures, and failure of anticipated receipts, and thought, if we realized $4,000 as entrance fees, we would do well. We ought to be most cautious in this respect, as we need not expect to be helped out of any difficulties by the liberality of the Legislature; nor should we place ourselves in such position as to require further aid, when we could beforehand come to a safe approximation of our assets.

Mr. Reid was sanguine that the receipts from Exhibition and grounds would be double what was mentioned, and stated, that on ordinary days of the local Exhibitions of the York County Agricultural Society, the sum of $500 had been realized from the race ground, and that under unfavourable circumstances. Mr. Reid also thought that there should be no issue of family tickets, as at the Sussex Exhibition.

The Chairman thought if we had fine weather, the receipts would be large, and had no doubt but that $5,000 would be realized from visiters. He adverted to the loss that had arisen from the giving of family tickets, as they were transferred, and frauds were liable to be practised with them.

Mr. Wark considered that the sum of $2,500 was quite sufficient to be appropriated in premiums.

Mr. Stevens considered that a large amount of the more valuable articles and most attractive on exhibition would not be sent on account of obtaining merely a pecuniary prize, but for the purpose of being noticed and exhibited.

Mr. Reid proposed $3,000, on the ground that there would be sufficient money in hand to justify a large allowance; he expected Delegates from the surrounding Provinces and from the States; and said that we could not judge of the success we would probably meet with, from comparison with Sussex Exhibition, as the circumstances were not the same; there would be good accommodation for visiters, and the building would be tight and waterproof, and there would be a much larger exhibition.

The Chairman was in favour of as large a sum as possible, and contrasted the probable expenditures and assets with the Exhibition at Sussex, and believed the expenditures this year would be very much less, and adverted to the disadvantageous circumstances at Sussex in getting help, except at exorbitant charges, which would not be the case if the Exhibition were held in Fredericton.

Hon. Mr. Wark thought that the Chairman was far too sanguine in regard to the expected number of visiters; there were large numbers at Sussex, and he believed there were more there than could be expected to attend at Fredericton. Every person in King's County turned out at Sussex, and there was a great number from Saint John, the facilities of the Railroad being so great,

which would not be the case with Steamboat conveyance; we need not expect that there would be so general a turn out in York County as there had been in King's.

The Board finally decided on allowing the sum of $2,800 to be distributed in premiums.

Mr. Peters thought that there should be larger prizes given for cattle and agricultural products than before.

Mr. Stevens observed that in Exhibitions we were required to deal as near equally as possible with the various interests mentioned in the Act of Assembly.

Loch Lomond Agricultural Society.

Mr. Reid having asked the Secretary if the Loch Lomond Society now desiring to be recognised, was the same as the Simonds Society under a new name,—

The Secretary replied that he had not particularly compared the names of the subscribers, but believed, from what examination he had given, that they were substantially the same; that the new Society had subscribers sufficient to meet the requirements of the law, and it would be for the Board to say whether they were to be recognised as a new Society, and ultimately be entitled to a grant.

Mr. Reid considered that no satisfactory account had been given by the Simonds Society of the money, which he considered had been squandered; and he questioned the right of the same individuals as to organizing under a new name; he thought that Mr. Barber, who, he understood, was delegated by the Saint John Agricultural Society to attend the meeting of the Board, should be heard in the matter.

The Chairman requested Mr. Barber to explain if he could, how the state of the Society in question was.

Mr. Barber said that the new Society was none other than the old Simonds Society under another name, and that the Society had never yet accounted for some $32 of expenditure, and the premiums of 1861 had not yet been paid; he said they were nearly all the same persons, and the Loch Lomond Society was none other than the old Simonds Society.

Mr. Beckwith said that perhaps the Officers of the Loch Lomond Society could explain how matters stood, and if they could give satisfactory explanation as to such, and of the expenditure complained of, matters might be rectified, so that they could receive a grant, if otherwise entitled to it.

The Secretary said he would communicate with them, and ascertain how matters stood.

FLAX.

Hon. Mr. Perley approved of the system of water retting, if our object was to save the fibre, but in the Province the seed was thereby lost, and he considered the seed one of the best nourishing materials for cattle. It could

be bought for eight shillings a bushel, and he thought it cheap food at that price. In some places they can save the seed in the water retting process, but he did not consider we could manage it as yet in this Province.

Mr. Burpee referred to a communication from a friend of his in Sheffield, who had forwarded some bundles of flax, but which was not water retted as required by the Board to entitle any person to claim the offered premium by the Board for the encouragement of flax growing; he was anxious that the Board would take steps to encourage the growth of flax in the Province, and thought it not expedient to adhere strictly to the water retting process, but admit flax, no matter what process it underwent, to be entitled to premium.

Mr. Peters said he was very anxious to have the growth of flax encouraged. The price of cotton was now so high, that the attention of farmers should be drawn towards the cultivation of flax, and inducements held out for its production in large quantities. The object of the Board in offering a premium last session was to test the merits of water retting, and it would be departing from the intention of the Board to allow samples which had been dew rotted to compete for the prize; it would be doing injustice to those who had grown flax, but who had followed the process of dew rotting, to compete, as those who had dew rotted the flax did not know that a prize would be awarded for such, and therefore did not send forward their samples, many of which might be superior to that of Mr. Bridges, who desired to have the prize.

Mr. Reid thought, as the usual system of manufacturing flax was not by water retting, that in future all samples should be allowed to compete, no matter by what process it was rotted.

Mr. Barberie urged the encouragement of flax growing, as it was easy of cultivation, and would grow on land where nothing else would grow.

Mr. Beckwith would encourage the growth of flax, and would not tie parties down to any particular process; water retting produced a white fibre; yet as we were not producing for exportation but for domestic use, it did not matter so much; encouragement should be given to all parties to raise and dress it as best they could.

Mr. Dibblee was in favour of the water retting system, if the flax could be raised in sufficient quantity for exportation, and shewed that it was not absolutely necessary to lose the seed by adopting the water retting, for it could be secured before placing the flax in the water.

Mr. Reid suggested that premiums should be offered for the best samples of flax at next Exhibition.

Mr. Raymond thought if parties had raised flax for the purpose of receiving the premium they ought to obtain it, as it would be seeming to break faith with such if not given.

Mr. Stevens considered that any person who had complied with the conditions upon which the premium for flax growing was to be awarded, should

receive the prize, and only such. The question of water retting had been fully discussed and decided on; there were many persons throughout the Province who, if they thought that flax, dew rotted, would have been allowed to compete, would have produced samples which might be superior to Mr. Bridges' sample; the object of the Board was to test the merits of the water retting system, and it would not be acting fairly to offer a prize for flax water retted and then give it to flax dew rotted, unless it had been generally made known; nor did he consider any one should claim a prize who had not complied with the conditions upon which such prize was alone to be given. The question was not now, whether dew rotting or water retting was the better mode, but what samples, water retted, were the best; it was most desirable to offer premiums for flax generally at the next Exhibition.

Mr. Burpee considered the rule requiring flax to be water retted was an arbitrary one, and should be dispensed with in future.

Mr. Peters concurred with the remarks of the Secretary; he considered the question had been fairly settled before the premium was offered; the object the Board had in view, was to test the value of water retting; for this purpose they offered the premium.

Hon. Mr. Wark remarked, that flax raising and dressing was a prominent feature of Irish industry, and required much judgment in dressing the flax. The seed was all imported from the States, Riga, and Holland, in ship loads, and he had known one hundred tons of it to be sold in one day. He would encourage the growth of flax in every possible way, and endeavour, if possible, to compete with other countries in its growth. The present was a favourable time to agitate the matter.

PREMIUM LIST.

Draining Tiles.—The first subject discussed was, as to the kind of tiles for which premiums should be offered; the general expression of the Members of the Board was, that no premiums should be offered for the horse shoe tile, as they were found not to answer their purpose so well as the tubular tile.

Mr. Peters thought it would be better to leave the judges to decide which kind of tile was preferable; this he thought would allow the Saint John Penitentary to compete and exhibit their manufactures, as horse shoe tiles were made there, and thought it would answer to insert in the prize list the words "tubular tiles preferred."

The Premium List Committee having recommended that none but tubular machines should receive a prize, and those to be of domestic manufacture, after discussion it was thought better to encourage the exhibition of such from any country.

Ploughing.—Mr. Peters advocated the granting of prizes for ploughing; he stated that it was one of the greatest attractions at the Sussex Show, and should have a place in the prize list. In his opinion, he thought that if any

feature in agriculture required improvement more than another, it was in ploughing, and ploughing matches should be encouraged.

Mr. Reid did not think that ploughing matches were of much utility, and were not generally adopted at Exhibitions in other countries.

Hon. Mr. Perley said the ploughing generally did not amount to much, and might be dispensed with.

Mr. Peters stated that he had learned much by looking on at the manner of ploughing as done at Sussex, and he believed that many others were benefitted in their knowledge by having witnessed it.

Mr. Raymond contended that the art of ploughing was an indispensable feature at an Agricultural Exhibition, and should not be omitted. If cultivation of the soil was the principal foundation of Agriculture, ploughing should receive the greatest share of attention at their hands; ploughing required much mechanical art and skill, and it was well to instruct young farmers by enabling them to witness ploughing matches.

Mr. Reid said the Society in York had often tried to get up ploughing matches, and to have them properly conducted, but they had always failed; the young men were discouraged when brought into competition with old countrymen, who were professed ploughmen; bad feelings were also generated by the selection of judges. He thought it not worth the trouble, and would lead the people away from the Exhibition.

Hon. Mr. Wark entirely disagreed with Mr. Reid; we needed improvement in the art of ploughing, and ploughing matches were a very effectual method of teaching perfection in the art; bad ploughing was the evil of many of our farmers. We saw frequently a field of grain very unevenly ripening, which might be traced to bad ploughing.

Mr. Stevens referred to the eulogiums which had been passed on the ploughing at Sussex, by strangers from other countries; ploughing was the foundation of good husbandry, and it was well to encourage it in every practicable way; it peculiarly fell within our province to do so, and he hoped to see a ploughing match at next Exhibition.

On the passing of the Resolution allowing Exhibiters' names to be placed on the articles on exhibition,—

Mr. Barberie opposed the adoption of such a rule, as tending to induce favouritism and partiality in the judges. He said it was a practice never allowed in Great Britain or Canada, or in fact in any country where men could be influenced by relationship, or friendship, or otherwise, and he was strongly opposed to it.

Mr. Reid did not think the fact of placing tickets on the articles exhibited, with the owners' names on them, would make the judges dishonest or partial. He thought there was more favouritism under the other system, where the Exhibiter's name was not placed on the article, as the judges

were sure to find out in some way who the owner was, and decide in favour of their neighbour, and pretend they did not know who the owner was. He thought that visiters should know the owners of the different articles, and the Counties to which they belonged.

Mr. M'Clelan was in favour of having Exhibiters' names known, and he considered it impossible to prevent the judges from knowing the owners, and he thought more justice would be done if all were placed on the same footing, and each competitor allowed to be known.

Hon. Mr. Wark did not think that the practice of concealing the Exhibiters' names was ever thoroughly carried out; some Exhibiters would be known, or the judges would discover them in some way. It would be satisfactory also, if the particulars concerning some articles were made known.

Mr. Peters thought that the placing the names of Exhibiters on their articles would give general satisfaction, and tend to prevent favouritism. The opposite system might work well if it was possible to keep the judges in ignorance of any owner's name. The Exhibiters themselves would have much satisfaction in being allowed to have their names known.

Mr. M'Monagle said that there existed much complaint among the Exhibiters at Sussex, because they were not allowed to put their names on the articles. As to the animals, he thought they might be examined before the Exhibition was open.

Hon. Mr. Wark thought if this was done, the stock would be taken away before the Exhibition was over, and the purposes of the show in part frustrated.

Mr. Stevens thought that if the judges could perform their duties on the first day of Exhibition, and after that the names of Exhibiters replaced on the articles, all purposes might be served, but it was difficult to get the judges ready in time; and thought that it would be more satisfactory to allow the owners to advertise their goods as freely as they choose, by placing their names and business cards upon their things; this course seemed to be most desired, and the exhibition of articles worthy of notice, and the name of the maker, manufacturer, or producer of the same being known, was in itself, to many, more prized than any pecuniary reward.

BRIEF DIGEST
OF THE RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1863.

HARVEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Wm. Tingley, Esq.; *Secretary & Treasurer*—J. M. Stevens, Esq.

The returns from this Socie[illegible] state that 700 bushels of wheat had been raised in the district from sixty ac[illegible], the variety considered best being the golden straw, but that the wheat had been much injured by rust.

The oat crop is stated as having been unusually good; 50,000 bushels raised from 1,500 acres; the black oat most preferred. Of barley, 2000 bushels from 100 acres were raised; the four-rowed preferred. The buckwheat crop is stated to be always a sure crop; 4000 bushels being raised from 140 acres,—(Smooth buckwheat.) The growth of peas is stated to be good on dry and loamy land; 100 bushels raised from 10 acres. Grass seed was raised on new land, 200 bushels from 20 acres, bringing $3 per bushel.

Of roots but a small quantity is raised. The latter part of the season is represented as having been unfavourable for the hay crop; 15,000 tons raised from 8000 acres. The early planting of potatoes is considered desirable; 75,000 bushels raised from 3,750 acres; the variety most preferred being the *Carters*. The turnip crop is represented as being a sure crop, if not sowed too early; 7000 bushels from twelve acres; the Swedish preferred.

Greater attention is being given to the cultivation of apples, and grafting having been introduced, some fine apples are grown; 500 bushels were raised in district, bringing fifty cents a bushel.

The favourite breed of cattle still continues to be the Durham, which is the kind imported. The horses are much improved from the services of "Briton," "Morgan," and "Suffolk." The native breed of sheep are considered the best. Very little improvement is made in the breed of swine, and an improved kind is desired. Poultry is kept in large quantities.

Bee keeping is represented as not as yet found profitable; but lately introduced. The quantity of maple sugar made is stated to be probably 2000 pounds, and that there are great facilities for increasing the quantity. Of cloth, mostly all wool, some 5000 yards were made.

A decided improvement is manifested in the making and saving of manures, and the farmers generally are represented as having compost heaps. A great improvement is also being made in farm and out-buildings.

About 1000 acres of land were cleared during the season. The rotation of crops pursued hitherto has been oats, potatoes, seed with wheat or barley, then grass.

Comparing the above statistics with previous returns, we find agricultural productions largely on the increase, and that greater attention is being given to turnip raising and fruit culture. It is to be much desired that the atten-

tion of the Society should be directed to the raising of a greater variety of roots, the uses of which in feeding of cattle have been adverted to in former reports. It would be well also for the Society to encourage in all ways the making and saving of manures, attention being now more largely directed to this all important department of husbandry.

ELGIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—F. W. Steeves, Esq.; *Secretary*—R. D. Robinson, Esq.; *Treasurer*—John Barchard, Esq.

The wheat crop in this district is represented as having been very good, and no disease; it is sown after the potatoe crop; 135 acres were under crop, yielding 2000 bushels.

Of oats the black is preferred; 15,000 bushels were raised from 600 acres under cultivation. The practice is generally to sow after first ploughing. The barley crop is not much attended to, but is stated to be coming into greater favour; 500 bushels were raised from 25 acres under cultivation; the two-rowed variety preferred. Very little rye is raised, it being represented as not suited to the soil; 300 bushels, at most, from 25 acres. Buckwheat seems to be largely cultivated; 16,000 bushels from 750 acres under cultivation,—(rough.) Of peas, 250 bushels were raised from 15 acres; this crop is stated to be coming into more general use. Grass seed is raised to some small extent, 150 bushels being stated as the return. From 2,700 acres 3000 tons of hay were raised;—the season represented as being rather dry. Potatoes were a successful crop; 43,000 bushels from 350 acres. The varieties raised are named the *Copper*, and the *Jenny Lind.*

A considerable increase is given in the raising of turnips,—10,000 bushels from 90 acres; variety—the Swedish preferred. A great increase is represented in other root crops.

Of cattle, the favourite breeds are the Ayrshire, Durham, and Devon; the Ayrshire being preferred for milking. Of horses, the Morgan and Suffolk Punch are in highest estimation. A considerable improvement is stated to have taken place in the breeds of sheep, the Leicester the most prevalent; also some improvement in swine, the Berkshire and native breeds being the varieties. Large quantities of maple sugar are made, 40,000 lbs. stated. A large increase in the making of woollen cloth.

More attention is said to be paid to the making of manure and composts, and the importance of this department is becoming more felt.

The usual rotation pursued is oats, potatoes or other root crop, wheat, hay.

There is a steady increase in all agricultural products from year to year, and it is gratifying to learn that the raising of roots is receiving greater attention.

There appears to be but a small return of hay from the acres cut. It would be well for the Society to direct attention to the necessity and advantage of top dressing, which will be found greatly to increase the yield. The barley crop will also probably be found to be productive and considered as a sure crop.

ALBERT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—B. H. Newcomb, Esq.; *Secretary & Treasurer*—A. Rogers, Esq.

In this district there is not much wheat raised. Of oats there is stated to be 12,000 bushels, the black varieties being preferred. Barley, 4000 bushels, two-rowed variety. No rye grown. Buckwheat 3000 bushels. Hay, 3,372 tons, on what quantity of land not stated. 7000 bushels potatoes; variety, the *Jackson whites*. 5000 bushels turnips. Other roots not much grown. Apples, 2000 bushels.

Cattle—Ayrshire and common breeds. Sheep—variety, Cotswold. Swine—common breed. Land cleared during season, 100 acres. Rotation pursued, oats, potatoes, or barley, next hay.

The returns from this Society are not very full, and the interests of agriculture might be much advanced by more attention to root crops, top dressing of land for hay, and an importation of stock of superior breeds.

CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There has been no statistical returns in form prescribed from this Society, but a report is given which in part supplies this omission, and contains much interesting matter and prudent observations. The premium list of this Society is very judiciously made out, and embraces in the prizes offered premiums for manufactures in wood, metal, and leather; agricultural implements, cabinet-makers' work, edge tools, and manufactures generally, are offered encouragment, a feature in this Society which is worthy of note, as ensuring the interests of all the manufacturing as well as the agricultural classes, and giving the Society the character of a County Exhibition, embracing the objects of a Provincial Exhibition.

The rules of this Society are also commendable, in requiring all entries to be made on days preceding the fair day, so that no entries shall be received then, and also in requiring the articles and animals to be judged before the opening of the show. By this method, time is given for the properly arranging of the various products and articles, and opportunity afforded the judges of examining without disturbance, and oftentimes interference, their various departments.

The following extracts from the Report of the Society are deserving of a place here. The Secretary, Mr. Longstoff, observes:—

"Nothing of extraordinary interest in regard to the interests of our Society have occurred the past year. A kind Providence has blessed us with a bountiful harvest, which will be enjoyed, we trust, in peace and quietness.

"Our annual exhibition, though largely attended by the people, was somewhat deficient, especially compared with that of 1862, more particularly in regard to stock, except horses, the interest in which appears to predominate over all others.

"The number of entries were 326, a falling off of 206 from last year, but an increase over 1860 of 142. The postponement of the Exhibition on account

of the sitting of the Supreme Court, and consequent derangement of the order of business, no doubt contributed largely to this result; and this shews the great necessity, as urged in former reports, of permanent show grounds and buildings for the purposes of the Society's exhibitions. Another cause may be, that our farmers are husbanding their efforts for our Provincial Exhibition of 1864, when there will be no reason why Carleton shall not stand in the front rank, but our own neglect; and the great importance of this Exhibition, both to our Province and County, will demand our best efforts, both as a Society and as individuals for the ensuing year. And while we attend with all diligence to the clearing of land, culture of crops, raising of stock, and a farmer's general duties, we should seek to have our rights of access to market. Our Province imports from the United States, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, agricultural produce to the amount of $1,906,323; give Carleton free access to our markets the year round, and in five years she will supply one fourth of the deficiency; she now raises one-fifth of the oats; one-fifth of the buckwheat; one-tenth of the wheat; and a larger per centage of other agricultural products, according to area, (with few exceptions) than any other County in our Province; and this done with the prices of produce from 25 to 100 per cent. below what Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island receive in Saint John market. We would suggest as a partial remedy for this state of things, the establishment of an agency in Saint John, whose duty it will be to attend to the interests of the farmers of Carleton; keep them advised of the prices that rule the market; the proper packages in which to send produce; the cheapest method of transportation, and other matters connected with the farmers' interests. In this we will only be taking a leaf from our neighbour's book, who have their conventions, and establish agencies wherever there is a chance for a market.

"The business of farming in our County rests in the hands of the people, and it is for them to say whether it shall be well done or ill.

"Let us consider what an advatage agriculture possesses here over the same pursuit under that state of society in which large landed estates are cultivated by tenantry. In our case, all the strongest impulses of man's nature are appealed to, and his call to duty comes from the most powerful forces within himself; whilst in the other, the stimulus of ownership is wanting.

"An Agricultural Society is in the highest sense an agricultural school, in which all are teachers and all are pupils; and in this lies its most important duty; the best Professor of agricultural chemistry is he who comes from the manure heap, which by judicious application has forced a large yield from each of his well cultivated acres; the best teacher of the art of tilling the soil is he who has by long experience become acquainted with the habits of plants from their infancy to the ripened harvest; the best farmer is he who, while he becomes intimate with the laws of nature, and learns her mysteries, so far as she will reveal them, has a quick eye for those useful discoveries and inventions which the ingenuity of man is constantly laying at the feet of agriculture.

"To be successful, the farmer must think and work; he must observe and obey natural laws; he must by practical study become a living barometer—a patent wind and weather gauge—such an instrument can be made only of mind, strong mind, and when it is made, it is worth the cost. Such men are walking folios, and exhaustless volumes of available information; they are practically, and thus really the Graduates of and the Professors in the great University of Natural Science, and have the honorary degree, L. L. D., Lords of Land and Digging; the College they enter and honor is one in which problems are solved by a personal use of the axe, the hoe, the plough, the scythe, and the flail, and these are unsurpassed in reach of influence and importance of effect on mankind.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Robert Stevenson, Esq.; *Secretary*—Alex. T. Paul, Esq.; *Treasurer*—F. W. Bradford, Esq.

This Society is progressing very favourably, and with the aid of the farmers of the surrounding neighbourhood, who now take a much greater interest than heretofore, it promises to accomplish much good in the encouragement of a good agriculture.

The Society has experienced much benefit and advantage from having a Hall and Grounds for the special use of their Show; and as the energetic officers of the Society have overcome the difficulties they for a time were under, consequent on securing a location and furnishing means to defray the expenses of erecting a Hall, they now are sanguine of enlisting many who heretofore were indifferent to the support of the Society.

The statistical report not being at hand, no statement is offered of the estimate of crops, &c. Much improvement is plainly discernible in the cultivation of the farms in the district; root crops are cultivated to a considerable and increasing extent, and particular attention is given to composting of manures.

SAINT CROIX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—James G. Stevens, Esq.; *Secretary*—David Brown, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Robert Watson, Esq.

The returns from this Society speak favourably of the advancing interests of agriculture in the district. The grain crops are largely cultivated, and the barley is becoming a favourite crop, and found to be sure and profitable. Large quantities of land have been cleared, and thorough cultivation is beginning to be practised generally. Roots are grown to some extent, but not in sufficient quantities; but their value is becoming known. Considerable attention is being given to sheep raising, and superior breeds are sought after. The Society has purchased a lot of land, on which it is intended to erect a building for agricultural purposes. The show of roots and grain was peculiarly good, and much improvement is visible in the cattle and horses. The Society has increased in members over former years. During

the season the Committee adopted the plan of awarding premiums for the best cultivated fields of different produce, which was found to have a good effect.

SAINT GEORGE AND PENNFIELD SOCIETY.

President—John Mann, Jun. Esq.; *Secretary*—John Gray, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Richard M'Gee, Esq.

The above Society is in a prosperous condition, and is largely extending its usefulness; attention is given to the procuring of improved stock of sheep and cattle, and much of a good agricultural spirit pervades its members.

By the statistical returns it is stated that the wheat crop is uncertain, and only in some soils and localities will it succeed in any degree. Oats are extensively grown, the black kind most used and found the most productive. The cultivation of the barley crop is on the increase. Rye not much grown. Buckwheat is largely grown and always yields well, and thought to improve the soil. The hay crop is represented as having been not more than a half one. A large increase in the cultivation of turnips is stated, being double that of former years. Other roots not much grown. Attention is being given to fruit culture, apple trees being to some extent imported.

The cattle considered most suited to the locality, and hardy, are the native, crossed with Durham, and Ayrshire.

The Society is desirous of improving the breed of horses, and offers encouragement to have larger sized than heretofore. Much improvement is mentioned in the breeds of sheep; several rams of Leicester breed have been purchased by the Society, and sold under restrictions for benefit of the locality. A steady and marked improvement in attention to manure saving and composting is stated; and greater and increasing attention is being given to farm buildings, and use of labour-saving machines; and the officers of this Society are doing their utmost, prudently, to encourage the agricultural interests of their district; and the importance of the Society is becoming generally felt. Homespun cloth is made in larger quantities than formerly; and there is within the district a very superior carding and manufacturing machinery, complete in all departments, and presenting a ready market for wool. The machinery is the private property of Messrs. M'Gill.

SAINT PATRICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From the Report of the Audit Committee concerning this Society, it will have been observed that its position is not a satisfactory one, either as regards the Society, or its means for usefulness. It is hoped, however, that in future its affairs may be rectified, and the Society assume its useful place in a locality where much good may be effected through a properly conducted association. The Parishes of Saint Patrick and Dumbarton, adjoining each other, have the necessary material in active, energetic, and intelligent men, to form and conduct, with the best results, an Agricultural Society; and there can certainly be no reason against the union of such Parishes in one common object, and so selecting officers from both Parishes as will protect the interests of each, and thus give a fair share of the benefits to be obtained.

The place for holding their show should be convenient in its position for both Parishes, and the management of the affairs of the Society entrusted to representatives from each. There are few localities that afford a better opportunity for sustaining a good Agricultural Association, and if all animosities were laid aside—such as seem to have existed by the returns made—the Saint Patrick Society would become one of the most prominent in the Province.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Sam. L. Bishop, Esq.; *Secretary & Treasurer*—Wm. Napier, Esq.

The above Society is exemplary in the care manifested in drawing up a report of its doings, from which we make some extracts which will give an idea of the Society's operations.

In referring to the wheat crop, the Report says the yield was not so good as usual, and that it suffered much from the weevil and rust. "In New Bandon, on the lots back from the shore, the weevil and the rust have been very destructive; of the crops along the shore, where exposed to the sea breezes, the quality of the grain is better, free from rust and weevil, and is threshing out well. Indeed, in most places where the ground was properly prepared for wheat in the fall, the seed sown in the early part of the season, and on soils well selected, the crop has proved fair. Doubtless an important reason why there were so many inferior crops of wheat, is owing to its being sown on soils altogether unsuitable to the crop."

The report refers to the comparative returns of yields of wheat in Canada and Great Britain, and says that the yield of wheat per acre is by no means discouraging when compared with Canada. "Recent reports of the crops throughout Canada, obtained through the agency of the Station Masters on the Grand Trunk Railway, commencing at the western terminus of the line and going down to River de Loup, have been published. The returns are from ninety places in all, and shew an average of 19 bushels to the acre on fall wheat, and not more than 13 bushels an acre on spring wheat; our average has never been as low as this."

The report refers to the increased growth of barley, and states the average yield per acre, being 28 bushels; none now, as formerly, imported, sufficient being grown for home consumption.

In referring to the oat crop, the report says—"It is a serious source of regret that there are not more oats raised in this County. It is an unfailing crop. The soil and climate are admirably adapted to its cultivation. This year the returns indicate an excess over the average crop, which is 36 bushels an acre. There is now a sufficient quantity of oats grown for home purposes. Although there were some imported from Prince Edward Island in the summer, there is a larger quantity transported by land to Northumberland. The white oat is not so much cultivated as it was some years ago. This is not because it cannot be raised; a sample at the last show from Belledune weighed nearly 50 pounds per bushel."

In reference to the potatoe crop, the report says—"The potatoe crop is all that could be desired, the yield abundant, and the quality very fine. Indeed it is many years since the Committee could report so favourably of this most useful of all roots. In some fields the produce was 25 barrels to one, and the most inferior kinds are good eating potatoes; the injury by disease is very partial, the complaints of their being affected by the rot, in most cases arises from being stored in a wet condition, and in warm and confined cellars. The turnip crop is also good, bulking very large."

The remarks and suggestions of the Committee on the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of flax, are here inserted at length, and the attention of other Societies might well be directed in a similar way.

The further remarks on stock, and the hints in reference to the beneficial purposes of annual shows, when properly conducted, are also inserted, which contain many useful hints applicable to all Agricultural Associations.

"The first business brought before the Committee was that connected with the encouragement to be given to the cultivation of flax. In Canada, long before the Americans gave it a high value, flax had been successfully cultivated, one grower alone used to supply the Provincial Penitentiary; his average yield was 500 lbs. of flax and 20 bushels of seed per acre. On rich clay soils an acre of tolerably well cultivated land is estimated to yield 400 lbs. of clean scutched flax, 150 lbs. tow, and 15 bushels of seed. The seed and tow at the present high prices ought to cover the expense of management of the crop. The Committee mention these encouraging facts, to justify the Society in offering premiums in order to induce the farmers in this County to engage more extensively in the cultivation of a crop, which, by proper attention, might profitably take the place of wheat on rich clay lands, as on such lands the cultivation of wheat has been very unsuccessful. Indeed, on all deep rich soils, or those that are apt to bear rusted crops of wheat, the best preparation for wheat is thought to be a flax crop; no crop will clean the ground so well, and prepare a rich vegetable mould for wheat, as a flax crop. Such a soil, sown with flax at the rate of two bushels an acre, will clear it of wild grasses and noxious weeds, much better than by summer fallow.

"Flax has been for many years partially grown in different parts of this County; many of the Acadian French have raised it, and used it for domestic purposes, interweaving it with cotton warp, and manufacturing therefrom a coarse but useful article of clothing; some of the Emigrants from the south of Ireland continue to grow it, and weave it into a coarse material used for making bags; and a number of the inhabitants from the north of Ireland and the west of Scotland profess to possess, from practical experience, a perfect knowledge of the mode of culture, and the subsequent preparation of this useful and once extensively grown article of manufacture and commerce. The Society had always at the winter shows awarded premiums for flax seed; this season the Committee offer in addition, premiums for flax prepared and made ready for spinning, and for fabrics manufactured in whole or in part from flax, and recommend a prize being offered for the largest quantity of

flax grown by any one person in 1864. Further to assist and encourage its cultivation, the Committee have imported flax seed from Canada, which is sold to members at cost and charges, in small quantities; and finally, the Committee recommend to our farmers an excellent Essay on the cultivation of flax, in the Journal of the New Brunswick Society.

"A quantity of superior red clover seed was imported as usual, the greater part of which was disposed of at cost; of this there is one barrel on hand.

"Through the fostering care of the Society the breed of sheep improved greatly throughout the County, but indications of a deterioration in both size and wool have been evident these two past years, no doubt caused by the want of further change. Mr. Ferguson, of Bathurst, imported from England last year a pair of superior Cotswolds, which, through that gentleman's kindness, were made partially useful; but the Committee, considering that something more than this was required, appointed a sub-Committee for the purpose of importing from Britain a few selected sheep of different grades; in this they were, from various causes, unsuccessful. An opportunity, however, now presents itself of procuring a selection, through the kindness of one of your Committee who intends visiting England this winter.

"The same remarks will apply as to the necessity of procuring a change in the breed of cattle, although not to the same extent. This district requires at least two young bulls; it is recommended that one only should be procured for the coming season, as our funds at present cannot accomplish both objects in an efficient manner.

"The annual exhibition of grain, dairy produce, and domestic manufactures, took place in the Court House, Bathurst, on the second Tuesday of February. The show, as usual, created a good deal of interest throughout the day; the rooms, particularly those connected with the domestic manufactures, were visited by a large number of the inhabitants of Bathurst and the neighbourhood, who, especially the ladies, carefully inspected the articles. No one would believe the amount of useful articles of wearing apparel and of household furniture, that ladies of taste and industry are capable of producing, unless by visiting these exhibitions. Every useful accomplishment of the kind that ingenuity can invent should be encouraged by the Society, by which means a species of industry is promoted which is highly commendable. As an example of what may be done in building up a taste among our farmers' wives and daughters, the article of hearth rugs may be mentioned, which are made of a variety of patterns and colours, and from various materials, some of them quite useless for any other purpose. The fine appearance of these and other articles, together with their adaptation to the cold climate of the country, ought to encourage others to obtain a knowledge of the mode of manufacturing them. They serve both to comfort and to adorn the farmer's home. The number of members was not quite up to that of previous occasions, but all took an active interest in the competition. The variety and quality exhibited indicated no falling off, and the number of specimens were about that of last year. The samples of grain,

roots, butter, and cheese, were of a very superior quality, and gave ample proof of the onward march to perfection pursued by our intelligent farmers, and of the benefits to be derived from the exertions of our Society. There were in all entered for competition 132 articles, comprising 35 samples of grain, 20 samples of dairy produce, 23 of seeds and roots, and 54 articles of domestic manufacture. There were in all 30 competitors, of whom 23 were more or less successful. Messrs. Stapleton, Wilson, and Weldon, were judges of grain, seeds and roots, and Messrs. Cole, O'Brien, and Galloway, of dairy produce and domestic manufactures.

"The cattle show was held on the Market Square, Bathurst, on Tuesday the 6th October. There were 108 animals on the ground, as follows:—36 cattle, old and young, 31 horses of all kinds, and 41 sheep and hogs, being about the same as on the previous year. Of this list 45 obtained premiums, amounting together to $61.50. The Committee offered an additional premium for aged cows that had, as such, taken prizes on previous years, and that otherwise would have been excluded from the exhibition. This added materially to this branch of the show. The Ayrshires took the lead in both classes; although good milkers, they are not found to be the most profitable butter cows, yet when properly tended they look well, and shewed their keep to great advantage. There were some fine animals of other grades, but not superior to those shown last year. A prize was also offered for mares that had before taken prizes; this brought on the ground some very fine animals. The stock of foals shown were all from the Society's Morgan horse, and were not numerous; though not large, they looked handsome. The stock of the imported Clydesdale horse was on the ground; and although for many purposes they are too large, still, for conveying heavy burdens over bad roads, and for the purpose of stocking the country with large sized breeding mares, to be crossed with medium sized horses, they will be found invaluable. In itself it is not exactly the race of horses that is in every case suited to the circumstances of our farmers. The long wool breed of sheep were not equal to those exhibited a few years ago. This may be accounted for from the fact that of late years no fresh importations have been made. The stock of Cheviots, by far the most useful of any imported, appear to be nearly exhausted. Some Cotswolds and half-breed lambs looked very well.

"Messrs. Sparrow, Melvin, and Moody, acted as judges, and the Exhibition in all respects appeared to give satisfaction."

CARAQUET AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Rev. Joseph M. Paquet; *Secretary*—Jas. G. C. Blackhall, Esq.
Treasurer—John L. Legere.

This Society has evidenced, in their full report, statistical and otherwise, a laudable desire to comply with the requirements of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, in furnishing an account of the doings of the Society and the state of agriculture in the district.

In the estimate of crops for 1863 the wheat is stated to be 12,000 bushels from 1,300 acres under cultivation; best variety, red bald, which is said to produce best and to be most free from disease; the Scotch Fife imported from Canada last fall for the Society, is stated not to have done well;—the crop was free from disease.

Oats, 5000 bushels from 300 acres; variety, common black, which is represented as the surest crop; the white potatoe oat yielding well at times, but not reliable, the soil being considered too light and poor for successful growth.

Barley, 2000 bushels from 175 acres; variety, the four-rowed; thought would yield well if proper attention was given to its cultivation. Corn and peas not much grown.

Attention is being given to raising grass seed, which, before the existence of the Society, was entirely neglected.

Hay, 650 tons from 700 acres; more attention is being given to the grass lands than heretofore. Potatoes, 155,000 bushels from 1,100 acres; a successful crop during season; no disease. Turnips, 2,250 bushels from 25 acres. The report states that "turnips promise to do well, and are likely to be greatly cultivated; this is the first year they have been generally tried in fields." Other roots not much grown. Cattle—Ayrshire breed preferred.

The Society has had the effect of stimulating private enterprise, in introducing superior breeds of sheep and swine.

From the report of the Society, it appears that hitherto there has not been much attention given to the making, preserving or composting of manure, and that no system of rotation of crops has been pursued; but it is gratifying to learn that the defects in the agricultural system are acknowledged and felt, and a desire expressed to have them remedied; and from the course the Society intend to adopt, we may hope for the best results.

The report states "the Committee have not made much progress in the improvement or importation of stock this season; their chief desire being to encourage as much as possible the clearing and draining of land, and the cultivation of hay and turnips, &c., it being their opinion, that unless there is some improvement in the means of feeding stock, there can be very little done, no matter what breed is imported. Scarcity of hay and fodder of all kinds is what is mostly felt in this settlement; the people being principally fishermen, have neglected their lands, and allowed what they had cleared to run out. Within a few years past the fishery has in some instances failed, and consequently the inhabitants have turned their attention more to farming. In view of encouraging the clearing of land, &c. the Committee at their last Quarterly Meeting held the 21st April last, agreed to award prizes to members of the Society who shall have cleared the most new land on the best part of the lands they occupy, and sow it down with grass seed before the day of the cattle show which shall be in the year 1864. Also six prizes to those members who shall raise the largest quantity of turnips; at the same meeting they authorized the Secretary to make arrangements with

the Secretary of the Gloucester Agricultural Society, to import a couple of rams along with those which that Society were about importing; the arrangement was made, but there were none imported, the Committee of the Gloucester Agricultural Society having abandoned the idea of importing until next year. Our Committee intend procuring the rams next season, and also one or two bulls. Pigs can be had by the members themselves, without the Society going to the expense of importing; there is a very fine breed in the upper part of the County; the breed of horses can also be greatly improved without affecting the funds of the Society.

"The first exhibition of grains, domestic manufactures, and dairy produce, was held in the dwelling house of John B. Albert, Caraquet, on Tuesday the 20th January; there was a very fair display of grains, roots, and domestic manufactures; there were 19 samples of wheat, weighing from 59 to 62½ lbs. and averaging 60½ lbs. per bushel; 15 samples barley, from 45 to 54 lbs., average 48½ lbs. per bushel; 20 samples oats from 33 to 40 lbs., average 37 1-10th lbs. per bushel; two samples peas, and several samples of roots and small seeds.

"In domestic manufactures a great deal of taste was displayed, particularly in the manufacture of cloth, reflecting much credit on the manufacturers; there were upwards of 150 pieces of cloth, of different kinds, besides blankets, counterpanes, scarfs, mitts, and a variety of other articles exhibited; there were in all forty competitors, twenty eight of whom were successful.

CARLETON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, KENT COUNTY.

President—William S. Caie, Esq.; *Secretary*—James T. Caie, Esq.; *Treasurer*—William Raymond, Esq.

This Society makes returns of wheat, 4,000 bushels from 225 acres,—variety, red and white bald; recommends washing in blue stone or hardwood ashes, (lye.) Oats, 12,000 bushels from 280 acres,—variety, the black oat. Barley, 250 bushels. Rye, buckwheat, corn, peas and grass seed in small quantities. Hay, 580 tons from 510 acres. Potatoes, 30,000 bushels from 170 acres. Turnips, 1,500 bushels.

The cattle are of the Durham and Ayrshire breeds. Horses—Province bred, Clydesdale of Westmorland. Sheep—Leicester and common breeds of the country. Swine—Berkshire and Guinea English short snout. Maple sugar, 6000 lbs.; woolen cloth, 3000 yards. Manure used—stable and black bog composted; guano in part used. Of agricultural implements, the cultivator, horse rake, potatoe digger, stumping machine and threshing machine, are in use. Not much new land cleared. The usual rotation is two crops of oats, then potatoes or other root crop, next wheat, afterwards grass and pasture.

This Society is impressed with the value of lime on the lands of the district, and is husbanding its means to purchase at a favourable price.

KINGSTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, KENT COUNTY.

President—John Carruthers, Esq.; *Secretary & Treasurer*—John Brait, Esq.

This Society makes a very careful and well prepared return of crops for 1863, and a full statistical report; and has prudently expended its funds in importing seeds, guano, and bone dust, selling the same to members at cost. The report states that a very creditable show was held,—there were 111 animals entered for exhibition; 20 samples of grain, all of superior quality; 13 samples of butter, with the usual display of other articles.

The seeds that were distributed from the London Exhibition were carefully tried, but many found unsuited to the climate; such as did ripen were good and have been preserved for further trial.

Of wheat, 21,000 bushels from 1,600 acres were raised, chiefly the red and white variety; the most successful culture is stated to be early sowing, which is found to be a preventive against rust. "Draining on clay soils would enable many to grow good crops who at present sow very little. Fife wheat, and a variety of white, called in this district Russian, have been introduced, and appear to yield remarkably well; the former has been grown successfully on clay soils when other varieties have not done well."

Oats, 91,000 bushels from 3,500 acres—variety, the black oat. "Attention ought to be given to selection of pure good seed. The black oat at the Society's show weighed over 42 lbs. per bushel, much over the weight of previous years." Barley, 1,300 bushels from 80 acres. "No market; could be grown largely, and with profit, but for this drawback; the district seems to be well suited for it. The sample which took the first prize weighed 58½ lbs." Rye, 3,500 bushels from 270 acres;—"a safe crop, and valuable chiefly to the new settler, being his staple breadstuff, as wheat does not do well on new soils."

Buckwheat, 4,500 bushels from 225 acres;—"would be more grown but for springing up year after year in the ground when once sown, and mixing with wheat, consequently not a favourite crop with our most careful farmers." Corn not much grown. Peas—"worm the greatest drawback to increased cultivation for feeding purposes; tares or vetches ought to be tried as partial substitute for oats and hay."

Grass seed, 200 bushels. Flax seed is represented to have been grown to a larger extent than formerly. Hay, 4000 tons; the average about five-sixths of a ton to the acre; smallness of yield attributed to impoverishment of soil and sometimes unfavourable seasons. Potatoes, 200,000 bushels from 1,200 acres. Change of seed is recommended, and the *Jenny Lind* has been found very productive and valuable for feeding stock. Turnips, 45,000 bushels from 125 acres. "Turnips a necessity here, when so much dry fodder is fed to stock." Other roots not much grown.

Of cattle the report states that the old breed predominates; grades from the Ayrshire and Devon are increasing. Horses are represented as being superior; much attention paid to good breeds suited to purposes of district,

Improvement in breeds of sheep by careful crossing with imported rams. Swine—"Breed greatly improved; improvement dates from establishment of an Agricultural Society in district." Maple sugar, about 3000 lbs. made.

The value of woollen cloth manufactured for domestic use is stated to be $25,000. Pork, about 250,000 lbs.; prices low, which discourages much raising.

In remarking concerning manures, the report says "example is powerful. Some few years ago a few leading farmers commenced to utilise the muck so plentifully found in the district, by making compost heaps, and mixing it with lime or with barn yard manure, and the practice is now becoming general."

The importance of having the farm buildings comfortable and neat, is stated as being better understood than formerly, and that improvement is the result. Of implements and machinery, the Wilkie plough is mostly used; one mower and reaper; a number of threshing machines have been built, and well employed; horse hay rakes are in use. The quantity of land cleared during the year is stated to be about 1000 acres. The rotation system pursued is "plough sod and sow oats; second crop of oats, followed by potatoes or turnips in drills, with manure; then wheat with grass seed; then mow three years; afterwards pastured, till again broken up in two or three years. Some improve the system by top dressing with compost manure."

KING'S COUNTY CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—J. D. M. Keator, Esq.; *Secretary*—J. E. Fairweather, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Samuel Hallet, Esq.

The report from this Society is well drawn up, and directs attention to the Devon cattle as being a superior breed; as the report throughout is suggestive and interesting, we insert it in full:—

To the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

"The Directors, in submitting their report, would remark in the first place, that the season of 1863 was a season of remarkable extremes. The early part of May was cold, though dry, yet great difficulty was found in many instances in getting land in suitable order to put in seed, owing to the absence of the usual spring rains, which ordinarily draw the frost and settle the ground. Cold and backward, seed was not got in until rather later than the average time, and in many instances it was put in before the ground was at all fit to receive it, consequently when the dry weather of June came on, the ground baked or otherwise dried so on the surface, that crops in this section were scarcely up to the average.

"The best half of the month of June and nearly all the month of July were particularly dry, and as a natural consequence crops of any description suffered materially. The hay crop was a very light one, certainly not more than two thirds of the crop of 1862, which was not an extra one. In September we were visited with a calamity just the reverse of the scourge of

June and July. The hay crop on the low marshes and intervales along the banks of the Kennebeccasis had scarcely been half secured, when high tides, caused by violent easterly rains, swept away or otherwise destroyed hundreds of tons, leaving us with our scanty crop of upland hay, scarcely fodder for half the stock usually wintered.

"The potatoe crop was also an unusually small one in this district, while in Sussex, hardly twenty miles distant, potatoes were scarcely injured by blight at all. There seems to be something mysterious and inexplicable connected with the potatoe disease. To ward it off seems impossible, to guard against its ravages equally so. Just as surely as seed time and harvest return in their appointed times, just so surely does this plague follow in their train. Princely sums have been offered in the shape of premiums to induce experiments, in the vain hope that some remedy might be discovered, either in the laboratory of nature, or in the fields of science. Learned essays have been written to prove this, that, or the other theory, still the problem is unsolved, and we are no wiser to day as to the why and wherefore of the potatoe disease, than we were the day it made its hateful appearance amongst us.

"Wheat is but sparingly grown, though there are farmers who fail not to have good crops of this valuable grain year after year. Perhaps it would be very near the truth to say that not more than one farmer in ten cultivates wheat in this district. This is to be regretted; for if one farmer can succeed in growing a remunerating crop of wheat, certainly another can; and if every farmer in this Province could be induced to grow sufficient wheat to furnish bread for even his own family, just imagine what an amount of money would be saved to the country, instead of going to enrich our neighbours across the boundary. Barley is not a popular crop, but is prized by the few who grow it. Oats, and smooth and rough buckwheat, are the staple grains. We are of opinion that a thorough change of seed, *i. e.* wheat and oats, would be a movement of great importance, and are prepared to carry out such a measure during the winter.

"Stock raising continues to be the most important branch of husbandry among us. Years ago the Directors felt that neat stock in the section embraced by the Society was not at all creditable or what it ought to be; therefore, with a view to improvement, they have occasionally imported or otherwise got thorough bred bulls. Ayrshire bulls were the first procured, and their progeny was duly appreciated, but the blood was not kept up by fresh importations; and after two or three generations all trace of Ayrshire was lost in mongrel and native. Later, the Society has imported from the United States quite a number of animals of the North Devon race. In 1860 two bulls of this breed were purchased by delegates of this Society from John F. Anderson, Esquire, Maine. In 1861 a joint delegation was sent by Union and Central Societies, who purchased three cows and two calves from the above named breeder, and six calves from Isaiah Wentworth, also of Maine. Nearly all these animals and their progeny were on exhibition at our show last October, and were undoubtedly the chief and foremost attrac-

tion on the grounds. They are working their way into general favour by their uniform color, their hardiness, and their capacity to thrive on rough and hilly pastures. They seem just the style of cattle required for this section, where broken pastures in summer, and marsh hay in winter, are too often the limits of their subsistence. Placed side by side with common stock, they feed more kindly, will eat hay that the natives will leave, and still retain their native plumpness and beauty. As oxen they are quick on foot, active and kind. Perhaps no oxen in the world are more susceptible of being trained. As cows they are not extra milkers, but are good butter makers. A justly celebrated breeder of Devons in the United States informed one of our number, that milk from his cows would always command a higher price in market than the milk of ordinary cows.

"In sheep we are rather deficient, though some good specimens were exhibited at our October show. The Society has made no importation of this description of stock since 1850; we feel now however that the purchase of a number of long wooled rams would be an advantageous investment of our funds, and are prepared, when the state of the Treasury will admit, to move in that direction. We have no special breed of horses, and can chronicle no particular improvement in that department. The Morgan Horse 'Deerfield,' which was imported from New York a few years ago, conjointly by Sussex and Central Societies, has given general satisfaction in his stock. Since his day, we are not aware that preference is given to any distinct breed. We have 'Canadian,' 'Drew,' 'Half bred Morgan,' 'Blood,' and 'Messenger,' stallions, traversing this section during the proper season, and in this variety nearly every one can get suited. In the hog department we have no special breed. Two years ago the Society imported a pair of white Chesters from Maine, since then individuals have procured more of the same stock. They are large boned animals, large eaters, and possess no points that we are aware of to recommend them.

"The turnip is not cultivated in this section so extensively as formerly. The ravages of the 'flea' seems to have been one of the causes, and the substitution of the *California* or *Jenny Lind* potatoe another. This potatoe we believe worthy of more general cultivation; for if planted in poor, though dry soil, with a moderate allowance of manure, it yields well, while planted on richer land, the yield is enormous. In point of value, we think one bushel worth two of turnips, and when we consider that a bushel of them can be grown as cheaply as a bushel of turnips, we feel constrained to give them our hearty recommendation. Carrots and mangolds are cultivated on a limited scale, almost every farmer having a corner of his domain devoted to one or both.

"In conclusion, we have to regret that there is still great room for improvement in the various details of the farmer's vocation. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred, little or no care is taken to guard against the waste of manure by the action of the elements. Comparatively speaking, but few farmers have provided sheds for manure heaps, fewer still have cellars under

their barns wherein to place absorbents to catch the liquid waste. In all countries celebrated for a high and perfect system of agriculture, great and extra pains are taken in these particulars. The efforts of this Society to bring about a better state of things, have not been, we hope, altogether in vain. The emulation which our annual exhibitions excite is not without its effects, for the farmer, who with strong faith in the superiority of his animal or article, exhibits it, and is awarded the second or third prize, goes home slightly crest fallen, but at the same time a wiser man, and more determined that another year he will more than retrieve his late *un*success. One event deserving special notice here, has transpired since our last report. We refer to the establishment of the 'Colonial Farmer,' a Paper which we believe will do good service to the agricultural interests of the Province; and we earnestly hope that the establishment of a Journal specially devoted to the interests of the farmer, will call forth a corresponding energy in him, and arouse an ambition in his calling, in which ambition we regret to add too many of us farmers are lamentably deficient.

"Too many men procure their livelihood by farming in New Brunswick, who only do so because they cannot help it, and who would leave the business at once if they could earn their bread in any other way. Such men are the bane of agriculture. Ask one of them to subscribe for an Agricultural paper, or to become a member of an Agricultural Society, and he will tell you farming don't pay, he cannot afford it, he don't believe in book farming, and so on. But if such a man can be induced to read Agricultural books or papers, he will, it is probable, become a thinking, or rather a *live* man, and will no longer despise the calling he formerly, in his ignorance, abhorred.

"It is in this light we hail the advent of the *Colonial Farmer*, believing it will brush away the cobwebs from the mental vision of those farmers who, in ignorance, believe their vocation a low and mean one, and enable them to feel that they are indeed the very bone and sinew of the country.

"According to your instructions, Sir, we have procured a number of blank form statements, duplicates of those you forwarded to our Secretary in June last. We intend to distribute them early in the spring, so that parties intending to compete for premiums will be induced to keep exact accounts of time and labour bestowed upon the respective crops.

JAMES E. FAIRWEATHER, *Secretary*."

SUSSEX AND STUDHOLM AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—H. M'Monagle, Esq.; *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. C. P. Bliss; *Recording Secretary*—T. Roach, Esq.; *Treasurer*—R. E. M'Leod, Esq.

The return of the estimate of crops for 1863, as made by this Society, is full and carefully drawn out; and the report of the Society, as submitted to its Directors, is well worthy a careful reading, containing as it does, needful hints on the care of stock and other matters, and setting intelligibly forth the reasons for the preference of one particular breed over another.

The exertions of the Society, in endeavouring to procure good breeds, as well as their contemplated plans for the improvement and encouragement of agricultural interests, are exemplary in the extreme.

The statistical return shews—wheat, 3,500 bushels from 250 acres; the oat crop considered more profitable, as the price of flour during season was low. Oats, 100,000 bushels; black oat the heaviest; soil represented as being well adapted to oat growing. Barley, 1,200 bushels from 90 acres; "crop light; the culture of this crop does not appear to be sufficiently understood to ensure a good crop in all seasons." Rye not extensively cultivated. Buckwheat, 147,000 bushels from 7000 acres; variety, rough hull; represented as above the average, said to be subject to no disease, but liable to be affected by the weather. Not many peas raised except as with corn in small patches. Grass seed, 200 bushels. Hay, 20,000 tons; below the average on high lands owing to dryness of season. Potatoes, 240,000 bushels from 2000 acres; the *California* potatoe, sometimes called the *Jenny Lind*, much praised for feeding purposes. Turnips, 60,000 bushels from 200 acres. Other roots not much grown.

Cattle—"The only pure breed is Devon, owned by the Rev. C. P. Bliss; there are grades of Durhams and Ayrshires, each of which are favourites with their owners."

Horses—Different breeds, all prized for their individual merits, according to the purposes to which they are applied.

Sheep—"A cross between the full blood South Down and the Cotswold has proved to be an excellent sheep, but the Cotswold is the favourite, and much improvement has taken place in the flocks of sheep in this district, from the fostering care of this Society."

Swine—No distinct breeds. Pork slaughtered estimated at 700,000 lbs.

Compost heaps not general; room for much improvement. About 3000 acres cleared during year. Usual rotation—"oats or buckwheat from the sod, then potatoes, then wheat, barley, or oats, with grass seed; 4th year, mow; 5th, mow; 6th, mow; and when it will grow *grass* no longer, plough and sow oats, or lay down to pasture." Agricultural implements coming into use. "Much improvement in farm buildings, and likely to continue."

On looking over the premium list of this Society, a Resolution appears which it would be well to have adopted by many other Societies, viz: that the premiums awarded are to be dealt with in accordance with the following Resolution:—"That this Society hold an exhibition in October next, and that the premiums awarded thereat remain in the hands of the Treasurer, to form a sinking fund for the purchase or importation of stock, to be sold after such purchase or importation."

By the following report, it would appear that the farmers responded favourably to the above, and that the true agricultural spirit predominated over a too prevalent mercenary one.

Report of the Directors of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society for the year 1863.

"The Act of Assembly requires from each Agricultural Society 'a report of its operations from the time of submitting the report immediately preceding.' It would not be a difficult matter to make up such a report, but it is rather difficult to prepare a statement as will convey to the Agricultural Board, a correct idea of the advancement in agriculture in this and the adjoining Parish. Our Society has the past year confined its operations to the importing of stock; such importations having been made from other sections of the Province. For some years past the farmers of this locality have been breeding from any well-formed likely-looking animal; as a necessary consequence, the generality of the neat stock is in reality a made up breed, and in many respects this crossing has completely obliterated the distinguishing marks or traits of good and tried breeds. It requires more skill and judgment than many persons are aware of to make up a breed, and then to keep that breed up to a certain standard. This Province is too young to attempt anything of the kind. In our opinion the best and safest way for the farmer is, to select with care and judgment the best cows among his herd, and then cross those cows with the best pure thorough bred bull in his neighbourhood. The first cross will be half bloods, then by keeping the best, turning off the worst, and breeding in the same line, he will soon have a herd of which no man need feel ashamed.

"In order to enable the members of this Society to have a choice in the most noted breeds of the Province, an agent from our Society proceeded to York last May and purchased the Devon bull 'Oswego,' from J. H. Reid, Esq., imported by him from Faile, of New York; two yearling Ayrshire bulls from Robert Gray, and two grade Durhams bred from a bull imported by J. L. Inches, Esq. It is a matter of regret that the Devon bull 'Oswego' turned out to be so cross that it was dangerous to keep him, the purchaser therefore got permission from the Society to kill him. This is a breed that is fast gaining ground; it has already made its mark in the lower section of the County, and will in a few years, it is confidently expected, occupy a prominent place in this locality. We feel, however, that all this expenditure will in a few years be of no avail, unless some active enterprizing men turn their attention to keeping some breeds pure, so that farmers can with confidence purchase from them to improve their stock. Steps have been taken to carry out this object. Mr. H. M'Monagle, whose herd was principally Ayrshire, containing some high bred animals of this valuable breed, bought one of the bulls imported from Gray, and has since procured another thorough bred heifer from Saint John. We hope in a few years to see on his farm a herd of Ayrshires second to none in the Province. We know of no persons turning their attention exclusively to the breeding of shorthorns, which perhaps is a matter of regret, as there are some strong advocates for this breed among the members of the Society. The Devons, however, have their advocates; although this race of cattle is but little

known, still their admirers have great faith in them as the breed, all things taken into consideration, for two-thirds of the Province. This belief is strengthened by one member of the Board having for two seasons seen them fed by the side of the common cattle of the County, and other breeds likewise; in every instance the Devon had the advantage. Their compact build, activity as oxen, thick and soft pile of hair rendering them peculiarly adapted to stand our winter, quickness in taking on fat, easiness of keeping, and great richness of milk, speak strongly in their favour, and would certainly justify the high opinion in which they are held in every section where they are known. It is with satisfaction that we can say a member of this Society has commenced breeding this description of stock. We can see upon the Rectory farm six head of thorough bred Devons, all either imported from the best breeders in the States, or bred from imported stock, and of undoubted pedigree. His stock has been purchased from J. F. Anderson, of Maine, who for years past has been breeding in such a way as to develope the milking qualities of this race. In his last importation, Mr. Bliss has had this in view; the result is, he has a heifer calved at Anderson's farm, but bred by Faile, of New York, the dam and grand-dam of which were extraordinary milkers; the grand-dam giving in good pasture 17 quarts a day, and the great grand-dam yielding, during a trial between her and a short-horn, from 22 to 23½ quarts of milk per day; and from seven churnings (3½ days) there was obtained 7½ lbs. of butter. As the good qualities of all thorough bred stock are imparted to their progeny, the owner confidently hopes that his cattle will be equal, as dairy stock, to any in the Province. As this breed is, comparatively speaking, upon its trial here, and has to contend against heavier cattle and larger milkers, it is hoped that these lengthened remarks will be pardoned by the Board.

"After having made some purchases in neat stock, the Society thought that the same reasons existed to make some importations of sheep and pigs. A Committee was appointed for that purpose, with power to purchase either in this Province or in the States. After some correspondence with persons in different parts of the Province, the Committee came to the conclusion to send an agent to Maugerville and Sheffield; the result was, that seven superior rams of the Leicester and Cotswold breed were brought into this County, purchased from the well known flocks of Messrs. Miles, Covert, and C. Burpee. From enquiries made during this trip, we are assured that the superiority of sheep in that locality is entirely due to the care bestowed upon this remunerative description of stock. Their flocks are small, have a shelter where they can go in and out at pleasure, and have the best of feed, such as turnips, oats, and hay, through the whole winter. The consequence is, that heavier fleeces are sheared from the different flocks in Maugerville and Sheffield, than are obtained in any other parts of the Province; and their lambs, coming early, grow fast, and are eagerly bought up at paying prices. There is one thing we would strongly urge upon all farmers with reference to this description of stock—that is, if they have their own interests at heart,

or wish to have a good flock of sheep, never on any account allow the butchers to go in and make their selection first; let the farmer choose the best for breeding, and then the rest can go to market. By following this course, and careful feeding, a good flock will be the result; if the contrary is adopted, all the importations the Society could make would not keep them up to the standard. There is nothing to prevent us having sheep equal to any in the Province, if the farmers are really anxious for it, and shew their anxiety by care, prudence, and diligence. Our advice is, small flocks, good feeding, shelter from storms, and the best of the lambs kept for breeding. The Committee were disappointed in getting pigs of the description they wanted, and therefore came to the conclusion to wait until spring, and then order some of the white Chester breed from the States.

"The Accounts shew the amount of money expended in the purchase of stock the last year, and will, we trust, be satisfactory to the Board. With reference to the operations of the Society for the next year, we would merely state that they are yet in embryo. Various plans of improvement have been suggested, such as encouraging the growth of flax, the importing of an improved flax scutcher, and inducements for the burning of lime for agricultural purposes. All these objects we feel to be of great importance at present to the farmer, and consequently to the community at large, and will receive due consideration.

"The exhibition held last fall, although not attended as largely as usual, still shewed that there are some farmers belonging to our Society to whom the mighty dollar, in the shape of premiums, is not a matter of first importance—the first and only consideration; but who are as willing and ready to compete even should there be no money premiums, and are satisfied with the honor of having the best article of its kind in the County. It is the first time the Society held an exhibition without giving premiums, and of course we did not expect so many entries in live stock, or samples in the other classes. It was as good, if not better, than we expected. We feel that a move has been made in the right direction the past year, and trust that the present season will witness, on our part, a like desire to encourage anything which may stimulate or develope our agricultural resources.

CHAS. P. BLISS, *Cor. Secretary.*"

UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, KING'S COUNTY.

President—William P. Flewelling, Esq.; *Secretary*—James Cookson, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Seth Erb, Esq.

The above Society is in active operation, and their arrangements, as regards their annual exhibitions and the character of their prize lists, display much method.

In the district there is not much wheat grown, being subject to rust and weevil. A large crop of oats is raised, but the quantity is not given; it is stated to be a very certain crop. No rye is grown, but large quantities of buckwheat. The potato crop is stated to have been almost a total failure;

the variety grown chiefly was the *Christie*. Turnips extensively cultivated; variety, the Lapland.

The cattle generally preferred are the Devon, as being best suited to the locality and easily kept. Horses—the French Canadian, very easily kept. Sheep—Leicester breed preferred. Swine—variety, the Berkshire. Woollen cloth very extensively made. Manures—"too negligent in this material; a great deal wasted for want of proper management." Farm buildings—"improving slowly."

All kinds of farm implements and machinery stated to have been introduced of late years. Rotation—oats or buckwheat from sod, then potatoes; the third year, oats or wheat, with grass seed.

UPHAM AND HAMMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—W. Fowler, Esq.; *Secretary*—Christopher C. Barker, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Thos. Cassidy, Esq.

The usual crops grown in the district are hay, oats, wheat, buckwheat, rye, flax, potatoes, turnips, and carrots.

The wheat crop yields on an average 15 bushels per acre. Remedies suggested for prevention of weevil—lime in large quantities, and sow on high land; best varieties, white bald and golden straw; future prospects as a permanent crop not favourable. Oats—average yield, 20 to 25 bushels per acre; estimated produce of district, 30,000 bushels; varieties considered best, small yellow and black tartarian; crop much esteemed. Rye crop coming into favour, 500 bushels grown during season. Buckwheat crop, 35,000 bushels; likely to be largely grown. Barley not considered a profitable crop. Hay, 1½ tons to acre; estimated yield of district, 7000 tons. Potatoes, 25,000 bushels; yield well and do best on burnt land, or old pasture land when first ploughed. Turnips, produce per acre 300 to 400 bushels; early and thick sowing recommended as remedy for fly. Carrots are extensively raised; varieties—white Belgian, long orange, and early horn. Other roots not much grown. Attention is being given to cultivation of flax.

Cattle mostly mixed breeds; considered best to cross native cattle with imported breeds. Sheep—about 5000 in district; considered very profitable. Swine—much improvement in breeds.

Improved machinery and implements in the district. Not much attention given to saving of manure; cattle not yarded; much manure wasted.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Richard Sutton, Esq.; *Secretary*—James Caie, Esq.; *Treasurer*—William Wilkinson, Esq.

The returns from this Society as usual are full and comprehensive, and the Accounts, as rendered, are very explicit, and made up with much distinctness. The Treasurer of the Society, George Kerr, Esq., M. P. P., has resigned his trust, after a faithful service of twenty six years, during which time he had

disbursed over five thousand pounds for the Society, and ever evinced a zealous interest in its success. The returns shew, that of wheat over 25,000 bushels were raised from 17,500 acres, considered a very fair crop. Oats described as "our never failing and most prolific cereal." Barley not largely cultivated. No attention paid to rye. Buckwheat grown chiefly up the branches of the Miramichi. Grass seed mostly imported from Scotland.

Hay, 15,000 tons from 9000 acres. Potatoes, 204,000 bushels. Turnips, 360,000 bushels. Other roots, 1000 bushels.

The favourite breeds of cattle are the Ayrshire and mixed Durham.—Horses—Suffolk Punch and Clydesdale. In sheep a great improvement is required. Woollen cloth—about 20,000 lbs. of wool manufactured yearly.

The annual report of the Society expresses cause of gratitude for the unusually bountiful harvest of all crops. The grass crop is stated to have been inferior, and attributes the cause to the want of the usual covering of snow. The report says—"It is the opinion of the Board that a livelier and more generous appreciation of your Society's efforts to benefit the farmers of this County, begins to be felt and acted upon."

Reference is made in the report to the want of knowledge and use of artificial manures, and expresses a desire to have more agricultural knowledge disseminated. Attention is directed to the cultivation of fruit trees, and the planting of orchards. The cultivation of all products, as well as the show of cattle, and especially horses, are represented as being very creditable.

BLACKVILLE, BLISSFIELD AND LUDLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Elijah Fowler, Esq.; *Secretary*—James L. Price, Esq.; *Treasurer*—William Swim, Esq.

This Society appears to be in good working order, and prepares with care the statistical returns.

The usual crops of grain in the district are the English and other grasses, oats, buckwheat, wheat, rye, potatoes, and turnips. One hundred acres of land were cleared during the season, the usual rotation of crops is stated to be "oats from the sod, then potatoes, then wheat with grass seeds, then hay until nearly exhausted, then plough again."

The average produce of wheat per acre is stated to be 15 bushels, although the average for season of 1863 was only 10 bushels. No disease scarcely; the weevil also disappearing; estimated produce of district, 4,500 bushels. Best varieties, white bald, white beard, and red bald. Prospects of wheat becoming a permanent crop are considered favourable.

Oats, the average yield 30 bushels per acre; considered a staple grain crop; best varieties, the black and early Scotch white. Corn little cultivated; uncertain crop. Rye hitherto not much raised, but greater attention directed to it. Buckwheat stated to be not likely much grown, owing to being so liable to frost killing. Barley, about 700 bushels; cultivation not increasing. Hay, produce per acre, 1½ tons; greater attention to top-dressing required.

Potatoes, average produce per acre, 160 bushels; grown in district, 52,000 bushels. Turnips, produce per acre, 300 bushels; early and thick planting recommended; crop gradually coming into favour. Other roots not much grown. Few other grains grown.

Breeds of cattle—"There is no attempt yet at pure breeding, the mixed breeds are hardy and good milkers, and make fair beef." No pure breeds of sheep. Horses not large, but generally hardy and active.

Improved ploughs and horse rakes, mowing and threshing machines, coming into use. Some improvement in saving manures, but composting not much attended to.

BLACKVILLE AND DERBY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Thomas W. Underhill, Esq.; *Secretary*—William Barker, Esq.; *Treasurer*—Alexander M'Laggan, Esq.

The schedule of estimate of crops has not been filled up, but the report of the Society's doings states that in every department of agriculture there has been much improvement since the last census returns. Much attention is given by the Society to improvement in ploughing, and liberal premiums are offered to competitors. The report mentions as a gratifying feature, that the entries for ploughing were mostly by young men.

The weights of different grains are given, shewing the wheat to weigh in 1863, 64 lbs. 6 oz., growth of 1862; and in show held in January 1864, growth of 1863, wheat, weight 62 lbs. 8 oz. There was not much comparative difference in other grains; black oats, 39 lbs. 7 oz.; barley, 52 lbs. 8 oz.; buckwheat, 53 lbs. 8 oz.; white beans, 66 lbs. 12 oz.; white peas, 66 lbs. 6 oz.

This Society has purchased, for the use of the district, two threshing machines, which have given much satisfaction; one first purchased was found wholly insufficient for the demand.

There has not been much attention as yet given to the introduction of pure breeds, but a desire is expressed to expend the funds of the Society in introducing them into the district.

The report concludes by saying—"There is a very perceptible improvement in farm buildings, out houses, &c., as also in the number of compost heaps, which are generally formed of swamp muck or bog, mixed with stable manure, and occasionally with lime. The old fashioned and unsightly spruce fence is rapidly disappearing, and neat cedar fences are becoming the rule. In a word, the general appearance of the district embraced by the Society exhibits a marked improvement during the last five years."

ALNWICK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Treasurer—James Johnston, Esquire.

No report from this Society.

RESTIGOUCHE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—A. Barbarie, Esq.; *Secretary & Treasurer*—W. S. Smith, Esq.

The returns of estimate of crops, as made out by this Society, are, as usual, full and particular. By comparison with previous returns, there has been a considerable increase in the grain crops.

Wheat, 9000 bushels from 500 acres; cultivated with much success generally; weevil destructive in some localities. Oats, 90,000 bushels from 3000 acres; stated to be a sure crop; the black oat said to be the most hardy, and less liable than the white kind to be blown out by high winds. Barley, 2000 bushels from 130 acres; not extensively cultivated, but stated to be a sure crop. Buckwheat, rye, and corn, not much raised. Peas, 1,200 bushels from 50 acres; found to be a profitable crop; worm not destructive this season. Grass seed, 75 bushels, and becoming more generally raised. A large increase in the hay crop over previous years appears; 4,600 tons from 4000 acres. Potatoes, 130,000 bushels from 1000 acres; variety, long blues, rough whites, and cups, the former considered the best. Turnips, 20,000 bushels from 120 acres; variety, Swedes, hybrid, and yellow Aberdeen; "these are successfully cultivated in drills on old ground, when properly prepared with compost, and are always a sure crop on newly turned land." Other roots not much grown in field. Cattle—"Ayrshire, Devons, Durhams; make profitable cross with native or common breeds; Ayrshire preferred." Horses are English imported, crossed with Canadian and common breeds. Sheep—the Leicester and Cheviot; "South Downs make an excellent cross with common coarse wools." Swine—the Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds are preferred. Wool cloth extensively made for domestic use. "Wool sent to Pictou and returned in dressed cloth." Pork, about 250,000lbs. raised. Manure carefully preserved, and composts becoming general. The farm buildings are stated to be large and commodious, and newly erected ones shew due regard to comfort of animals and protection of manure. Mowing and reaping machines, horse rakes, threshing and cleaning mills, are in the district. Upwards of 1000 acres of land cleared during season. Usual rotation, green crop, wheat or other grain, sow down with grass seed.

SAINT JOHN AND GOLDEN GROVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No returns of estimate of crops, or report of Society's doings has been rendered by this Society.

The premium list of the Golden Grove Society is to be commended, as offering premiums for the best assortment of agricultural implements; for the best essay on making manures, and best arranged barns, and for field culture of grain and roots.

SUNBURY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—J. S. Covert, Esq.; *Secretary*—Archibald Harrison, Esq.; *Treasurer*—A. C. Plummer, Esq.

This Society has, with much care and distinctness, made a report of its doings in printed form; a very full premium list for current year is given. The show of 1863 is represented as having been in many respects superior to former ones; and the report says "the cause in part may be attributed to a renewed interest being taken by those comprising the said Society; also from the introduction of superior stock and implements of husbandry."

"The Circulars which were received from the Secretary of the Provincial Board were adopted in part, and successful competitors were requested to fill up the same, as thereby much useful information might be derived;" regrets are expressed that so few had filled these up, but proceeds—"We find in referring to those which have been received, that the turnips to which the first prize was awarded, were at the rate of 950 bushels per acre; early horn carrot, first prize, over 800 bushels per acre; potatoes, 500 bushels per acre; wheat, average yield, 20 bushels per acre, weighing from 64 to 68 lbs. per bushel.

The report states that within the last eleven years, there has been purchased by this Society three horses, seventeen head neat cattle, thirty seven sheep, three pigs, also superior implements of husbandry, and different grains and seeds.

The principal crops of this district are wheat, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, carrots, and mangold wurtzels.

"Wheat, taking census as basis, former average, 18 bushels per acre; by returns present year (1863), 21 bushels per acre; no disease. Corn, former average per census, 30 bushels per acre; by returns present year, 40 bushels per acre. Oats, per census, former average, 41 bushels per acre; by returns present year, 45 to 55 bushels per acre." The sheep of this district are stated to be in general very fine. Cotswold and Liecester are favourite breeds, fleece weighing from 8 to 13 lbs.; the district of this Society is chiefly confined to the Parishes of Sheffield and Maugerville.

This Society is doing well, and exercising a beneficial influence. Being fully alive to the value of pure breeds, no pains have been spared, according to its means, to obtain the best; and its officers are composed of energetic and intelligent men, who have the interests of a sound and prudent, and therefore a paying agriculture, at heart.

QUEEN'S COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—James Clarke, Esq.; *Secretary*—S. L. Peters, Esq.; *Treasurer*—John Brown, Esq.

The report from this Society is not very full; and not having had statistical returns or other report for preceding years, we are unable to form any correct idea of the progress of the Society, or the growth of agricultural interests in the sphere of its operations.

The productions of the County are stated to be—Wheat, 5000 bushels on 350 acres; variety, bald and Fife; oats, 200,000 bushels from 7,500 acres; barley, 150 bushels from 10 acres; rye, 10,000 bushels from 700 acres; buckwheat, 100,000 bushels from 5,150 acres; corn, 3,500 bushels from 140 acres; peas, 600 bushels from 30 acres; grass seed, 500 bushels; hay, 25,000 tons from 24,750 acres; potatoes, 225,000 bushels from 2,500 acres—varieties, *early blue* and *Carter*; turnips, 25,500 bushels from 145 acres; other roots, 5000 bushels from 10 acres. Apples, 4000 bushels; varieties, pipins, russets, baldwins, and northern spy.

Cattle—Devons and Ayrshires, and Durhams by those who have extensive and good pasture. Horses—the Clydesdale and Morgan, and the French Canadian, which is said to be preferred by many. Sheep—Cotswold and Leicester, with slight cross of South Down. Maple sugar, 2,500 lbs. The value of the woollen cloth manufactured in the County is stated to be $20,000. Manures not attended to with sufficient care, much loss by exposure. Farm buildings are improving slowly.

VICTORIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Rev. H. M'Guirk; *Secretary & Treasurer*—J. T. Hodgson, Esq.

The estimate of crops within the district of this Society is as follows:—Wheat, 2000 bushels from 250 acres; rust and weevil discourages extensive growth; oats, 30,000 bushels from 3000 acres; barley considered a safe crop on new lands, 7000 bushels from 500 acres; rye, 800 bushels from 100 acres; buckwheat, 25,000 bushels from 5000 acres; corn not extensively cultivated; peas, 5000 bushels from 500 acres; grass seed, 100 bushels; hay, 8000 tons from 5,500 acres; potatoes, 300,000 bushels from 2000 acres; stated to be successfully cultivated. Turnips and other roots not extensively grown.

Cattle are stated to be mostly French breeds, and improving fast by importations. Horses—Canadian, improved by Clydesdale cross. Sheep improving fast by importations of the Society. Swine—Berkshire cross preferred. Maple sugar, 40,000 lbs.; value, 10 cents per pound. Wool and cloth, 6000 lbs. Farmers careless in saving manure. Farm buildings are said to be improving fast. Horse rakes are manufactured in the County, and mowing machines and improved ploughs introduced. No general rotation of crops followed.

SAINT LEONARD'S AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Secretary—H. A. Couillard, Esq.; *Treasurer*—C. A. Hammond, Esq.

The returns from this Society as to crops raised, are very meagre; and no report is furnished of Society's doings. The estimate states—Wheat, 800 bushels; oats, 14,600 bushels; barley, 920 bushels; rye, 730 bushels; buckwheat, 11,600 bushels; peas, 1,020 bushels; grass seed, 164 bushels; hay, 1,500 tons; potatoes, 12,000 bushels; turnips, 3,700 bushels. Farm buildings are said to be in good condition generally. Little rotation system followed.

YORK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—John H. Reid, Esq.; *Secretary*—James S. Beek, Esq.; *Treasurer*—J. A. Beckwith, Esq.

The report of this Society for 1863 is not at hand, but the active operations of the Society are well known, and its annual exhibitions are displays of agricultural produce and live stock which would do credit to any country. The Society is supported by an efficient and intelligent class of officers.

BOTSFORD AND WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—J. Bent, Esq.; *Secretary & Treasurer*—John Carey, Esq.

The report of this Society does not give the approximate estimate of crops, nor the acres cultivated respectively for each, assigning as a reason—"they know of no method whereby these numbers can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy."

By the report we learn that the Society is giving more satisfaction in its working than at any former period, and gives promise of increasing usefulness.

"Hitherto the Society has been crippled in its operations from want of funds to purchase stock and farming implements. It is confidently expected that at the next annual meeting, there will be a sufficient sum in hand to supply such stock as may be more immediately required for the improvement of the breeds of horned cattle, sheep, and swine."

"Desirous of encouraging the cultivation of turnips and flax, the Society has this year offered liberal premiums on each of these."

"The encouragement held out by this Society for the formation of compost has given a favourable impulse in that direction. In no part of the country is so much attention paid to the saving and accumulation of manure as in that portion immediately affected by the operations of the Society."

The report speaks very favourably of the improvement in farm buildings, and says "the old fashioned and uncomfortable farm buildings are being gradually superseded by those of a superior description." The wheat crop is mentioned as not being a satisfactory one, owing to the rust and weevil; and that attention is more given to the raising of other grains. The potatoe disease is fast disappearing in the locality; early planting found beneficial.

In reference to the rotation of crops the report says—"There seems to be no regular system of rotation of crops in general use. In a country where a large quantity of new land is being annually cleared and broken up, it is not likely that any general system will be followed extensively. The possessor is apt to adopt the plan most likely, in his estimation, to produce immediate profit, without taking into consideration the loss he may ultimately sustain by such proceeding."

DORCHESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Gideon Palmer, Esq.; *Secretary*—John Hickman, Esq.; *Treasurer*—David Chapman, Esq.

The report of this Society gives a very encouraging account of its service in encouraging agriculture. It continues to be well supported by the farmers generally, and desire is expressed for a more zealous interest. The report says—"We regard the appropriation to local societies for the encouragement of agriculture, a good investment of the people's money, and one tending in every way to the improvement and wealth of the country. The fruits of this Society's labours for the past years are most apparent. The material improvement in stock, and especially in horses; the marked difference in horned cattle; the finely formed and heavily fleeced sheep; the absence of the racing pigs, and their place supplied by improved breeds; the greatly increased quantity and improved quality of seeds of every description, and the consequent heavy returns at harvest, all forcibly prove the benefits arising from the encouragement of agricultural interests." The attention of this Society is turned to the obtaining the most approved breeds of all live stock. The report says in reference to this—"though something is done, we have much before us; but possessing as we do a vast and most productive growing country, we hope soon to raise every species of stock to that perfection which will ensure to our husbandmen a proper return for their labours, and enable them duly to profit from the great advantages by nature so liberally bestowed upon us."

The statistical returns shew a considerable increase over previous years in the crops raised, and the Society appears to be in active operation.

SACKVILLE AND WESTMORLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—George Oulton, Esq.; *Secretary*—Joseph B. Bowser, Esq.; *Treasurer*—James Dixon.

The report of this Society pays a just tribute of grateful remembrance to the late Treasurer, Joseph F. Allison, Esq., whose decease is alluded to in the report as follows:—"In reviewing the history of the Society during the year, it is impossible to overlook or to over-estimate the loss it has experienced in the sudden death of the late Treasurer, Joseph F. Allison, Esq., a gentleman well and favourably known to this County, and to many parts of this and the adjoining Provinces. As a member and officer of this Society, he ever evinced a deep interest in its welfare; and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him, exhibited a uniform cheerfulness and promptitude, conducting the business transactions thereof for many years with an ability and integrity unexceptionable. His removal at a period when his large experience and extensive information were so much needed, in carrying into successful operation the arrangements which were under progress, calculated to have a large influence upon the future success of the Society, is especially to be deplored."

The report speaks favourably of the effects of the Society, as affording means of improvement and encouragement to the farmers generally.—"Some of the benefits resulting from the operations of the Society may be clearly traced in the improved character and condition of every species of farm stock." The importations of pure stock by the Society are referred to, as having been the means of doing much towards producing the superior cattle and sheep which they possess, and which importations it is alleged, would probably not have been made by individual enterprize.

The Society has succeeded in securing suitable grounds for holding the annual show, and have erected pens on the same, and also a building which is so far completed as to render it available for the purpose required. The report, in referring to the exhibition, says—"The last October exhibition may be justly regarded as a complete success; the day being auspicious, an unusual number of stock, of the various ages and descriptions for which prizes were offered, were upon the grounds in proper time, and arranged in order." A comparison is made favourable to this exhibition over former years. Horned cattle, sheep, and horses, are said to have been numerous and excellent. The dairy produce and domestic manufactures were "of excellent quality, and attracted general attention and admiration." Samples of dressed flax were much praised.

The report acknowledges the receipt of the Circulars issued by the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, referring to flax culture, local shows, and emigration, with the Forms.

"With reference to flax culture, the Society had partially anticipated the sentiments of the circular, by offering a premium for the best sample at the late exhibition."

"With reference to local shows, the recommendations contained in the circular are approved of by the Board of Directors; and in compliance with the suggestions, a quantity of forms have been obtained with a view to their being brought into general use."

The approximate estimate of crops is as follows:—Wheat, 6000 bushels from 360 acres; oats, 70,000 bushels from 2,200 acres; barley, 10,000 bushels from 500 acres, said to be raised principally on low lands, and not subject to any disease; rye, 250 bushels from 15 acres; variety—winter rye, grown on new lands; buckwheat, 13,500 bushels from 1,250 acres, grown on new lands as first crop, also on sward; grass seed, 250 bushels from 60 acres; hay, 17,000 tons from 13,000 acres; potatoes, 115,000 bushels from 800 acres; turnips, 25,000 bushels from 80 acres; remedy for fly, thick sowing. Other roots, 5000 bushels.

Cattle—favorite breeds, short horned, Durham, and Ayrshire. Horses—English hunter, and Clydesdale. Sheep—Leicester. Swine—Berkshire and Suffolk. Wool and cloth, 25,000 lbs. Manure stated to be 400,000 loads, whether composted or not, is not stated.

Improvement in farm buildings slow, much needed. Improved agricultual implements coming into general use.

SHEDIAC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—William Stevens, Esquire.
Secretary & Treasurer—R. W. Abercromby, Esquire.

From the report of this Society, we are led to believe that its influence for good in its locality has been considerable, and the officers are evidently desirous by their exertions to stimulate the farmers to greater attention in the proper pursuit of their calling. One important good which is traced to the influence of the Society, and noticed in its report, is "the attention and importance given to the different kinds of fertilizers, their effects, and the results of their application on different crops and soils." Again, the report says, "a very great and decided improvement, and one of the most encouraging to our Society, was the number of compost heaps entered for premiums, and these were accompanied by a statement of the quantity and component parts of each, together with the cost of labour and materials."

One of these statements is here given as follows:—

Statement of Compost.

Containing	75	cart loads of salt mud.
	33	" shell lime.
	42	" earth from barn yard.
	150	" 1,890 cubic feet.

Cost of making heap.

Man, horse and cart, 12 days, at $1.50, ...	$18 00
Shell lime at 30 cents per load, ...	9 90
Man, 6 days making kiln, 80 cents, ...	4 80
Man, 6 days making compost heap, at 80 cents, ...	4 80
THOMAS IRVING.	$37 50

Another statement of clearing of land may not be uninteresting, as shewing the productive nature of that land which is so common in many localities, but too often neglected because of its cost, but when reclaimed is most profitable.

The writer says—"In April we cut down a large piece of bushes, the land being low and very wet, in fact a regular swamp; the growth of wood was spruce, hacmatac, cedar, and fir bushes, a part of them large enough to make poles, with a few very large hacmatac and black ash trees. In the summer, as soon as it could be done, we had ditches cut in such a manner as to drain it thoroughly; the summer following, and the next being that of 1859, we had it all piled and burned off; the water being drained off, the land settled down, and left the stumps partly on the surface; and in the summer of 1860 we stumped about five or six acres, and had it burned off and ploughed that fall; the nature of the land being as follows:—About three inches of black soil, and below red and blue clay, and some spots of sand.

By having it ploughed in the fall seven inches deep, it was dry early the next spring, so that I got my oats in early in May, 1861, they grew very rapidly, and from three to five feet in length of straw. When threshed, I found they yielded over a bushel per stook of twelve ordinary sized sheaves; in all, from the seed of 25 bushels, I had 240 bushels of heavy good oats, averaging 40 lbs. per bushel."

It is gratifying to find that there is much more care and attention manifested by the officers of the local Agricultural Societies in preparing reports of their doings, and in making suggestions for improvement. It is through the agency of these Societies that we look for a stimulus to be given to agricultural pursuits and an intelligent practice, and we trust that there may hereafter be no exceptions or indifference on the part of any of the Societies in annually preparing the desired reports, accompanied with individual experiments in reclaiming or cultivating of land, growing of crops, stock raising, and such like subjects; and it is also much to be desired that the respective Societies will make use of the forms recommended to their attention, as means of facilitating their endeavours.

That the Board of Agriculture has had a most beneficial influence over the Societies in stirring them up to better practice, cannot be denied; and that much carelessness and evils in their conduct are being remedied, is also apparent. By continual watchfulness on the part of the Board, and the exercise of a prudent surveillance over the affairs of the local organizations, together with the suggestions and recommendations from time to time urged upon their notice, our agricultural practice may be expected in time to advance to its rightful position.

We would again request the attention of our farmers to the remarks made in the Second Annual Report of the Board, to the necessity of top dressing of grass lands,—to the saving and preserving of manures,—and to the more extended practice of root raising; and would urgently direct the attention of the local Societies to encouraging field culture, and composting of manures, by offering premiums in such a way as may best secure practice in these important departments.

On reviewing the reports of Societies, it is observable that there is a growing desire to obtain the best breeds of sheep that can be had, and wool-growing is attracting greater attention than ever; this is not alone attributable to the better price obtained now than heretofore for wool, but from the intelligent conviction that the best breeds of any animal are the most paying. Our Province generally is well adapted for sheep husbandry, the average foddering season is probably not more than 160 days. For wool-growing our elevated lands and comparatively barren hills are admirably adapted for the pasturing of sheep, if wool-growing is the main object, as it is found by experience that luxurious pasturage tends rather to produce size and fatness than fineness and quantity of wool.

As to the quantity of fodder required to winter sheep, various estimates are made. From the best sources of information it would appear that in our Province 500 lbs. of hay is necessary for each sheep; many, it is true, feed much less, but it is, to say the least, doubtful economy. To such persons as have abundance of meadow hay, and are remote from a market, sheep husbandry may be made most profitable.

No small advantage to be gained in the keeping of sheep arises from the means afforded of fertilizing the land, not only by the process of pasturing, and thus enriching the land, but in the acknowledged value of the manure. A writer on this subject says—"every day a little clean straw is laid down, which, being mixed with the excrements of the sheep, is compressed by them into a solid mass forming the floor, which is perfectly dry and sweet. The consolidated manure thus formed is not the least of the profits derived from the sheep. No other farm yard manure is equal to it; and for turnip crops, and especially for rape seed, it is the best fertilizer, as not being exposed to the open air, and being well compressed, it retains its ammoniacal properties."

It appears that the breeds of sheep which have been tried chiefly in our Province, are the Leicester and Cotswold. The South Down are to be found in some localities, but the Cotswold and Leicester appear to be the most favourite breeds. For home manufacture the long and not too fine wool is the most preferred, and the fleeces of our improved breeds in some Counties are represented as averaging from 8 to 10 lbs. A writer on sheep husbandry thus says:—"All writers agree that the wool-bearing qualities are much more largely taken from the male than the female parent. So that by using native sheep or coarser wooled ewes to breed from, we are sure to get, first—larger sheep and so heavier fleeces; second—better nurses and more lambs, and earlier maturity, at the expense, it is true, of getting greater consumers and slightly coarser fleeces. I think it would be the testimony of all who have kept sheep successfully in this County, (Washington, Maine,) that more money can be made from a flock of half bloods than from one of pure breeds."

The same writer says—"I think it is indispensable to the successful management of a flock, to separate the lambs from the ewes in August, and to exclude the bucks until December, when the flock is brought up to the barn for fodder. By suffering the lambs to suckle their mothers through the whole season, it is found that they gain nothing above what they would get if weaned and made to depend upon pasturage at a time when it is abundant, and will form in fat and flesh all that the stomach can assimilate. No one can have witnessed the reluctance and evident pain with which the parent ewe submits to be attacked by sometimes two lambs apparently as big as the dam, one upon each side, without feeling that her physical powers are somewhat overtaxed. On all good farms the flock master carefully separates the lambs from their dams as early as August. Nor is this enough; for if the bucks are allowed to run with them, as soon as the flow of milk stops,

they will commence a new gestation; whereas, if, during the four months when on the whole the feed is the richest, the ewes are exempted from the exhaustive duties of maternity, they can accumulate fat, and gain length, compactness and softness of fleece, by which they can live through the winter on comparatively little fodder, and better withstand the cold. The too common practice is to leave both lambs and rams with the ewes, whereby they come to the barn early and poor, and craving large supplies of fodder, and then the yeaning begins on some cold night in January, when the mercury stands 20° below zero, and the farmer is lucky if half his lambs do not die. The feeder sees his hay waste faster than he calculated, and his sheep exhibiting in the tattered locks about their necks, and in the jutting out through their wool of the hip bones, that they have been overtaxed, and is obliged to resort to provender to winter them out. Let the farmer adopt the other method, and in the first place he need not begin foddering so early nor continue it so late, and in midwinter, when the ground is bare, he need not trouble himself if his sheep do not come up every night to the pen. He may also dispense with provender, and his lambs coming in the pastures in May, will be better and stronger, and his losses not one fourth of what they would be in January and February. There will be scarce a perceptible difference in October in the size of the lambs that come in May and those that came in February."

Writers on sheep husbandry lay it down, that the later sheep lamb the more they twin.

The successful breeder of sheep will see that the sheep, late in the fall when the storms come on, have a proper shelter to resort to, and well knows that without liberal feeding neither lambs nor wool will be produced. The health of the sheep is also promoted by a variety of food; roots and grain, peas and beans, are greedily devoured by them.

From the reports of the Societies, we judge that the average clip of wool is 4lbs. to the fleece; in some localities it is much larger, from 8 to 10lbs. being common; and farmers will see it to be their interest to obtain the best breeds, and when obtained to feed them aright, and in all respects give the requisite attention to this profitable and important branch of practical husbandry.

The following Essay, although written for the benefit of the farmers of Maine, is equally applicable to New Brunswick, and will be read with interest by those who are endeavouring to improve their land by means of draining, and we hope the perusal of it may prompt practical attention to the art.

PRIZE ESSAY

ON UNDERDRAINING AND DEEP TILLAGE.

BY GEORGE L. GOODALE, SACO.

Among the influences which have conspired to render the agriculture of England superior to that of other countries, drainage occupies a prominent position. By the simple process of underdraining, much of her heavy and wet soil has been rendered lighter and warmer, more easily tilled, and far more productive. The change has been so marked, that the acute M. Lavergne has, not inaptly, said of it:—"It is as if the Island were once more rising out of the sea." At the instance of the Royal Agricultural Society, the English Government has encouraged draining by loaning capital to small farmers, feeling assured that the money would be profitably expended. Such opinions, then, do the highest agricultural authorities in the world entertain on the subject of underdraining. As a result of this outlay, in connection with the improvements, farms once hardly able to yield enough to pay a small rent, are now paying higher rents and rendering rich and ample returns to the occupant. Thus has the whole appearance of the country been changed to one of great prosperity. In fact, this great luxuriance and evenness of crops, on soil naturally poor, strikes forcibly the observant visitor from France or America; and the reports carried back by such travellers have done much to stimulate progress in this direction in our own country.

It is proposed in the following Essay to examine this subject of underdraining, inquiring—

First. What lands would be improved by draining?

Second. What lands may be profitably underdrained?

Third. The benefits to be expected from underdraining and deep tillage?

Fourth. The best methods of draining?

It is deemed hardly necessary to say that all swamps and bogs would be benefitted by the removal of the surplus water which they contain. The fact is self-evident, and we need not enter upon any argument to prove it. There are undoubtedly large tracts of land in our State which are exceedingly rich in vegetable matter, and cannot be developed without draining. But as these may, in most cases, be effectually and cheaply drained by open ditches, it is not proposed to dwell upon this part of the subject, but to pass to another portion less understood by farmers generally.

The writer is not of those who aver that drainage would benefit all land which is capable of being plowed to advantage. When a soil is underlaid by a porous subsoil, nature has already accomplished the work of draining better than it can be done by artificial means. It is a waste of money to underdrain such land, just as it would be to burn lamp oil to see to plow by. But all lands of ordinary fertility, naturally, which have a subsoil retentive of water, will most certainly be benefitted by draining. The subsoil may be clay, hard-pan or anything else; it makes little difference what it is, so long as it serves to keep the superfluous water from easily passing off. The results of such obstruction are readily recognized. The land becomes either boggy, permitting the growth of only such plants as peat moss, and the more succulent aquatics; or it is rendered wet and fit only for the sour and rough grasses (Carices); or it causes an accumulation of water at a certain depth beneath the surface, which is injurious to vegetation and fatal to profitable culture. The last effect is the most disastrous, for while the farmer might never think of raising anything but a crop of cranberries upon land so wet as to allow peat moss to grow, he often sees no reason for not cultivating soil dry at the surface, but which conceals a retentive subsoil and yields but a miserable return. His failure to raise fair crops upon such land having stagnant water below the surface, he may often attribute to a lack of manure. But fertilizers on such land are little better than thrown away. A very simple test, and one easily applied, to decide whether lands need draining or not, is one given in an article on this subject in the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for 1856. *Let a hole be dug in the soil to the depth of three feet, and if water remains in it at any time for three days continuously, it needs draining.* Sloping grounds form no exception to this rule. Those which at first sight would seem to be drained sufficiently by their natural descent, are often so saturated as to need draining quite as much as that which is more level. Lands saturated in consequence of springs which constantly yield water, also need draining.

It does not follow that all lands, which would be improved by draining, would yield a profit in consequence of its being done. This matter of profit in draining depends upon various considerations. First, the character of the soil itself. There is some land which will not pay for fencing nor for clearing. The elements requisite to fertility may be wanting or so deficient as to render the ground unproductive. Of course such land would not pay to drain.

Again, the location of the land might be such, that although the improvement would quadruple its productiveness, it might still be an unprofitable operation. This would be the case if inaccessible—or if in a district where as good land as this would be, after being thus improved, could be bought for less than the cost of draining. What we want to know is, whether the improvement will pay a good profit; or, how much would the land be worth after draining? Would it be greater than the united value of the land before draining and the cost of the work itself? Plainly, if land, the market

value of which is now only 10 or 20 dollars per acre, could be improved by draining, at a cost of 30 dollars per acre, so that its value would be increased to $100 per acre, no one would fail to recognize the gain. And this is mainly dependent upon the character of the land and its situation, so that land which it would pay to drain in some situations, would not be profitable to drain in others. Let the same rule be observed in this as in clearing land, rocky land, for instance. Can I make enough more from this farm after I clear it of rocks and stumps, to pay for the work of clearing? The farmer knows the gain of a cleared field over one which is filled with stumps and stones; he knows the value of the land now, and he can decide about the work of clearing. After we have shown the benefits to be gained from draining and its cost, the farmer can apply the same rule to an analogous case.

Having noticed briefly the character of the soils which will be benefitted by drainage, and indicated such as may be operated on with profit, we now come to the advantages to be derived from the operation.

The first and most important benefit is that it warms the soil; and this it does in several ways. It permits the stagnant water in the soil to pass through it, and allows the warm rains of summer to go down, carrying warmth in their course. This warmth upon undrained soil is unavailable, because it escapes into the air instead of being retained in the soil. Water is so poor a conductor of heat that it is nearly impossible to make heat pass downwards in it. This can be easily proved by the simple experiment of boiling, or trying to boil, a kettle of water by heat applied at the top. A few inches might receive some warmth, but the effect of the heat would not be felt much lower, or to any great degree. The same principle operates to prevent the subsoil in saturated ground from receiving and holding the heat falling on the surface. The heat will not pass downward in the water filling the soil, but the warmer portions of water remain on the top and give off their heat to the air. This is of course the same, whether the heat at the surface comes from warm rains in summer, or from the sun. The subsoil in land containing superfluous water will not be warmed by heat at the surface of the ground; but when the surplus water is withdrawn by means of a drain, the water at the surface, falling by its own weight, takes the place occupied by the lower stratum before, and, although it may be but a moment in passing through the soil, it gives up its heat to it. Now the heat in the warm rains in summer can by this means be readily saved to the soil on which they fall, and the heat given by the sun's rays may be retained as a gain instead of being wholly lost. That such heat at the surface may be an injury, very few would be willing to admit, at first sight, unless we confined such injury to drought and baking of land. But we desire to make this statement' which we shall find to be correct, that heat given to the surface of undrained land, in fact produces cold. This seeming paradox is accounted for by the fact that evaporation produces, as a primary result, cold; and evaporation is hastened by heat. Thus in the case of a vessel of water on

a stove, just as much heat is taken from the vessel as is required to change the water to vapour. It is also seen in the method employed in the warm months, to cool water. A wet towel is wrapped around the pitcher, and by the evaporation of the moisture in the cloth, sufficient heat is taken from the pitcher to cool the water several degrees. This principle that evaporation is a cooling process, has been used by Providence to minister to our comfort in the summer time. By the evaporation of the moisture of perspiration on our foreheads, a refreshing coolness is given, which otherwise could not have been obtained, except by a reduction of the temperature around us. A more convincing proof of the truth can be obtained by personal experiment. Let one stand with damp clothes in a draft of air, and the chilliness immediately consequent upon the exposure is proof positive. Now the same holds true of the water at the surface of undrained land. By the evaporation of the moisture which cannot be disposed of in any other way, the ground is cooled by just as many degrees as are required to change water from its liquid to its aeriform state. Of course, but rude guesses can be made in relation to the actual amount lost by this means, but the best authorities declare that the diminution amounts to at least 9° or 10° Fahrenheit. And this number of degrees of heat could be saved to the land by the avoidance of evaporation. Draining does this by taking away the superfluous water and allowing only a due quantity of moisture to remain in the soil. Thus, as we have seen, the soil, by draining, gains warmth both in a positive and negative manner, *positively*, by bringing surface heat where it can be retained and used; negatively, by preventing loss of heat by diminishing the evaporation.

Next, I mention the advantage gained by the farmer in being enabled to work the soil earlier in the spring, and much sooner after heavy rains, at any season, than otherwise could be the case. As we have just seen, draining keeps on hand the requisite amount of water in the soil, and no more than the right amount. So that when the melting of the snow in spring has left a superabundance of water on the surface, the underdrains carry it off readily. And whenever in spring, summer, or autumn, after a long storm, the drenched soil is rendered heavy by the great amount of water contained in it, it is relieved of this surplus moisture by the drains; while without them the ground would be cooling from evaporation of the surface water, and much warmth would be wasted; with them the ground is left moist but not soaked—it is soon ready to work. This, on clays and clayey loams, is of great account, as, from their adhesive nature, they require to be worked at just the right time in spring, because they otherwise become clodded and baked. But, by draining, they are freed of the surplus moisture early and easily, and hence much time is gained for work, which without, would be either ill done or neglected. No doubt exists on this point, for experience has abundantly proved that at least two weeks, (and some good farmers say three or four weeks) are thus gained by draining for spring work on such soils as require drainage. This is certainly no slight

consideration in a latitude where every day of the growing season is of great value to the plants. The spring work of manuring can be done at an earlier period than without draining; and early plowing, instead of rendering the soil harder than before, can be done more advantageously at an early period —in short, all spring work can be more easily performed, and in a better manner. Thus, by these two benefits conferred by underdraining, we get the equivalent of a longer season and a warmer latitude. Now a certain degree of heat is requisite to the full development of any plant—without such temperature, vegetation becomes sluggish and inactive. Farmers, everywhere, acknowledge this truth, and often, when asked, account for a poor or scanty crop by declaring that the land on which it was raised was "cold." Just here is the difference between the vegetation of the tropics and that of the extreme northern parallels of our temperate zone. In the one, the plants attain a majesty of stature which inspires awe in the beholder as he sees the ferns, canes and palms of the tropics, while in the other a stunted, dwarfed growth affords but a scanty vegetation confined to the cone-bearing shrubs and trees, and the flowerless plants, mosses and lichens. Of course there are all grades and degrees of difference between these two extremes—tropic and frigid—all dependent on latitude, or on elevation. Since then vegetation varies according to warmth, it follows that if our soils can be made warmer we virtually have a longer season, longer by some weeks each year. Can the farmers of our State, who watch anxiously every autumn the approach of frost, fearing that it may come before the corn, now in the milk, will be hardened and glazed—can these farmers afford to lose the opportunity afforded by underdraining to hasten vegetation and make sure of good crops?

Another advantage to be gained from draining is the deepening of the soil, by developing the latent capabilities of the subsoil. It does this by allowing the access of air to produce decomposition, and thus change the nature of the dead subsoil to the quality or nearly the quality of the upper soil. All disintegration and pulverization of rocks is caused by the combined action of air and water. By these two fluids, the rocks of former geologic periods have been changed to fragments and dust. And this, together with the deposits of leaves and other decaying organic substances, forms our soil. The comminuting process is still going on wherever air and water can have access, thus forming finer and consequently richer soil. Without air this action ceases, and soils to which air and water can obtain no access remain unchanged. Air alone cannot perform the work; and water unaided is inadequate to the task. Therefore soil, which is saturated with water, and consequently contains no air, must remain in the same undivided state; while in soil well underdrained the water does not fill all the little crevices between the particles of earth, but air is allowed to come in and act. Then the work commences. The larger particles become finer, and the smaller ones finer still. Thus the soil is deepened by the work; more soil is rendered fit for use. But this change is not rapid; on the

contrary, it is very gradual in its operation, and the benefit arising from it is a constantly increasing one. Seeds germinate more readily and grow more luxuriantly than in soil where the particles are crude and coarse. And, since draining aids in deepening the soil, roots will descend farther and take better hold on the ground and grow more vigorously and luxuriantly. A portion of the farmer's crop consists of plants whose roots are ultimately used for food for other plants, as clover. These, in order to grow and develope fully, need depth of soil. It is hardly credible how deeply roots will go in quest of food in some soils. Mangold wurzel and white turnips have grown three and one half feet long, and parsnips have been grown in some instances to the surprising depth of thirteen feet. The roots of lucerne have been traced to even a greater depth. Not only do roots need depth of soil, but they require more than this, they need a porous soil. All roots require air. This they cannot have when water excludes it from the soil as we have just seen; but free access of air is permitted by draining. Thus they get air which they need as much as they need water, since plants are not like fishes, fitted to exist under water. In fact, the acquatic flowering plants are confined to a few genera like pond weed and its kindred. They are so few as to be almost exceptional, and are worthless for agricultural purposes, so that, with little liberty of language, plants may be said to breathe as we do. Hence, as this is a part of their life, one of the conditions necessary to their healthy growth, if not their existence, those which have a free access of air are the most thrifty and the strongest.

By access of air, the decomposition of the animal and vegetable matter in the soil is hastened. This, of course, assists vegetation, as it furnishes nutriment for the plant on the very spot where it is needed. Thus the fertility of the soil is greatly increased. With stagnant water in the soil, however, none of these benefits can be obtained—the soil will remain shallow and coarse, and the roots will not sink deeply into it, as they need extensive feeding ground; and more than this, the manure on the surface will be of comparatively little advantage to the soil below—since, if it did sink into it, it would not be decomposed.

Water is a solvent for the impurities of the air. Ammonia, the active principle in nearly all manures, a prominent constituent of all fertilizers, exists in appreciable quantity in the air. This is especially true of the atmosphere after a drought. Water will dissolve seven hundred times its bulk of this gas, and even at common temperature and under usual pressure, will take up a large amount.

Rain water containing ammonia falls to the ground, and passing through the soil to the drain, is relieved of its impurity, which, as a fertilizer, remains in the soil. The soil has acted like an absorbant filter, allowing only the pure water to pass off. Any one who has tasted the water falling from the mouth of a deep underdrain, must have noticed the purity of the water and its agreeable softness. This is wholly due to the absorption of these impurities which are valuable manure. Thus the vapours from bogs and swamps

and undrained soil in general, are all retained and used by land which has been properly drained.

I notice as another benefit that crops grown on drained soil are of improved quality. The roots are larger, fuller, stronger—so that the weight and value of the crop is much increased. This has just been incidentally alluded to under a preceding head, where we spoke of the increased depth of the soil. Draining prevents the freezing out of roots in the winter. That which we call the "heaving" of ground by frost, is merely the pressure of the surface, by its expansion, upon the substratum which will not yield. The ground was loosened by plowing only to the depth of eight or ten inches, and *this* chiefly is affected by the frost. The crystals of ice, each carrying up a little of the soil, lift up the roots with them to become exposed to the action of the weather, and in a short time the plant suffers seriously. By underdraining, much of this injury is avoided. Less water being contained in it, there is less heaving of the drained soil, and, as a necessary result, there is less of winter killing. The united testimony of those who have thoroughly underdrained their land seems to be, that little or no freezing out takes place upon it. Hence, by a more extensive use of draining in our State, we might have a more extensive cultivation of winter grain.

We do not propose to dwell on the more obvious advantages arising from underdraining. A few of them only will be alluded to.

By it, we avoid open ditches, which are a waste of land on any farm. The farmer cannot plow close to such drains, much land is unused besides that occupied by the drains themselves. They are very inconvenient, no matter how skilfully contrived and arranged so as to interfere as little as possible with teaming. They are always in the way, they take too much room. Open drains also waste soil by carrying off the more valuable and finer portions by washing. Thus they involve an expense of money, time, and land, which are not balanced by the good done. All the good that open drains do, underdraining accomplishes more easily and far better. Open drains also must be frequently repaired, and the obstructions to which they are liable, removed. Underdraining when once carefully and securely done, needs no expensive repairs. Draining also obviates the necessity of plowing lands into beds. This custom of raising land in ridges by plowing, has grown out of the necessity of avoiding an excess of water, but it fails in great measure to accomplish the object aimed at, while draining does it thoroughly and effectually, and the land may safely be left even and convenient to work. Teams also can pass easily over well drained land under circumstances which would prevent the use of the same teams on soil saturated with water. More than this, the loaded teams can pass without any injury to the land itself, while on undrained land the soil would have been pressed down and rendered more solid than before. Passing over the well-known facts, that drained land is always lighter and easier to work at any season, and the superiority of such land for pasturage, owing to the better quality of the forage and the fact that the feet of cattle do not trample it hard as they do wet land, that

all operations needful to be done upon the land may be more easily done, that a given amount of manure will do more service upon drained land than upon undrained; omitting to enlarge these and other benefits, I come now to speak of *underdraining as a valuable security against drought.*

This is one of the most serious evils against which the New England farmer has to contend, and every assistance which he can gain should be welcomed and improved. Our seasons are very variable, one year being what we call a "dry summer," the next may be a "wet" season, and the succeeding one may be a "drought." Weeks, and sometimes months, may pass with little rain, and during all this time the crops are growing but slowly, if, indeed, vegetation is not entirely checked. It is certainly of the highest interest to the farmer to guard in every possible way against the effects of drought.

At first sight, it might appear as absurd to drain land in order to guard against drought, as it would be to irrigate land in order to make it drier; but such is the effect, as experience has fully demonstrated. *The fact being established* by the concurrent testimony of all who have underdrained land, it matters comparatively little whether we know the why and wherefore of its operation or not. But a little reflection will enable us to learn much relating to the way in which it is effected. In undrained soils, vegetation is feeble, particularly in its early stages, the very time when a strong and healthy start should be gained. The roots can go no farther than to the stagnant water in the soil, whether it be three inches or ten inches. When they reach it, they cannot extend into it, for the soil containing water of drainage admits of no access of air. In such ground the plant is unable to obtain that aliment which it needs, and therefore extends its roots in a lateral direction, branching out in search of a more congenial soil, and this it can do but feebly and ineffectually. The plant sickens and cannot grow vigorously without deeper roots. If a drought follows such a state of things, they are unable to penetrate more deeply and thus obtain a supply of moisture, as they readily would do in well drained soils, and the whole plant is dwarfed in its growth; perhaps its growth ceases entirely. If, at the early spring, the roots had been allowed by a fit soil to strike deeply downward, then at the time of drought, it would have had no difficulty in obtaining the moisture which is always present at a greater depth. Thus underdraining prevents the serious effects of drought, by strengthening the plant for the emergency.

The deepening of the soil itself, caused by drainage, is another way in which this is produced. The increased porosity of the soil which has been alluded to assists in this respect, because finely divided particles of soil retain the moisture which a coarser one would not. Water is held by attraction between minute particles of soil, when it would speedily escape from a less fine material. Since underdraining comminutes the subsoil and the surface soil by the admission of air as we have seen, such land will be more retentive of its moisture than that which is not underdrained. Draining also assists,

very materially, in times of drought, by rendering the soil more capable of attracting and absorbing moisture from the dews of night. Upon well drained land dew is absorbed and retained, when upon undrained soil it would not be. By these means the farmer can guard against drought so that it is only fair to say that, to some extent, he conquers it. One of our farmers, Mr. Nourse, of Orrington, who has underdrained a large portion of his farm, stated (as quoted by Mr. French in his "Farm Drainage," p. 285,) "during the drought of 1864, there was at all times sufficient dampness apparent on scraping the surface of the ground with the foot in passing, and a crop of beans was planted and gathered therefrom, without as much rain as will usually fall in a shower of fifteen minutes' duration, while vegetation on the next field was parching for lack of moisture." Thus by underdraining can we not only gain several weeks in our working season, but we also, besides the other advantages mentioned before, prevent, in a great measure, this fearful calamity.

We come now to treat of the construction of drains—the materials used, their depth, direction, and distance asunder. Having, perhaps, already extended this paper to an objectionable length, our remarks will be brief and concise, yet as comprehensive as possible.

Underdrains are constructed in various ways, in all of which excavation is the principal cost. The great object in economical drainage, is to lessen the expense, and at the same time obtain a good and safe conduit; but this should never be done at the sacrifice of proper depth. What is proper depth is a question which has been long and earnestly contested. Volumes have been written by the advocates of deep and shallow drains, until the subject has been exhausted. In brief, it may be said that the result of much investigation and experience is, that four feet is the proper depth in most cases. Three and a half, or even three feet, may be admissible in stiff clays, but the drains have to be proportionably nearer together, while in soils of a loose texture they may be made deeper and farther asunder. In stiff clays they should be not more than two or three rods apart, and if nearer, all the better. In soils of more open texture, three or four rods serve a good purpose. In every case it must be borne in mind that we make a permanent investment, when we make a drain of the right character. It is not merely work for one year, or one crop, that we enter upon when we excavate the soil and place in it a good drain. On the other hand, it is for a constantly increasing advantage to our land, and must not be considered a temporary affair. But shallow drains, and half made drains, *are* temporary; and it is only deep draining, skilfully executed, that lasts, and satisfactorily performs its work. Let this be considered by every farmer, before he lays out his plans for his drains: let him be far-sighted enough to lay his drains of sufficient depth, and to do the work *well*. If the undertaking be an extensive one, he will do well to have the services of a draining engineer to take the levels, to lay the plans, and get the work well started. The economy of so doing can not be doubted. The writer has known of some ludicrous mistakes from lack of

knowing the true levels and having a good plan beforehand. In one where the drains were commenced, and some progress was made before the levels were taken, it was afterwards found that the descent was in a direction opposite to what the owner supposed, judging by his eye. Drains can be laid where the descent is not more than four inches in a hundred feet, or even less; but of course such require great care to secure accurate grading.

Large portions of our State are seriously encumbered with stones on or near the surface. In fact, such fields must be thoroughly cleared from them before they can be easily cultivated. When this is the case, stones may be employed to advantage, although they require a much wider trench than tiles, of which we shall soon speak. Stones should be so laid as to form as perfect a conduit as may be.

Fig. 1.

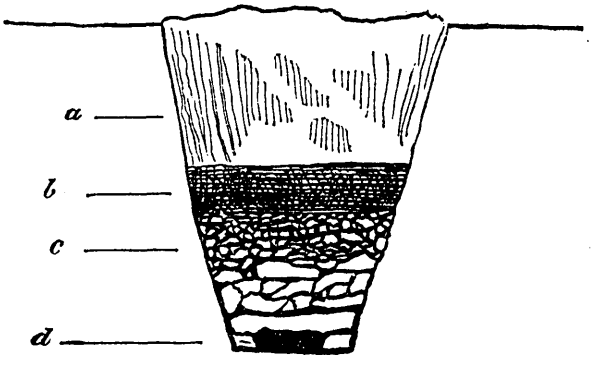


Fig. 2.

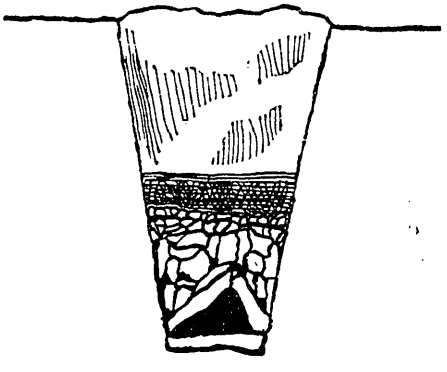
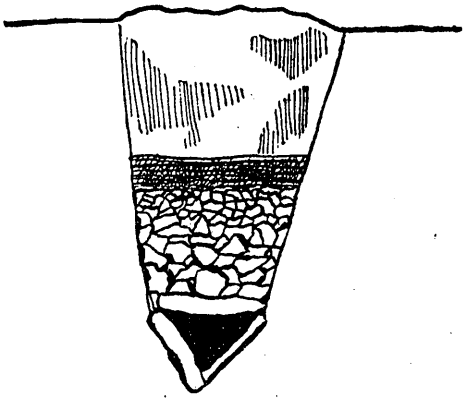


Fig. 3.



EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES 1, 2, AND 3.

a—Surface and subsoil. *b*—Solid soil or shavings. *c*—Covering stones. *d*—Conduits.

The stone conduit should be covered in with small stones to the depth of a foot or more. The top layer of small stones should be at least twenty inches or two feet below the surface of the soil. The earth first thrown in upon the small stones should be very firmly trodden down before the drains are filled, to prevent any washing in of soil so as to obstruct the conduit. Sometimes the same result is effected by shavings, but the pressure by the trodden soil above will save the trouble and expense of the substitute. Stone drains cost more for excavation than tile drains, because they require to be wider; but otherwise, when well laid, may be considered good and economical. They will last indefinitely, and, if carefully laid, will not easily become obstructed.

The best mode of draining is by tile. These are merely different forms of conduits made of brick clay burnt hard. They are now made in this State, and with increased demand, manufacturers will multiply in number and the price diminish. Two inch tile now cost in Portland about $14 or $15 per 1000. They can be afforded, when there is a sufficient demand, for $10. This is a size suitable for minor drains, while main drains should be of a size commensurate with the amount of water to be conveyed in them.

The "pipe" or round tile is the best, the horse shoe the worst, as it is more liable to break and to become obstructed. Sole tile is now in common use, and is a good style. Pipe tile, with collars to fit on the joints, is the perfection of tiles, but collars have not yet been made to any extent here, and the round or sole tile, *if well laid*, will rarely get out of order.

Fig. 1.

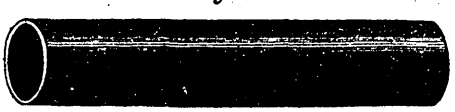


Fig. 2.

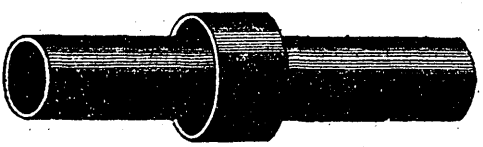


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

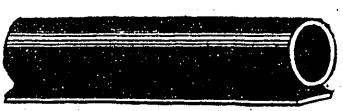


Fig. 1. Cylinder or pipe tile. 2. Sections of pipe with collar. 3. Horse shoe tile. 4. Sole tile.

Particular care should be taken in laying them that all are on a level, or rather, that they have the proper slope, and one no more than another; and that the joints are covered with shavings or some material to keep out dirt. Birch bark is better than anything else for the purpose.

Planks, boards, or even brush, (bushes), may be used where neither stones nor tile can be procured; if brush be employed, it should be covered with boards or slabs, and the earth next it be trodden firmly before filling in.

The direction of drains, whether in the line of steepest descent or laterally, has been much argued, but no doubt now exists that the former is the best and *the only proper* method. It is now universally adopted by all scientific and well informed practical drainers, both in England and America.

The importance of deep culture is not sufficiently appreciated. In this way alone can land be properly prepared for horticultural operations. The soil of the flower garden, the fruit garden, and the kitchen garden, requires thorough trenching or digging over with the spade to the depth of two or three, or better still, four feet deep. Many gardens, it is true, succeed tolerably well with less, but they yield little satisfaction compared with what would be derived from a deep and thorough pulverization of the soil. The grape vine, whose roots wander far and wide in search of food, and the strawberry, whose roots appear to a superficial observer to extend but a little way, form no exception; in fact, the best horticulturists insist upon depth of soil for these, quite as much, if not more, than for any other plants.

But spade culture in a country where land is so cheap and labour so dear as in Maine, is out of the question, except on a limited scale, and for special purposes. The farmer who has generally insufficient capital, and broad acres to go over, must enter upon the consideration of deep culture from another standpoint; its benefits being seen, he desires to know how he can avail himself of them. Attention has been drawn to the subject to some extent, and it is undoubtedly true that plowing in general is now considerably deeper than formerly, but in most instances it has been found that if much of the inert subsoil was at once brought to the surface, the crops suffer, rather than gain, unless a corresponding amount of manure is added to the soil, and this is usually beyond the ability of farmers to supply. In such cases, *subsoil plowing* is of the greatest value. This operation, by loosening the substratum without bringing it to the surface, and without burying the more fertile soil, allows the roots to penetrate deeply in search of food and moisture. They thus grow with astonishing rapidity, and are more successful in resisting the attacks of drought. Subsoiling is all the more necessary in lands which have often been subjected to the action of the ordinary plow, because every time the latter passes through the soil, it renders more firm and impenetrable all that portion beneath it. The subsoil plow ought to be a common implement instead of being, as now, so rare, that not one in ten, if one in a hundred, of the farmers of Maine ever saw one. But, in all soils retentive of water, *underdraining should precede subsoiling*, as, otherwise, the water soon settles down the whole into as compact a mass as before, and the benefits which might otherwise be derived from it are wholly lost. Thus we see that on all such soils underdraining *lies at the foundation of, and constitutes the first step towards an improved husbandry.*

The following extract is taken from a series of Lectures lately delivered in the old country, before various farmers' clubs and agricultural meetings, and are equally applicable in their rationale to the farmers in this Province, and help to illustrate the necessity of good and warm shelter for the keeping of stock, and generous feeding, in order to their proper formation and development.

THE QUALITIES OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD, AND THE BEST METHODS OF FATTENING STOCK.

It will be necessary, in speaking of the best methods of fattening stock, to take into consideration all the causes whereby gentlemen who keep stock may sustain loss, or whence may arise a deficiency in the year's accounts; though I shall not be able to enter at all into the question of the markets, or of the buying and selling of animals. It will be my aim to bring under your notice the principles on which the fattening of animals depends; and I shall endeavour to point out the cases in which loss may arise, whether from the use of improper food, or from the want of good ventilation.

I must speak first of the constitution of vegetables, and of vegetable growth in general. Gentlemen, you all know that the vegetables which you grow are not like those with which nature clothes the fields. If you leave the bare surface of the land to the action of the atmosphere, and to those causes which are constantly operating, you find nature covering the fields with plants of her own choosing; and what you have to do, is to grow plants selected from the whole mass of those which she has presented to you. You single out certain plants for the purpose of obtaining the largest quantity of those substances which are useful for animal life. In doing this you reject the ordinary offers of nature, and make use of her powers with the assistance of art. Of course, you know very well that it is necessary that there should be a total change in the land, when you thus proceed to cultivate plants differing from those which are produced by it in its natural state; and to secure this, you add manures which tend to raise the produce to the highest amount.

The organic ingredients of plants, viz. oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon, are generally derived by plants from the action of the leaves on the air; but when you manure your land with common manures, you always have the roots of the plants taking up those substances from the soil as well. These are now absorbed by the roots of the plants, though in the wild state of nature they are generally taken up by the leaves only. Vegetables during their growth are continually taking up carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, retaining the three first and freely casting out the last. In many plants, substances are often produced containing not a particle of oxygen; for example, otto of roses, and many of the essential oils.

Having mentioned the process which is constantly going on in plants, I wish to show you that for the support of animal existence, the different

vegetables produced may be divided into two classes, having distinct properties. I have mentioned four materials—carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. In all the substances which are adapted for food, oxygen is still present—it has not been totally cast out; and we have the four elements which I have mentioned both in animal and vegetable matters. The common principles found in vegetables resolve themselves into two classes, one destitute of nitrogen, the other containing it. The former, to which I shall first refer, may be called the non-nitrogenous elements of food, or the elements of respiration and the producers of fat. Those bodies in vegetables which contain no nitrogen are, fat of any kind whatever, oil, starch, gum, mucilage, and various kinds of sugar. These bodies, I say, contain no nitrogen: they are merely adapted for the production of fat, or for the purposes of respiration. It is necessary to explain, however, that these materials are of use in keeping up the animal heat. We maintain the heat of our bodies by continually applying fuel—that is, food containing charcoal and hydrogen, and passing through our system the air taken in by the lungs, which acts upon the combustible parts of our food precisely as it acts in lamps and gas lights, where we burn carbonaceous substances by currents of air. Thus in our own systems, and in those of all warm blooded animals, there is a considerable portion of food consumed for the mere purpose of keeping the temperature of the animal elevated above that of the air in which it exists. The portions of the food of animals which are especially employed for this purpose, are those which I have mentioned. They contain no nitrogen whatever; they add nothing to the nutritive powers of the food; they could not enable any man to take a greater amount of exercise than usual; in no way do they tend to build up or support the animal organism. They are used, in the first place, to supply the fuel for heating the body. We take in by every inspiration a considerable amount of oxygen, which, after acting upon the carbon and hydrogen of these non-nitrogenous materials, passes out again in a consumed state. Let me here mention the amount of carbon consumed each day by various animals. Man consumes, on the average, from 12 to 14 oz., and there is required for that consumption 37 oz. of oxygen; the horse consumes 97 oz., and requires 258 oz. of oxygen; and the cow, consuming 70 oz. of carbon, demands 186 oz. of oxygen. You clearly see, then, that our animal economy requires that a constant supply of heat-producing materials should be brought into the system, and that a constant supply of oxygen should be taken into the lungs, in order that the body may be kept at a proper temperature.

Now, after the temperature which is necessary for the animal economy has been arrived at, you have left the excess of food beyond that which the animal requires for heating purposes. What remains of the oil, the starch, the gum, the mucilage, and the sugar, after the necessary production of heat, is formed into fat. This excess of food nature places upon the muscles in the form of fat, in order that if the animal be subsequently, through any misfortune, deprived of food, its days of feasting may in some measure

minister to the necessities of its days of fasting. Of course, under such an arrangement, it is essential, for fattening purposes, that the animal should be kept at a proper temperature, otherwise no fat can be formed from these materials. This is one of the points which it is necessary continually to keep in view; for it will be found of material importance in connection with practice, inasmuch as the variations in the amount of food required by animals, will depend in a great measure upon temperature. In proportion to the temperature which an animal has to keep up, or rather in proportion to the degree of cold to which it is exposed, will be the loss of the materials consumed in keeping up the animal heat. Therefore warmth is always equivalent to food. The less animals are exposed to cold and wet, the less will the elements of respiration be required to produce the necessary degree of animal heat, and the more food there will be left for the production of fat. Therefore, it is of immense practical importance to the pocket that fattening animals should be kept warm and well sheltered. I shall not now dwell on this point, as I intend to advert to it again. You will find what I have just said clearly illustrated by the different kinds of food required by men in different parts of the world. Observe the difference between the food required by the Hindoo in the tropics, and that required by the Esquimaux in the arctic regions. The Hindoo lives on rice, which contains a very small amount of carbon and hydrogen, the producers of heat, as compared with the fatty matters which are consumed by the Esquimaux. The Hindoo is content with a small amount of rice and milk every day, whereas the Esquimaux will eat two or three pounds of candles, and drink a quart or two of train oil at once, without experiencing any ill effects. An Esquimaux will even drink a quart of brandy without suffering any injury; and it is because the native of the northern climate consumes such large quantities of fatty substances, that he is able to go almost naked, notwithstanding the extreme rigour of the climate. He consumes such a large amount of the heat-producing elements, being in the habit of eating—when he can get it—eight or ten pounds of whale blubber per diem, that a difference of twenty or thirty degrees in the temperature of the atmosphere is of little importance to him. On the other hand, you find that in warmer climates, men not only require a less amount of heat-producing materials, but if they take them in too large proportions into their system, they are thrown by them into billious diseases; while if they attempt to subsist upon them in the hottest weather, they soon cease to exist.

I shall now refer to the nitrogenous elements found in food. These are the real elements of nutrition; they are the producers of flesh, and must be kept perfectly distinct in our minds from those substances which produce only fat. Among the producers of flesh we have vegetable fibrine, the gluten of wheat, albumen, and vegetable caseine. If you take the turnip and press it, you will have the fibrine or gluten in the pressed mass, while the juice will contain the albumen and caseine. If you boil this juice, you will have a coagulum of albumen precipitated, exactly as if you had used the albumen

or white of an egg. If you separate it by filtration, and then add an acid to the filtered liquid, you will have another precipitate, similar to that which goes down from milk, on the addition of rennet or an acid, and similar in all its relations to the curd of milk. This, which goes down last, is called caseine, because it is precisely similar to the curd of cheese. That which goes down by boiling, is called vegetable albumen, because it resembles the albumen of an egg; and that which remains insoluble in the pressed mass, is called vegetable fibrine or gluten. These three substances differ in the following manner: the fibrine or gluten is insoluble in water; the albumen is soluble in water, but is coagulated and precipitated on boiling; and the caseine, or cheesy principle, is soluble in water, not precipitable by boiling, but separable on the addition of an acid, such as rennet or vinegar. The most important fact has yet to be mentioned, namely, that these bodies are almost identical in composition, and that they are also of the same composition as the flesh of animals in general. Vegetables, then, clearly produce the staple of flesh, and animals merely alter its mechanical structure and condition.

Now I beg you to observe the immense importance of these bodies. Vegetable albumen is similar to, if not identical with, animal albumen—the white of an egg. Now see what a very little thing will change the white and the yolk of an egg into totally different substances. You have only to take the egg, with its principle of vitality, and to expose it to a certain temperature for about three weeks, and you obtain bones, sinews, muscles, claws, beak, eyes, feathers, nerves, lungs, liver, intestines, and the various other parts of the animal economy. All these come from these apparently simple substances, merely through the action of heat and the principle of vitality. In like manner, when vegetable fibrine and caseine are introduced into the stomach of an animal, and are operated upon by the vital functions, they are dissolved and distributed through the various parts to form the different bodily organs required by the animal. I will here refer to some analyses, made by various distinguished chemists, of the gluten, caseine and albumen obtained from vegetables and animals:—

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen,&c	Nitrogen.	
Vegetable fibrine or gluten,*	53.27	7.17	23.62	15.94	Dumas & Cahours.
" Albumen,*	53.74	7.11	23.49	15.66	" "
" Caseine,*	54.14	7.16	23.03	15.67	Scherer.
Animal fibrine,*	53.83	7.02	23.57	15.58	Jones.
" Albumen,	53.37	7.10	23.76	15.77	Dumas & Cahours.
" Caseine,	53.50	7.05	23.68	15.77	" "
Ox flesh,	54.18	7.93	22.18	15.71	Playfair.
Ox blood,	54.35	7.50	22.39	15.76	"

* These bodies contain about 1·5 per cent. of sulphur, and ·4 of phosphorus, the amounts of which are included in the oxygen column.

There is the greatest similarity between these substances, whether obtained from vegetables or from animals. Now it is impossible to imagine that these materials, so nearly agreeing in their composition with flesh, can be changed at all in their nature when taken into the system; that they can when there receive any addition either of carbon or of nitrogen. There can be no doubt whatever that vegetables produce the flesh of animals; that the flesh of all animals has been prepared and made originally by vegetables; in other words, that animals dissolve already-prepared matters, and under the action of vitality, give them different mechanical forms, and put them on the muscles of the body. We have no reason to believe that the stomach of the animal acts upon these matters in any other way than by solution, the vital force afterwards putting each particle into its proper place in the system. These nitrogenous matters are the real sources of nutrition, the producers of flesh; their substances—the fibrine, the albumen, and the caseine—are those from which we derive our muscles. If an animal were fed upon the elements of respiration alone—upon fat, oil, gum, starch, or sugar—it would be perfectly impossible for it to grow, to work, or to live. if a labouring man were fed upon non-nitrogenous food, he would soon die: no human being could exist on such substances. Arrow-root, starch, and all similar materials, of themselves are insufficient to sustain life; they may do very well to produce animal heat, but it would be perfectly impossible to live on them alone; they must be united with other materials, containing nitrogen, which alone can repair the daily waste of the muscles. Every motion which an animal makes with any muscle causes a proportionate wasting of that muscle. At the time when the motion takes place, the oxygen attacks the muscle and dissolves a portion of it, equivalent to the amount of motion and force produced. This is a method of heating independent of the use of non-nitrogenous or fatty and starchy foods. You know that there are animals which live entirely on flesh. These require a large amount of exercise; the muscles of the body not being consumed, they are obliged to keep in motion. Any of you who have seen the carniverous animals at the Zoological Gardens in their dens, must have observed that they are almost incessantly in motion; and this motion arises from the fact that they consume a large quantity of nitrogen, which can only be got rid of by means of exercise. In all cases of motion, there is a consumption of the muscles of the body, and the elements of nutrition are required to replace what has been lost. The life of an American Indian hunter is peculiarly suited to the food which he consumes. Such men will sometimes go for days together without food, during which time they will of course consume a large quantity of the muscles of their body; but when they have caught their prey they devour large portions of it, and in a very little while, what was the flesh of a buffalo, or some other wild animal, has become that of a man. Thus the pursuit of the hunter is well adapted to his food, and his food is equally adapted to his pursuit. I recollect a case, related by Sir William Alexander, which tends to illustrate this point. When he was travelling in Caffreland,

there one day came into the kraal a man who was almost starved, and whose body was so emaciated with want that it seemed as though he could hardly survive another day. Sir William had often heard, that, in that part of the world, men who had been a long time without food would eat a sheep, if it were given to them, without the slightest difficulty; and he was told that if he gave this man a sheep he would get well directly, although he seemed so near his end. After some hesitation, Sir William gave him one of the Cape sheep, which though not quite so large as our Leicesters, weighed, perhaps, from thirty to forty pounds. The man commenced eating the animal, and did not leave off until he had consumed about three-fourths of it. On the morning of the succeeding day, Sir William found him strong and well; so quickly had the muscular materials of the sheep been laid upon the muscles of the man. Many similar instances might be given of this apparently marvellous effect—apparently marvellous, I say, for it is not so when considered in the proper light. In cases of this kind, the animal economy has nothing to do but to dissolve the food which has already been prepared for it, and to place it in its proper position on the muscles, which are equally prepared to receive it. I may here remark that, of all vegetables, beans, peas and lentils contain the greatest amount of flesh-producing principles.

Having thus mentioned these two kinds of food—nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous—I desire now to point out what we may learn by way of deduction from this, namely, that both rest and warmth are necessary for the animal's due increase and proper development. First, let me notice warmth, which is so important that I need not apologise for introducing it a second time. As animals must consume, in their bodies, a certain amount of the elements of respiration in order to produce heat, and as they can only lay up fat in proportion to what remains after the necessary production of animal heat, it is evident that they should always be so sheltered as to be enabled to use the elements of respiration which are found in their food. It is also clear that if you take a pound of starch, or oil, or gum, or sugar, and burn it for the production of heat, it will produce far less heat than a pound of coal will produce for the same purpose. Therefore, the time will come, I think, when coal will assist the fattening of bullocks in the winter: when, either by steam or by stoves, the animal will be artificially warmed, and left in such a state as to require far less food than he otherwise would for the production of internal heat. I am decidedly of opinion, that any gentleman who is engaged in the fattening of animals, would find it cheaper to purchase coals than to consume an equivalent amount of the materials I have mentioned. Again, rest is necessary for the animal. As every motion produces a corresponding destruction of the muscles which make it, it is quite clear that the more animals move about the more of the elements of nutrition will they require to supply what has been wasted. Everybody knows the difference between a long-legged Irish pig, which gallops about like a race-horse, and one of Mr. Fisher Hobbs' little pigs, whose diminutive legs would scarcely suffice to carry it through this room. The difference which exists as regards

fattening properties, of course arises from the different quantity of exercise taken by the two classes of animals. If you want your animals to be well fatted and fleshed, you ought not to allow them much motion; you ought to keep them for the most part quiet, and to let them have no more exercise than is absolutely requisite for health. This is a case in which men of practical experience cannot but agree with me. I should be very sorry indeed if you allowed your animals no motion whatever; because I think that, considering the long period it takes to fatten them, some degree of it is indispensable to health; but depend upon it, in many cases—as, for instance, that of young calves destined for the butcher—the less motion there is the better.

There is another point of considerable importance. We know that animals which are often asleep, gain more flesh than others which are more wakeful. If you darken a place where animals are kept, you will find the animals much more disposed to be drowsy, and consequently exhibiting a much greater tendency to fatten, than will be the case if they are exposed to the light.

I shall now proceed to consider the necessity of adopting a distinct treatment for fattening and for growing stock. The proper modes of treatment to be pursued are quite different, and those who make no distinction, will in the end find out their mistake; similarity of treatment cannot but fail in the result. The young stock which you intend to grow must have very different treatment from the stock you intend to fatten for the market. You want the former to have a good constitution, and to increase their muscles and general size, and these objects can only be secured by means of a considerable amount of exercise. Every one knows that the arm with which the blacksmith strikes the most becomes strong by constant exercise. In like manner, young stock should have frequent exercise in the open air, and take as much food as they can eat of the proper kind, in order that they may fulfil the purpose for which they were designed. There is one great mistake committed with regard to young animals. It is supposed that before they have been weaned they can do with skimmed milk; in fact, that the materials which nature has provided for them can be diminished in value without their experiencing any corresponding injury. There can be no greater error than this. The milk itself is well adapted for the purposes of nutrition. It contains caseine for the production of flesh, phosphate of lime for the production of bones, and sugar of milk and fatty matter for the production of heat; thus giving everything that good food can yield. But if you take away the butter, and give the animal skimmed milk, you diminish that which nature has provided for the purpose of maintaining animal heat, and the animal may get cold, and be fevered. If, in fact, you diminish what nature has provided, you are sure to sustain corresponding loss. If you want to use the cream for butter, you can add an infusion of linseed to the skimmed milk; and when you are beginning to wean the animal, you can by means of an infusion of boiled beans, which contain caseine, and of linseed, which contains gum, with a little treacle or sugar, make a powerful milk; for in

these substances you have all that was to be found in the original milk. Great care should be taken in the rearing of young stock to give them the elements of nutrition. You must not confine them to oily and starchy compounds; for these will not serve the purpose. Even in the case of the human subject, parents often fall into a very great error by feeding their children upon arrow-root alone, or upon other similar substances. They suppose that arrow-root contains some flesh-producing principle, when in point of fact it contains nothing of the kind, but is merely starch, and consists of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. It may be very well for persons who are unwell, and whose stomachs are in a delicate state, to take the lightest kind of food; but for children, or those who are growing, it is the worst kind of nutriment that can be given. On the other hand, those kinds of food which contain the greatest proportion of nitrogen are the most useful for nutrition. There is a food recently introduced by Mr. Bullock, of Conduit Street, which consists of the flour of wheat kneaded with water till nearly all the starch has been got from it. This contains six times the amount of nutriment that is contained in ordinary flour, and it is one of the best kinds of food that has ever been devised. I repeat that young and growing stock ought to take exercise; it is absolutely necessary for them, in order that they may have a good constitution, and that the muscles, well developed by exercise in youth, may have proper capacity for increase in age.

I shall next refer to the cooking of food, and to the difference between barley and malt. On this subject I may observe, that there is a great deal of misunderstanding as to what cooking can effect. If nutritive and useful materials exist in a certain kind of food, cooking can only be useful by aiding their solubility. It will make them more soluble, and on that account a less amount of food probably will pass through the system undigested. I do not suppose that if we were to steam sawdust for any length of time, we should convert it into a good food for animals. Those parts of the substance which are indissoluble, and which consist of woody matter, still remain; but the other parts, such as starch, or gum, or oil, or fat, are made soluble in water, and consequently will be more easily assimilated. The great point to be kept in view, is the making the food more soluble, so that it will be more readily acted upon in the animal. But there are two sides to this question; and it is very important that such things should not be carried too far. The functions of digestion are, I need scarcely say, very important; nor are they so simple as some are apt to suppose. There are more processes than one going on; and there are many things to be considered in relation to them. If the requisite amount of saliva be not swallowed, this may cause a great defect in an important element of health; and if animals swallow their food too quickly, probably they will not have sufficient saliva for digestion. It is necessary to avoid, I say, going to extremes in these matters: it is quite possible to prepare food so that it will be too easily swallowed. On this subject I would suggest to gentlemen who are engaged in farming, to observe whether my remarks are not borne out by their own experience.

On the subject of the difference between barley and malt, there have been a very great number of discussions. We have had the government giving results, which are corroborated, to a certain extent, by the experiments of Mr. Lawes; but, notwithstanding this, I consider the question as yet by no means perfectly settled: I think it necessary that some additional experiments should be made. As far as I understand the experiments of Mr. Lawes, the plan on which he proceeded was that of giving to animals continuously a certain quantity of malt; whereas in my judgment malt should be given, not continuously or exclusively, but as an occasional stimulant, and along with other food. There is a decided loss of vegetable matter in the process of malting or germinating. It must never be forgotten that a quarter of barley does in fact contain more nutritive matter than an equivalent quantity of barley converted into malt; and it is possible that by merely steeping barley, you would obtain all the good that you would secure by drying and making malt. I make these remarks, because I think it very desirable that some other experiments should be performed, for the purpose of clearing up the question, and deciding whether malt used in smaller quantities than by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Thompson, may not be a useful adjunct in the feeding of animals, and cause them to eat and fatten more than they otherwise would.

Another point which I think it necessary to mention is the use of salt. The effect of salt, as taken into the system, is to enable the animal to form bile. Bile is a compound of a sort of carbonaceous resinous matter and soda. Soda, as you all know, is formed from common salt. Without the presence of common salt in food, no bile can be formed; its presence is essential to the healthy action of the animal frame. But mind, any means which produces an excess of bile merely robs the animal of a portion of its food, and prevents the formation of a quantity of fat; because the bile is formed from fat, oil, gum, sugar, and so on, and really represents and embodies the carbonaceous materials destined for immediate consumption. The more bile you produce the less fat you produce; and the more salt you give to animals the more bile you allow them to form. In these remarks I allude especially to fattening, not to growing stock. To the latter, salt may often be an advantage; but though fattening animals may like salt, I think it injudicious to give them the free use of it. It is quite evident that, in summer especially, animals are very fond of salt; that if you want them to grow fat with the least expenditure of food, I think you ought to give them salt only in very small quantities. And then you are also to remember that all vegetables contain salt. A bullock will eat daily in its food five ounces of salt, which is contained in the ordinary saline materials of the food itself. If I were inclined to give animals salt at all, I think I should do so by the indirect mode of throwing it upon the land, and leaving the animals to take it up in their food.

Another point which I wish to mention, is the selection of stock. Of course I do not mean to dictate to practical men how they should choose their animals; but I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark, that the animals which

are likely to prove the best for the market are those which have the smallest bones, liver, lungs, and intestines. This leads us to the consideration of the constitution and fattening properties of different animals. We all know that when animals are fattening, and have gone on fattening for some time, they require a much smaller quantity of food than they did at the commencement of the process. Of course the more oxygen is taken into the system by the lungs, the greater is the consumption of the elements of respiration, and the less the production of fat. Animals with small lungs, livers, and intestines, will consume the least amount of food, and have the greatest tendency to fatten. They will consume less of the ordinary kinds of food; they will also produce less bile, and consequently a greater amount of fat with a less consumption of food. Now, what is the case with regard to the horse? It is entirely different from that of which I have just been speaking. In the case of the horse, you want the largest lungs; because what is chiefly required is wind. You do not want horses to fatten, but you want them to have large lungs, so as to be able to keep up their pace; and therefore in the treatment of horses, you should pursue a totally different system from that which you adopt with regard to fattening stock. And here I would observe, that stock fattened in the manner I have described, are evidently more delicate and more liable to disease than animals which have from infancy been exposed to the ordinary varying influence of climate. Therefore, it is important to consider whether it be not possible that we carry our breeding too far, and sustain loss from having animals which are too delicate.

Another point to which I would advert is ventilation, the want of which is, I believe, a fertile source of loss to many gentlemen who are engaged in farming. I have, in various parts of the country, been into stables and sheds, which are not only unfit for any human being, but for any animal whatever to live in, and where animals have been obliged to breathe, over and over again, materials absolutely destructive to life. I have thought that a few experiments on this subject would more clearly show the necessity for attending closely to the matter than anything which I could say, and these experiments I will now proceed to exhibit, in the hope that they will answer the design. The noxious gas given out of the lungs, partakes of the character of the smoke which escapes from chimneys. We all know that if persons shut themselves up in a room, close the door, and then burn pans of charcoal, they must speedily die; they will, in fact, be killed by the fumes of charcoal which come out of the pans. In like manner, all animals may be killed by the fumes given out from the lungs; and when stables and other places are not sufficiently ventilated, this effect, gradually at least, often takes place. The same noxious gas arises from all burning bodies which contain carbon. It is one of the properties of this gas to form a white precipitate with lime or baryta water. On holding a common ale-glass over the flame of a candle, or burning paper, closing the mouth of it with the hand, then pouring a small quantity of limewater into the glass, and shaking it, a white precipitate will be formed. [Experiment performed.] To illustrate more clearly and

easily the properties of this gas, called by chemists carbonic acid gas, I will procure some from common chalk, which is carbonate of lime. On adding a little common muriatic acid and water to the chalk in this jar, the stronger acid will liberate a large quantity of this gas, and we can then examine its properties. [The gas prepared.] This gas is much heavier than the air, which it has no doubt completely driven out of the glass: this we shall discover by inserting a lighted taper, which will be immediately extinguished. On pouring a little of this gas into the lime-water in this glass, you perceive the same white precipitate as from the gas of burning bodies; and though you cannot see the gas because of its transparency, yet if I pour from this apparently empty jar the contained gas over the flame of a candle, it will be put out. Whatever extinguishes flame would also extinguish animal life: the one effect is just as certain as the other. It is the gas thus produced which is called the after-gas, or choke-damp, of the miner, and which destroys the lives of so many persons in pits whenever an explosion takes place—the after-gas destroying, in fact, far more lives than the explosion itself—those who were not killed by the one being destroyed by the other. I will now show you that the gas of my lungs will give precisely the same precipitate as this noxious gas from other sources. It may be as well to mention here, that the quantity of this poisonous carbonic acid given out daily by man is 27 cubic feet—by the cow 137 cubic feet; these numbers also representing the amount of oxygen united with charcoal in the system to produce the necessary animal heat. Now, I would observe, that there is a double deterioration going on where an insufficient quantity of air is breathed by a number of animals: first, the oxygen, without whose presence we cannot live, is absorbed; secondly, it is replaced by carbonic acid, which is a deadly poison. To what an extent, then, may the air be deteriorated by inattention to this subject? I would here refer to what the Almighty has done in nature, as it tends to show the importance of the whole question. God has so diluted this substance, that 10,000 feet of common air contain only 2 feet of carbonic acid. It has been ascertained that five per cent. of it in the air acts as a poison to animals. Therefore, in order to know how much air would be vitiated in one day by a horse, you have only to multiply 190 cubic feet by 20, and the product will be 3,800 cubic feet of air, which would be rendered perfectly poisonous by one horse in twenty-four hours, and half of that amount, 1,900 cubic feet, in the course of twelve hours. It is, therefore, quite easy to understand how poisonous may be the air of stables. Air, with four per cent., three per cent., two per cent., or even one per cent. of carbonic acid, must have poisonous properties in a greater or lesser degree. In relation to economy, and to the state of your balance-sheets at the end of the year, nothing can be more important than the subject of ventilation. Without attention to this, you may give animals the best kinds of food, and all may be turned to poison: you will be only throwing away your money.

Now, as I said before, all that it is in my power to do is to bring before you principles, leaving you to test them yourselves by practice. There are so many important points embraced in the subject, that it would have been impossible for me to notice them all; but sufficient have, I trust, been introduced to elicit inquiry and discussion.

There is one other point which I must notice before I conclude, namely, the necessity of mixing different kinds of food together, with a view to the assisting proper and healthy digestion. You should take care to have a proper mixture of nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous food. The carnivorous animals, as you well know, live upon flesh alone; and between them and herbivorous animals there is a very great difference, as regards the changes to be made in food. The proper mixture can, in fact, only be determined by experience, but great care should be taken not to give too much food, whether of one kind or of another. It is quite possible to injure an animal by the amount of one particular kind of food which you give to it. It is a question to what extent even oilcake should be used in fattening animals. I believe that, in a great number of cases, it is given to too large an extent. Persons sometimes give animals large quantities of this food under the supposition that, if it do not benefit the animal itself, yet by passing through it it will secure benefit in the shape of manure. All I will say on that subject is, that a ton of guano is equal, in manuring powers, to two tons and a half of oilcake; and that, therefore, unless the latter benefit the farmer by being converted into beef or mutton, it will be a most expensive medium of manuring. When you know that there is such a thing as food passing through the animal system without being digested—when you know that starch granules may pass through the system without being acted upon by the stomach—you cannot but feel that if you give animals more oilcake than is adapted for them, the substance may pass through the body without being acted upon, and the loss will be in proportion. A short time since, I wrote to my friend Mr. Mechi to secure his assistance in illustrating my lecture this evening, but I am sorry to say that I have been disappointed. The question which I wished to have solved is this: How much oilcake can a good fattening bullock eat per day, without any passing through the system unacted upon? I wished a bullock to be fed three days, with say three pounds of cake per day, at the end of which time I wished a sample of its dung to be bottled up for analysis. The next three days the animal should have six pounds per day, and then nine pounds, and so on. The various samples of dung should then be analysed—the quantity of oil and the amount of nitrogen carefully determined; and then we should have the means of knowing how much went through the animal untouched and unacted upon.

I will not trespass further on your attention. I will only say, in conclusion, that I think, as agriculturists, you ought to cherish science. True science never puts itself out of its place; and I think true practice should never do so either. What we want is a union of the two. It would be

better if practice and science were united in the same person; but so long as that is not the case, and so long as the rising generation are too young to apply what they are learning, we must look to a union of scientific men with practical men. The really scientific man who knows the requirements of farming, will never for a moment conceive that he can supersede the practical experience of ages by any theories of his own; and, on the other hand, the practical man should not be too ready to condemn the scientific man, because he is unable to explain every circumstance and every fact in nature.

The Reports from the local Societies show that there is increasing attention given to flax culture, and a desire for information on the subject. The writer has endeavoured to become possessed of information in reference to flax raising, and this has been in a measure obtained by conversation with individuals practised in its culture and manufacture in the mother country, and who continue to raise it in the Province, and also from correspondence with others, and consulting the most approved Manuals on flax culture.

We need not here urge the necessity of attention to the cultivation of this valuable staple, nor do more than allude to the large and remunerative profits it affords to those who are engaged in it. And we feel convinced that if it was generally known that it is an easy crop to raise, and that its manufacture for domestic uses may easily be practised by every one, the cultivation of flax would be largely extended, supplying as it does the place of cotton, and applicable to the same uses. It would be well that every farmer should this coming season prepare at least one acre for the growth of flax; the experiment will not cost much, and may prove a source of much profit and ultimately one of his principal resources.

A good soil is the first requisite to successful flax growing, and a suitable situation should be chosen. In West Flanders, where flax is extensively grown, the best is said to be raised on rich loams or clay soils, and in our Province we learn that on every land which has borne a fair hoed crop the previous year, there flax may be advantageously grown. It does not succeed well on a swardley, and the ground should be free of weeds; coarse manuring the same season is not good. An elevated situation is preferable, but a too sandy soil does not appear to be so favourable as light dry loams with a subsoil not too retentive of water, so as to allow of stagnation round the roots, nor such as to be too rapid in drainage. The answer given to the question, what is the best soil for flax, has often been, "Any soil that will raise other crops."

One writer on the cultivation of flax says:—"The most essential condition for the growth of flax is good drainage, either natural or artificial; it is a waste of labor and money to sow flax seed on land where water stagnates round the roots. The next is to plow the land deeply, and to pulverize it

thoroughly. The roots of flax will, unless prevented by a hard subsoil, penetrate full half the length of the straw into the ground; and the length and size of the straw, other things being equal, will depend on the length of the root."

The flax seed may, in this country, be sown whenever the ground is ready, and the danger from frost is over.

As to the amount of seed to be sown, this depends on the character of the soil and its strength and previous preparation — the quantity is from one bushel to one and a half. If too little seed is sown the plant grows strong and coarse, and the fibre of inferior quality; again, if the seeding is too thick for the condition of strength the soil is in, the fibre is apt to be short. Experience is the best guide to the quantity of seed required. As a uniformity in the growth of the plant is most desirable, an even distribution of the seed is of much importance. The seed is sown by hand. A writer says—"One bushel of seed to the acre is fully sufficient if the object is to obtain seed and lint united; a less quantity if for seed alone; and perhaps a little larger quantity of seed if the lint only be desired." A fertilizer recommended as beneficial to the crop — as it is out of the ground — is, one bushel plaster, one bushel ashes, and one bushel fine salt per acre.

"The harvesting or pulling the flax is the most laborious part of flax raising. The time to pull the flax is when the lower leaves of the stem begin to droop, or when two thirds of the bolls have turned brown. As it takes some time to gather a large crop it is well to begin a little too early, as the flax deteriorates in quality as well as quantity, aside from the loss of seed by the shelling out and dropping of the bolls."

The flax requires to be pulled, and care taken that no weeds are taken with it, as, if so, the after management is rendered difficult; when pulled, it is bound in handfuls convenient to handle in threshing it, then laid on the ground during the day, and then stood in shocks of eight handfuls, as made in pulling it. There is difference of opinion as to the best method of rotting the flax; but from what information can be obtained from practical growers and manufacturers, that is esteemed the best which is most convenient; the water rotting does not appear to be extensively practised, the difficulty of finding water convenient preventing it. One writer on this subject says—"When water is convenient and suitable the steeping or water rotting process should always be adopted in preference to the dew rotting." Assigning as a reason, the increased value of flax water rotted over that dew rotted. Other writers contend that the water rotting increases the value only for special purposes, and that the quantity and quality of flax dew rotted is equal to the water rotted for all general uses. In water rotting various methods seem to be practised; but the one most convenient to the farmer is, putting the flax into some pond or pool of water and placing sufficient weight upon it so as completely to immerse it. No rule as to time can with safety be given, sometimes five days, at other times thirty days are required to ensure sufficient rotting. Those who are experienced

in the matter have no difficulty, they say, in determining when the process is accomplished. "When the hurl will slip entirely from the stem, by drawing it between the finger, is good evidence of its being sufficiently rotted. It must then be taken from the pond and spread on the land to dry, and when dry taken up and secured. One great desideratum is to keep the flax even in all its stages of its handling."

The other process, viz. that by *dew rotting*, is thus described:—"This process is much more simple, the flax is drawn on a meadow, and if it is low land, the better. It should be spread evenly and thinly, for if care is not taken to do this, no after management can remedy the loss. The last of September and fore part of October is the best part of the year to perform dew rotting. It seldom rots well in the spring of the year. If the weather be warm and wet it soon rots sufficiently,—from seven to twelve days; if dry and cool it takes a much longer time, and the flax may need turning over a few days before it is taken up. It may be easily known when sufficiently rotted by its colour being changed, and by taking a few spears in the hand and breaking them. If the fibre readily separates from the woody part of the flax it will do to take up and house. Even in this great care must be taken that the flax is dry, and when dry no time should be lost in securing it."

"The taking up of flax can be greatly facilitated by raking it or by taking it up by hand in suitably sized sheaves, and standing it up, even though it should be damp, as it dries rapidly when in this situation."

In the Essay on Flax Culture in the Journal of the New Brunswick Society, it is said—"Probably mixed retting is, after all, the best for us; in this case the plant is first steeped in water the same day or the day after it is pulled, and the retting is finished by exposure for two or three days on the grass."

The next process, if seed is the object, is threshing:—"The flail is an excellent tool with which to get out the seed, and a good, tight, clean barn floor an excellent place on which to do it. It should never be thrashed on the ground. The seed is also removed by rippling through a hatchel,—a wooden one, or one with iron or steel teeth,—other modes are practised. The seed is sometimes taken off by the use of two rollers, with their ends set in sliding bearings, backed by springs, to keep the rollers together. The flax is taken in both hands and passed down through the rollers, until the bolls are broken, the seed dropping through."

For further information and practical directions as to the dressing the fibre, reference had best be had where the operation may be seen, as any illustrations or remarks to those wholly unacquainted with the subject cannot be understood so readily or effectually as a few minutes observation would teach to the intelligent looker on; there is nothing, however, to deter the farmer from trying his hand at the raising of flax, and manufacturing some for domestic use, and perhaps for exportation, as much larger prices than heretofore are offered for the flax after rotted and dried. Mr. Goodsell, of Oswego County, New York, describes a visit he made to the manufactory

of Mr. Crossthwait, who established at Lucan, near Dublin, Ireland, a factory for spinning linen by machinery. "At this establishment, they dressed, spun, wove, bleached and finished the cloth from five tons of flax per week. The machinery for spinning was less costly than for spinning cotton. The spindles upon which the flax was spun turned about three thousand times per minute, or rather the flyer which surrounded it, and one girl tended about eighty of them, which spun from one hundred to one hundred and twenty runs per day. Mr. Crossthwait shewed me about two hundred tons of flax, a part of which was Russian and a part Irish. The Riga flax, he informed me, cost from fifty to sixty pounds sterling per ton, the Pandarage flax cost him eighty pounds per ton, equal to about eighteen cents per pound, while American dew rotted flax, in New York, was only worth from eight to ten cents per pound. There was such a difference in the appearance of the flax here seen, and any of our dew rotted flax which I had ever seen in market, that I will attempt to describe it. First, the flax was all water rotted; next, broken by passing between small fluted rollers which only bent in one place at the same time, leaving both ends of the fibre free, consequently the fibres were not broken as when operated upon by our brakes, which are generally formed by having two slats on the upper part, which press down between those in the lower part, by which a tension is produced which breaks a great proportion of the fibres, which draw out in the coarse hatcheling, and what we call dressing, by which twenty five per cent. of waste occurs more than in preparing such flax as I saw at this factory. This flax was simply broken, as I describe, the shives or wooden part shaken out as clean as may be when it is done up for market, no knife or hatchel used, as with us, to make the flax fine; and the more flat and plated the fibre lies, the better they like it.

"After the flax is taken from the bale, as imported, the dressing commences. What was termed *dressing* at this establishment was what we Yankees call hatcheling. When the handful is taken from the bale it has the receptacles of the capsules on the upper end, the same as ours when it comes from the brake, and also some coarse pieces not entirely free from shives at the lower end. The ends only are passed through a hatchel to separate these coarse particles, which are reserved for the manufacture of crash, and goods of that description. I may as well state that the hatchels used at Mr. Crossthwait's establishment were different from those used by our farming families. The coarsest I saw somewhat resembled those seen in families where they formerly manufactured flax, with this difference, the teeth appeared to be twice as long according to their size, and of steel, spring tempered. A board is placed on the back side of the hatchel, coming up to about the middle of the teeth, so that the work is done on the upper half of the teeth, the points of which are made very sharp and graded down to the size of darning needles; and although I did not see any finer than that, Mr. Bernard assured me that in the Netherlands they were made as fine as cambric needles, and as delicately

sharp. This delicacy of point is necessary for the division of the fibre, which, when separate, is not as large as a human hair, and yet it is a flexible tube. After the coarse ends spoken of are separated, and the flax passed to a finer hatchel, the operator holds his flax in his right hand, and as he draws it through the teeth, brings his left hand up in front, gathering any broken fibres which may be left projecting in front, drawing them out and laying them down straight at his left side, and so in all after hatcheling. This they call *short flax*, and is used for filling, as the longer flax is used for warp; hence there is very little waste in what we call *tow*. After the flax has been dressed as fine as they wish, it is then fit for the spinning process."

The following selection from an article on the uses of the flax crop may here find an appropriate place:—

"There is hardly a crop grown that has greater utility, or that can be turned to so many uses as the flax crop. Every part of it can be made use of, not as ordinary crops, used for common purposes for which other crops may furnish a substitute, but used in the manufacture of those indispensable articles in general consumption for which but few substitutes are as yet known. It furnishes a fibre for the manufacture of fabrics, which, though not equal to cotton for many purposes, is nevertheless superior to it for most kinds of summer clothing, duck, table linen, bagging, drillings, &c. For the making of clothes where wool forms a part, flax is more desirable than cotton, as the fibres mix more completely, and the flax takes and retains the dying material more uniformly and permanently.

Although grown chiefly for its fibre, yet the seed will of itself pay the cost of raising the crop, and it can be consumed upon the farm or sold. In the former case it may be fed to stock to advantage, but in order to be rendered palatable, it must be mixed with other grain and ground, or boiled and mixed with meal, and given with cut feed. In the latter case, the oil is first expressed, and the refuse seed is then made into linseed or oil-cake, a most valuable provender for fattening stock. The refuse part of the stalk, after the fibre has been separated, can be used in the manufacture of coarse wrapping papers, also in making paper for roofing buildings, to which cement is applied, and sheathing paper for covering the walls of buildings before the clapboards are put on. The nicer qualities of paper could be profitably manufactured from that part of the stalk used in making cloths, if the material could be produced in sufficient amount.

Again, flax would form a good material for small twine, such as fish-lines and packing twine, as well as larger cordage, such as horse halters, clothes-lines, bed-cords, &c. &c. With suitable machinery for its manufacture, flax can also be made use of for other purposes, and the present indications are that it will again assume its former honorable position in our staple products."

JAS. G. STEVENS,
Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture.

December, 1864.

REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

AT FREDERICTON,

HELD UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

OCTOBER, 1864.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1864.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In the following Report of the Exhibition, I have confined myself chiefly to statistical statements, showing by the Tables the number of entries made by each County, and the amount of Premiums awarded to the Exhibiters in the several Classes. The Premium List is also given in full, containing the Special Premiums awarded by the Executive Committee on non-enumerated articles. The Diplomas given to Exhibiters are also set forth;—a Table showing the Comparative Statement of Entries made in 1861 and in 1864 is also appended; which, together with the remarks of the Judges in their several departments, with such comments as appeared appropriate, form the Report of the Exhibition of 1864.

The arrangement and classification necessary to the correct statement, as contained in the Tables, has been accompanied with no small amount of time and labour, and it is hoped that the same will form a record which may prove of service as a matter of reference when occasion may require.

On examination, the comparison between the Exhibitions of 1861 and 1864 will not be found so favourable to the latter as should be desired, and as the preparations and accommodations for holding a Provincial Exhibition led us to anticipate. The Mineral department, in arrangement and classification, was most creditable, and reference for further remarks on the same is directed to our observations under that head.

In the department of manufactures, except in agricultural implements, there was but a limited display; whilst in the fine arts there was neither the excellence nor variety which were so attractive at Sussex.

In the vegetable kingdom, the products exhibited were very good, but we must observe that but few Counties furnished samples of their productions; whilst in the animal kingdom the show, taken as a whole, was inferior.

The object of a Provincial Exhibition certainly is, to make apparent not only the products and resources of one County, but of every County in the Province; not only particular excellence in one manufacture, but in many; and not only the merit of an individual manufacturer, mechanic, or artizan, but of several in their respective departments;—and if there is a failure in these respects, the Exhibition, so far from setting forth the true position of our Province, becomes rather a false exponent of it.

The indifference of our agriculturalists, manufacturers, mechanics, and artizans, to encourage such exhibitions, when accompanied with personal expense and inconvenience, may be a cause for the limited display; whilst the feeling that their respective merits are sufficiently known, and that public shows do not materially advance their interests, exercises no small influence upon their conduct.

If, however, from these or any other causes, the Provincial Exhibitions are not what they should be,—if they do not tend to give the stranger a

correct idea of the resources of the Province, of the superiority in skill of our workmen, and of the variety of their operations,—if, from comparison with previous Exhibitions, it is made to appear that we are retrograding,—if instead of being a representation of the agricultural productions, manufactures, mechanisms and fine arts of our Province generally, the show of such is chiefly confined to the County in which the Exhibition may be held, why should we require them to be continued as Provincial Exhibitions, is a question which, in view of several considerations, forces itself upon us.

May we not attain in as full and perfect a degree, at a much less expenditure of money and labour, through the medium of our local Societies, all that was reached through such Exhibitions as the last, which was more local than Provincial in its character?

The attention of District Agricultural Societies may well be directed to the propriety of amalgamating their funds at certain periods, so as to insure a creditable County Show, embracing all the objects contemplated by the triennial Provincial Shows, and thoroughly illustrating the resources and capabilities of such County; to such Counties adopting this plan, a portion of the present Grant for Provincial Exhibitions might be allowed; such County Shows, less assuming in their character than Provincial Exhibitions, the expenditure would be comparatively small, and ensuring a more widely diffused influence for good,—whilst the object to be attained in a representation of the products, resources and work of our Province, would at the termination of every three years, upon the information, through properly prepared Reports, being collected, afford a better idea of the "Agricultural, horticultural and floral productions, domestic manufactures of all kinds, natural resources of our Province, specimens of the fine arts, new and improved agricultural, mechanical, culinary and sanitary implements or apparatus, raised, produced, manufactured or invented in the Province," than what we are led to expect from a continuation of Exhibitions, ostensibly Provincial, but meagerly representing our Province.

In making the above remarks we do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the possible benefits to be derived from Provincial Exhibitions where they are made successful by a general display in all departments; but to ensure this, there must be more co-operation from those persons who are invited to make display; and if, from any of the causes we have before adverted to, or for any other reason, such co-operation is withheld, our Exhibitions must prove failures; and however energetic and zealous an appointed Committee may be in their efforts to make an Exhibition successful, unless they are countenanced by the operatives of our Province, and by those who might well aid them in their work, they will find the expenditure of their time and labour unproductive in any really beneficial results, and they may esteem themselves fortunate if the want of success is not conveniently attributed to the "Managing Committee."

JAS. G. STEVENS,
Secretary P. B. A.

December, 1864.

SECOND TRIENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The Second Triennial Exhibition of the Provincial Board of Agriculture took place as appointed, at Fredericton, on October 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1864. The ground chosen for the purpose was that leased by the York County Agricultural Society from the Hon. J. S. Saunders, level dry land, conveniently situated and well adapted for the purpose. On this ground the Exhibition Building was erected, designed to be a permanent structure, to be used for Agricultural Exhibitions, and other available purposes. The description of the Building here given is taken from the *New Brunswick Reporter*, and is, I believe, correct in its details:—

"The design is in the form of a Greek cross, running 175 feet each way, with spacious dome in the centre, 86 feet in diameter, on top of which stands a lantern 26 feet at base, and running up some 20 feet higher. The exterior of the building is finished in Grecian-Corinthian order, and fronting four ways, with turrets on the angles some 70 feet in height, with flag-pole in the centre 20 feet higher. The turrets are finished with ornamental cornices, vases, &c., which add greatly to the appearance. The rear nave pediment ends are finished with large semi-circular windows, 40 feet wide and 20 feet high, surmounted by a heavy ornamental cornice, on which rest pedestals supporting allegorical figures, representing Mechanics, Commerce, Agriculture, and Fisheries. The principal front entrance is finished with an Arcade supported by six columns, 12 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, with ornamental capitals supporting a heavy entablature and ballustrade, on which stand four allegorical figures, representing the Seasons. The principal front turrets are finished with a deep ornamental entabliture cornice, supported by twelve pilaster columns, 23 feet high, 2 feet 4 inches on face, and 1 foot 9 inches deep, with ornamental Corinthian capitals and bosses. On a pedestal between the pilasters stand two allegorical figures representing Art and Science. The principal front pediment end is finished circularly, with a large semi-circular window, 40 feet wide and 20 high, with ornamental mullions. The circular pediment supports a pedestal, on which stands a figure representing Britannia.—The lantern is elevated above the dome some 20 feet, with a cone roof, on top of which is finished an ornamental ball, 12 feet high and 5 feet in diameter, supporting a flag-staff some 20 feet higher. The wall of the lantern is principally glass. From ground floor to top of ball on lantern the distance is 115 feet.

"The ground floor covers an area of about three quarters of an acre, with spacious naves and aisles. The galleries around the building are some 660 feet in length, and are accessible by four spacious stairways. The gallery posts supporting the naves are octangular, from which spring semi-circular arches supporting the clear story and the nave roof. The gallery fronts are finished, as we have already intimated, in imitation of ballustrade, presenting a fine appearance. The dome is supported by eight tripple posts, 12 inches in diameter, 57 feet high, with ornamental capitals, and supporting heavy cornice The ceiling of the dome is divided into 24 panels, alternately ornamented with groups of fruit and

flowers, a vine separating each panel. On the groin arch under the dome cornice, is an angel figure, with outspread wings and arms, a wreath of evergreen in each hand; festoons of flowers extend from this figure to the triple post on either angle. The spangles on the dome walls over groin arch are panelled and filled in with cornucopiæ. The soffit and face of all the arches are beautifully stencilled in colours of blue, green, red, and white; this is particularly fine. The arches of the nave and gallery are supported at the springing by ornamental capitals. Surrounding the gallery, and on the balustrade, stand 24 caryotid figures supporting lamps, highly and beautifully coloured."

The grounds for the Cattle Show were enclosed with a substantial permanent board fence, on the inner side of which were placed in suitable positions strongly constructed stalls and pens for the use of horses, cattle, sheep, &c. on exhibition.

The Exhibition was formally opened on Tuesday the 4th October, at 11 o'clock, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who received the following Address, which was presented on behalf of the Board by the Chairman, Hon. A. E. Botsford:—

To His Excellency The Honorable ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., *Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, the Executive Committee of the Board of Agriculture, have much pleasure in affording to Your Excellency in this the second Provincial Exhibition held under its auspices, so favourable an opportunity of judging of the various products and resources of our Province, and of the abilities of our Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Artizans.

"From the laudable desire practically evinced by Your Excellency to become acquainted with the Province and its industrial departments, we feel assured that the Exhibition now to be opened will prove a source of satisfaction.

"We earnestly hope that the holding of such Exhibitions at stated periods may be productive of public good, as tending to develope and make known the internal resources of our Province, and prove a means whereby the talents and skill of our artists and workmen may be called forth and encouraged, and a spirit of generous rivalry created, which will secure the pleasing results of excellence in every industrial department.

"The Board having experienced the great inconvenience and unsatisfactory course previously adopted of erecting a temporary building for Provincial Exhibitions, determined, if possible, with the limited means placed at its disposal by the Legislature, to provide a permanent building for that purpose; and we have the gratification to state that, principally by the aid of the energetic and indefatigable exertions of the officers of the York County Agricultural Society, and the great liberality of the inhabitants generally of the County of York, the Provincial Board of Agriculture has succeeded in accomplishing that desirable object, and can now offer secure and ample accommodation to contributors in every department.

"We feel that in the scene now before us are presented the fruits of that peace which in our loyal Province we eminently enjoy, and which in so many ways is secured to us under the protecting arm of that mighty nation to which we are united, and which connection is recognized in the representative of Royalty in our midst.

"We beg to express our thanks for the readiness evinced by Your Excellency in assenting to take part in the proceedings of the day, and have now to announce that the Exhibition is ready for the inspection of the public, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to declare the same open."

His Excellency was pleased to reply as follows:—

"*Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Provincial Board of Agriculture;*

"I thank you for your Address, and assure you that I am fully sensible of the advantage which the industrial interests of the Province are likely to derive from the periodical recurrence, in different localities, of Exhibitions such as that which you have on this occasion organized.

"The building in which we are assembled is creditable alike to the skill of the architect who designed it, to the liberality of the community which has consented to furnish the funds necessary for its erection, and to the energy and resources of the gentleman to whose untiring superintendence the successful completion of the work is so largely due. I trust that the Exhibition held within its walls, and which I now declare to be opened, may lead to the accomplishment of the most sanguine hopes of its projectors, and be productive of lasting good, by acting as a stimulus to native enterprise and by calling attention to the manifold resources with which this Province has been endowed by Almighty God."

His Excellency and Suite, conducted by the Members of the Board of Agriculture, and the Committee, then went round the Building inspecting the articles on exhibition.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1864.

Statement shewing the number of Entries made by each County in the several Classes.

CLASS.	Albert.	Carleton.	Charlotte.	Gloucester.	Kent.	King's.	Northumberland.	Queen's.	Restigouche.	Saint John.	Sunbury.	Victoria.	Westmorland.	York.	TOTAL.
Mineral Kingdom,	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	2	5	20
Manufactures in Metals,	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	8	39
Machinery and Engines,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	6
Carriage and Sleigh work,	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	18
Turners' work, Woods, &c.	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	11
Cabinet Makers' work,	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	5	20
Pianos,	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Clocks,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship work, Gigs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	7
Hats and Furs,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	6
Homespun Cloth and other Domestic Goods,	...	47	...	...	...	12	...	11	...	1	15	...	9	48	143
Book Binding,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Leather and Leather Manufactures,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	11	18
Stuffed Animals and Moose Horns,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
Millinery and Fancy work,	...	16	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	13	6	...	2	87	132
Agricultural Implements,	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	19	...	...	...	24	61
Fine Arts, &c. &c.	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	18	...	...	1	44	72
Grain,	...	49	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	2	48	...	...	72	181
Roots,	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	28	...	...	46	97
Garden Produce,	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	14	...	...	129	157
Fruit and Flowers,	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	4	...	...	40	59
Flour and Meal,	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	...	2	6	22
Soap, Candles, and Sundries,	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	20	38
Salt Meats and Fish,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
Butter and Cheese,	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	...	13	...	1	20	50
Flax,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	6
Non-enumerated,	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	16	...	...	1	12	35
Horses,	...	5	1	...	...	26	1	7	...	3	18	...	...	55	116
Cattle,	...	2	...	...	...	20	...	2	...	4	37	...	...	66	131
Sheep,	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	38	100
Swine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	38	50
Poultry,	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	16	22
Ploughing,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5
TOTAL,	1	188	12	...	...	101	2	63	...	184	251	...	18	813	1633

Statement shewing Amount of Premiums awarded Exhibiters from each County in the several Classes.

CLASS.	Albert.	Carleton.	Charlotte.	Gloucester.	Kent.	King's.	Northumberland.	Queen's.	Restigouche.	Saint John.	Sunbury.	Victoria.	Westmorland.	York.	Total.
Mineral Kingdom,	$10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	$34.00	..	..	..	$35.00	$79.00
Manufactures in Metals,	..	$12.00	..	..	..	$2	..	..	..	101.00	..	..	..	..	115.00
Machinery and Engines,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	..	..	..	48.00	66.00
Carriage and Sleigh work,	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.50	..	..	..	14.00	90.50
Turners' work, Woods, &c.	..	2.00	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	15.00	22.00
Cabinet Makers' work,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51.00	..	..	..	20.00	71.00
Pianos,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Clocks,	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Ship work, Gigs, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.00	..	..	..	5.00	23.00
Hats and Furs,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
Homespun & other domestic goods,	..	20.00	..	..	..	15	..	$2	..	4.00	$20	..	$4	36.00	101.00
Book Binding,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	..	..	..	6.00
Leather and Leather Manufactures,	..	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2.00	..	..	..	46.00	60.00
Stuffed Animals and Moose Horns,	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.00	10.00
Millinery and Fancy work,	..	4.00	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	5.00	..	..	..	36.00	53.00
Agricultural Implements,	..	10.00	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	67.00	..	..	..	52.00	143.00
Fine Arts, &c. &c.	..	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33.00	..	..	..	21.00	67.00
Grain,	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.00	23	..	..	85.50	124.50
Roots,	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	24	..	..	24.00	57.00
Garden Produce,	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	98.00	103.00
Fruit and Flowers,	..	16.00	$4	..	..	..	..	4	..	3.00	2	..	..	53.00	82.00
Flour and Meal,	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	8	4.00	24.00
Soap, Candles, and Sundries,	..	1.50	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	37.00	..	..	..	22.50	67.00
Salt Meats and Fish,	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12.00
Butter and Cheese,	..	3.00	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	12.00	28.00
Flax,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	4.00	22.00
Non-enumerated,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	..	..	..	1.00	9.00
Horses,	..	10.00	..	..	..	74	..	12	..	..	24	..	..	90.00	210.00
Cattle,	..	8.00	..	..	..	64	..	14	..	10.00	58	..	..	187.00	341.00
Sheep,	..	2.00	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	154	..	..	24.00	209.00
Swine,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00	12	..	..	142.00	162.00
Poultry,	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	23.00	33.00
Ploughing,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	..	..	..	15.00	35.00
Total,	$10	149.50	14	..	..	229	..	58		545.50	345		12	1,115.00	2,474.00

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1864.

List of Premiums awarded at the Provincial Exhibition held at Fredericton on the 4th October 1864, and four following days, under the direction and superintendence of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Minerals of New Brunswick, ...	Professor Bailey,	York,	1st Prize,	$20 00
do do	George F. Matthew,	St. John,	2nd do	10 00
Useful Minerals of New Brunswick,	Professor Bailey,	York,	1st Prize,	10 00
do do	Professor Hinds,	do	2nd do	5 00
Combustible Minerals of do	George F. Matthew,	St. John,	Best,	10 00
Clays and Sand, ...	do	do	Best,	4 00
Limestone, Lime, &c.	William Rodgers,	do	Best,	10 00
Building Stone, ...	Alfred Stevens,	Albert,	Best,	10 00

MANUFACTURES IN METAL.

Brass Castings, ...	Pearce & Pratt,	St. John,	Best,	$6 00
Stoves and Hollow-ware, ...	James Harris,	do	1st Prize,	20 00
do do	Thos. C. Everitt & Bros.	do	2nd do	10 00
Pig Iron, ...	Woodstock Charcoal Iron Works	Carleton,	Best,	8 00
Cast Iron, ...	Thos. C. Everitt & Bros.	St. John,	Best,	8 00
Wrought Iron, ...	Union Iron Works,	do	Best,	8 00
Axes, ...	E. & H. Broad,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do	S. Spiller,	do	2nd do	4 00
Edge Tools, Hammers, &c.	do	do	1st Prize,	10 00
do do	E. & H. Broad,	do	2nd do	6 00
Horse Shoes, ...	John T. Kerrigan,	Carleton,	Best,	4 00
Cut Nails, ...	W. H. Scovil,	St. John,	Best,	6 00

Tin work, ...	Bowes & Kennedy,	St. John,	Best,	$6 00
Skates, ...	Whelpley Bros.	King's,	Special,	2 00
Cutlery, ...	H. B. Spiller,	St. John,	do	4 00
Die Sinking in Steel, and Tool Making,	Thos. Gregory,	do	do	5 00

MACHINERY AND ENGINES.

Steam Engine, ...	Thos. C. Everitt & Bros.	St. John,	Best,	$10 00
Model Steam Engine, ...	Bernard Gallagher,	do	Best,	8 00
Fire Engine, ...	John M. Taylor,	York,	Best,	10 00
Garden Engine, ...	do	do	Best,	8 00
Tile Machine (imported), ...	John H. Reid,	do	Best,	30 00

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH WORK.

Carriage, two horses, ...	Price & Shaw,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$20 00
do do	John Edgecombe,	York,	2nd do	10 00
do one horse, ...	Samuel Crothers,	St. John,	Best,	20 00
Pleasure Waggon, ...	Price & Shaw,	do	1st Prize,	15 00
do do	J. H. Blither,	Carleton,	2nd do	7 00
Sleigh, ...	Price & Shaw,	St. John,	1st Prize,	8 00
do	Samuel Crothers,	do	2nd do	4 00
Wheelbarrow, ...	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	Best,	4 00
Trotting Sulkey, ...	Price & Shaw,	St. John,	Best,	2 50

TURNERS' WORK, WOODS, &c.

Turners' Work, ...	W. H. Odell,	York,	1st Prize,	$5 00
do	Hampton Manufacturing Co.	King's,	2nd do	3 00
Shoe Lasts, ...	James Clark,	St. John,	Best,	2 00
Native Woods, ...	James Gray,	York,	Best,	10 00
Shingles, ...	David Burt,	Carleton,	Best,	2 00

CABINET MAKERS' WORK.

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Drawing Room Furniture, ...	J. & G. Lawrence,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$20 00
do do	Alfred Lordly,	do	2nd do	10 00
Bed Room do	A. J. Lordly,	do	1st Prize,	10 00
do do	Alfred Lordly,	do	2nd do	5 00
Book Case and Writing Table, ...	Robert Wiley,	York,	Best,	10 00
Side Board, ...	Andrew Wheeler,	do	Best,	10 00
Picture Frames, ...	Chas. E. Potter,	St. John,	Best,	6 00

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Piano, ...	Albert Laurilliard,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$20 00

CLOCKS.

Clock, ...	James Robertson,	Carleton,	Best,	$10 00

SHIP WORK, GIGS.

Model of Ship, ...	Gideon Sprague,	St. John,	Best,	$6 00
Four oared Gig, ...	Robert Dalton,	do	1st Prize,	12 00
Boat-lowering Apparatus, ...	John M. Taylor,	York,	Special,	5 00

HATS, FURS, &c.

Hatters' work, ...	C. D. Everitt,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$5 00
Furs and Skins, ...	Daniel Nagy,	do	Best,	6 00
do manufactured, ...	do	do	Best,	8 00

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Wool Fleece, long, ...	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	Best,	$2 00
Woolen Blankets, ...	Charles J. Smith,	King's,	1st Prize,	6 00
do	G. H. Ketchum,	Carleton,	2nd do	4 00
do	Ebenezer Smith,	King's,	3rd do	3 00
Woolen Carpet, ...	James Peters,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	J. F. & W. A. Barker,	York,	2nd do	4 00
Hearth Rugs, ...	S. B. Trueman,	Westmorland,	Best,	4 00
Fancy Flannel, for Shirts, ...	J. F. & W. A. Barker,	York,	1st Prize,	6 00
do do	Theo. Kearney,	Carleton,	2nd do	3 00
White Flannel, ...	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	John A. Morrison,	York,	2nd do	3 00
Woolen Cloth, fulled, ...	Geo. L. Hatheway,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do do	Henry P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	3 00
do not fulled, ...	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	H. E. Dibblee,	Carleton,	2nd do	2 00
Mixed Homespun, ...	Luther Goodspeed,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	P. M. Bedell,	Carleton,	2nd do	3 00
do for women, ...	B. N. Goodspeed,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do ... do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	3 00
Woolen Socks, ...	John Camber,	York,	Best,	2 00
do Mitts, ...	Wm. Upham,	Carleton,	Best,	2 00
do Gloves, ...	do	do	Best,	2 00
Grass Plait Hat, ...	Mrs. B. Jewett,	York,	Best,	3 00
Matts, ...	John Cameron,	Queen's,	Best,	2 00
Linen Goods, from N. Brunswick Flax,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	8 00
do ... do ...	Matthew Graham,	York,	2nd do	4 00
Cotton Goods, ...	New Brunswick Cotton Mills,	St. John,	1st Prize,	4 00

BOOK BINDING.

Book Binding, ...	J. & A. M'Millan,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$6 00

LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Leather,	D. Phillips,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	$8 00
do	D. Ferguson,	Queen's,	2nd do	4 00
do Patent,	Russel & M'Causland,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00
do Enamelled,	do	do	1st Prize,	8 00
Double Carriage Harness,	S. D. M'Pherson,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
Single do	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
Double Farm do	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle,	Thomas Bradley,	do	Best,	6 00
Boots and Shoes,	W. A. Clark,	do	Best,	8 00
Leather Trunks,	William Knowles,	St. John,	Special,	2 00

STUFFED ANIMALS AND MOOSE HORNS.

Stuffed Animals,	Andrew Otty,	King's,	Best,	$8 00
Moose Horns,	W. H. Odell,	York,	Best,	2 00

MILLINERY AND FANCY WORK.

Millinery,	Miss Burns,	York,	1st Prize,	$5 00
Feather and Down work,	Mrs. Troughton,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Miss Ann Allen,	do	2nd do	2 00
Hair Work,	Miss Hooper,	do	Best,	4 00
Wax Flowers,	Miss Treadwell,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Miss Hooper,	do	2nd do	1 00
Wax Fruit,	do	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Miss Anne E. Thompson,	do	2nd do	1 00
Crochet Work,	Miss Kilner,	do	Best,	2 00
Braid Work,	Miss Hopkins,	do	Best,	2 00
Berlin Work,	Mrs. William F. Smith,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Mrs. David Brown,	do	2nd do	1 00
Raised Worsted Work,	Mrs. William C. Leonard,	St. John,	1st Prize,	2 00

Raised Worsted Work,	Mrs. William F. Smith,	Carleton,	2nd Prize,	$1 00
Fancy Knitting,	Mrs. Thomas Lee,	King's,	Best,	2 00
Netting,	Miss S. E. M'Pherson,	York,	Best,	2 00
Cone and Leather Work,	S. L. Peters,	Queen's,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Mrs. Waugh,	King's,	2nd do	2 00
Bead Work,	Mrs. H. Fisher,	York,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Miss Tilley,	Queen's,	2nd do	1 00
Shell Work,	Mrs. Ford,	St. John,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Mrs. M'Donald,	York,	2nd do	2 00
Embroidery Work,	Mrs. Main,	do	Best,	2 00
Basket Work,	Galvia Francis,	do	Best,	4 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Forks and Hoes,	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	1st Prize,	$8 00
Plough, Scotch pattern,	Harris Allan,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	James Harris,	St. John,	2nd do	3 00
do American pattern,	R. A. Hay,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	2nd do	3 00
Harrow,	Samuel L. Peters,	Queen's,	1st Prize,	4 00
Cultivator or Drill Harrow,	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	Best,	4 00
Roller,	James Harris,	St. John,	Best,	4 00
Fanning Mill,	G. Watson,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	6 00
do	Hampton Manufacturing Co.,	King's,	2nd do	3 00
Threshing Mill,	James Harris,	St. John,	1st Prize,	15 00
Straw Cutter,	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
Horse Rake, Revolver,	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	Dudley Pickard,	do	2nd do	2 00
do Spring Tooth,	Hampton Manufacturing Co.,	King's,	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	James Harris,	St. John,	2nd do	2 00
Stumping Machine,	Harris Allen,	York,	Best,	10 00
Seed Sower,	James Harris,	St. John,	1st Prize,	5 00
Ox Yoke,	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	Best,	2 00
Mowing Machine,	James Harris,	St. John,	Best,	8 00

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Vegetable Washer,	W. H. Odell,	York,	Best,	2 00
Hay Press,	James Harris,	St. John,	Best,	4 00
Churn,	Hampton Manufacturing Co.,	King's,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	James Tyzic,	St. John,	2nd do	2 00
Fork Handles,	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	Best,	3 00
Assortment of Agricultural Implements,	James Harris,	St. John,	1st Prize,	20 00
do do	Peter M'Farlane,	York,	2nd do	10 00
FINE ARTS, &c. &c.				
Oil Painting,	William M'Grath,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$12 00
do	Mrs. Charles Connell,	Carleton,	2nd do	8 00
Drawing, Water Colour,	Mrs. L. Wilkinson,	York,	1st Prize,	6 00
do do	Miss H. Crane,	St. John,	2nd do	3 00
do in Crayons,	John C. Winslow,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	5 00
do do	Miss A. E. Thompson,	York,	2nd do	2 00
do Pencil,	Miss F. Fisher,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	Miss Louisa Tilley,	do	2nd do	2 00
Photographs, Collection,	George T. Taylor,	do	Best,	5 00
Typography,	William M. Wright,	St. John,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	F. W. Clear,	do	2nd do	2 00
Electrotyping,	do	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	G. N. Babbit,	York,	2nd do	2 00
Engraving on Metal,	Thomas Gregory,	St. John,	Best,	4 00
Marble Bust—"Sir Walter Scott,"	W. G. J. Thompson,	do	Special,	5 00
GRAIN.				
Wheat,	William Pringle,	York,	1st Prize,	$6 00
do	John Burpee,	do	2nd do	5 00
do	William Moffatt,	do	3rd do	4 00

Wheat,	Dudley Pickard,	York,	4th Prize,	$3 00
do	Thomas Everitt,	Carleton,	5th do	2 00
White Oats,	William Pringle,	York,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	John Douglas, Jr.	do	2nd do	2 50
do	Thomas Pringle,	do	3rd do	2 00
Black Oats,	Kays M'Brine,	St. John,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	William Pringle,	York,	2nd do	2 50
do	William Taylor,	do	3rd do	2 00
Barley,	John Douglas, Jr.	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	Kays M'Brine,	St. John,	2nd do	3 00
do	William Taylor,	York,	3rd do	2 00
do	Thomas Pringle,	do	4th do	1 00
Rye,	Dudley Pickard,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	Donald M. Hallett,	do	2nd do	2 00
do	James M'Grath,	Carleton,	3rd do	1 00
Smooth Buckwheat,	John Camber,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	William Currie,	do	2nd do	2 00
Rough Buckwheat,	Thomas Douglas,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	William Taylor,	do	2nd do	2 00
Indian Corn,	Thomas Hector,	do	1st Prize,	5 00
do	John Camber,	do	2nd do	4 00
do	Isaac Murray,	do	3rd do	3 00
do	Charles Burpee,	Sunbury,	4th do	2 00
do	James B. Campbell,	York,	5th do	1 00
Field Peas,	Robert Gray,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Hamilton Emery,	Carleton,	2nd do	2 00
do	William Taylor,	York,	3rd do	1 00
White Field Beans,	John Camber,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Thomas Murray,	do	2nd do	2 00
do	R. D. Wilmot,	Sunbury,	3rd do	1 00
Timothy Seed,	Samuel Burt,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	James Henry,	York,	2nd do	2 50
do	Thomas Esty,	Carleton,	3rd do	2 00
Swedish Turnip Seed,	N. Burpee, Brothers,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	3 00

GRAIN.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Swedish Turnip Seed,	James Johnson,	York,	2nd Prize,	$2 00
do do	David H. Burpee,	Sunbury,	3rd do	1 00
Carrot Seed,	N. Burpee, Brothers,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	David H. Burpee,	do	2nd do	2 00
Red Mangold Wurzel Seed,	do	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	H. P. Bridges,	do	2nd do	2 00
Blood Beet Seed,	A. C. Plummer,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Archibald Barker,	do	2nd do	2 00
do	H. P. Bridges,	do	3rd do	1 00
Flax Seed,	Matthew Graham,	York,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	G. H. N. Harding,	do	2nd do	2 00
	ROOTS.			
Swedish Turnips, Green Tops,	C. M. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	$3 00
do do	Isaac Murray,	York,	2nd do	2 00
do Purple Tops,	C. M. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	Dr. Waddell,	St. John,	2nd do	2 00
Carrots, Red,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	Samuel Fleming,	York,	2nd do	2 00
do White,	Robert Campbell,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	2 00
Parsnips,	Samuel Fleming,	York,	1st Prize,	3 00
Mangold Wurzel, Long Red,	James Johnson,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	2 00
do Long Yellow,	Samuel Fleming,	York,	1st Prize,	3 00
do Globe,	do	do	1st Prize,	3 00
Potatoes, Early Table,	William Upham,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	James W. Peters,	St. John,	2nd do	2 00
do Other kinds,	Archibald Barker,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	3 00

Potatoes, Other kinds,	William Upham,	Carleton,	2nd Prize,	$2 00
do For Cattle feed,	William Moffatt,	York,	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	J. F. & W. A. Barker,	do	2nd do	2 00
Farm Produce, greatest variety,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	3 00
	GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Swedish Turnips, Green Top,	Samuel Fleming,	York,	1st Prize,	$2 00
do do	F. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Purple Tops,	Samuel Fleming,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	1 00
Carrots, Red,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	1 00
do White,	do do	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Parsnips,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Beets, Long Blood,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Archibald Barker,	Sunbury,	2nd do	1 00
Beets, Globe Blood,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	York,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
Mammoth Potatoes,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 50
Squash, Mammoth,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Marrow,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	G. J. Dibblee,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Hubbard,	E. H. Wilmot,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Thomas Cousins,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Other kinds,	H. E. Dibblee,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	2 00
Cucumbers, Snake,	Samuel Fleming,	York,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Other kinds,	do do	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00

GARDEN PRODUCE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Melons, Musk,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	York,	1st Prize,	$2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Citron,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
do Water,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
Pumpkins,	James M'Lauchlan,	do	1st Prize,	1 50
do	W. DeCantillon,	do	2nd do	1 00
Onions, Ripe from seed,	John Linden,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	D. M. Hallett,	York,	2nd do	1 00
do Potato,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Celery, as dug,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
do blanched and trimmed,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Salsify,	Samuel Fleming,	do	Best,	2 00
Scorgonera,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	Best,	1 50
Cabbage, Mammoth,	do	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	S. W. Babbit,	do	2nd do	1 00
do York,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	1 00
Cauliflowers,	do	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	1 00
Peppers,	do	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Tomatoes,	Samuel Fleming,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Beans, Windsor,	do	do	1st Prize,	1 00

Beans, Windsor,	Samuel Fleming,	York,	2nd Prize,	$0 50
Beans, White Pole,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	1 00
Beans, White Bush,	do	do	1st Prize,	1 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	0 50
Sweet Corn,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	1 00
Capsicums,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	1 00
Red Cabbage,	do	do	1st Prize,	1 00
do	Samuel Fleming,	do	2nd do	0 50
Garden Produce, assortment,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	4 00

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

Apples,	F. P. Sharpe,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	$10 00
do	Julius L. Inches,	York,	2nd do	8 00
do	D. M. Hallett,	do	3rd do	6 00
do	C. M'Gibbon,	do	4th do	4 00
do	Anthony Kearney,	Carleton,	5th do	3 00
do	Henry Wilmot,	Sunbury,	6th do	2 00
do	W. DeCantillon,	York,	7th do	1 00
Plums,	F. P. Sharpe,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	3 00
do	Robert Jardine,	St. John,	2nd do	2 00
Grapes, open air,	Julius L. Inches,	York,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	William Moore,	do	2nd do	1 00
do hot house,	Robert Watson,	Charlotte,	1st Prize,	2 00
Cranberries, cultivated,	G. J. Dibblee,	York,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	T. F. & W. A. Barker,	do	2nd do	1 00
Pears, Table,	Joseph Donald,	Charlotte,	1st Prize,	2 00
do	Robert Jardine,	St. John,	2nd do	1 00
Flowers, cut and made up,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	Miss C. Kenny,	do	2nd do	2 00
do in pots,	D. Kenny,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	2nd do	2 00
Parlour Bouquet,	do	do	1st Prize,	2 00

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Parlour Bouquet,	Miss Kenny,	York,	2nd Prize,	$1 00
Hand do	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	2 00
do do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	1 00
Verbenas,	J. Berry, Gard'ner, Go. House,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
do	D. Kenny,	do	2nd do	2 00
Floral Ornament,	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
Dried Herbs,	Miss C. Peters,	Queen's,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	Miss C. Kenny,	York,	2nd do	1 00
	FLOUR AND MEAL.			
Wheat Flour,	H. E. Dibblee,	Carleton,	Best,	$4 00
Rye do	Harry Walton,	Queen's,	Best,	4 00
Corn Meal,	do	do	Best,	4 00
Oat Meal,	W. & J. Morrice,	Westmorland,	Best,	4 00
Buckwheat Meal,	Wm. Currie,	York,	Best,	4 00
Hulled Barley,	W. & J. Morrice,	Westmorland,	Best,	4 00
	SUNDRIES.			
Salt,	Joseph Brand,	King's,	Best,	$4 00
Candles,	Dennis Coll,	St. John,	1st Prize,	4 00
Soap,	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	J. P. Coney,	do	2nd do	2 00
Oil, Animal,	David M'Donald,	Queen's,	Best,	2 00
Isinglass,	J. W. Ruel,	York,	Best,	2 00
Bones, Ground,	John Neill,	do	Best,	3 00
Bones, Meal,	do	do	Best,	3 00
Curled Hair,	Samuel Reynolds,	St. John,	Best,	3 00
Biscuits,	T. Rankin & Son,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	Alex. Burchill,	York,	2nd do	2 00

Confectionary,	S. F. Matthews,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$6 00
Starch,	Thos. Davidson,	do	Best,	4 00
Refined Sugar,	Saint John Sugar Refinery,	do	Best,	4 00
Tobacco,	Tremain & Jones,	do	Best,	4 00
Native Dye Stuffs,	Miss Sarah A. Carman,	York,	Best,	4 00
Cider,	Charles M'Gibbon,	do	Best,	2 00
Honey, in Glass,	Mrs. E. H. Wilmot,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
Honey, in Boxes,	W. J. Boyer,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	1 50
do	John T. Smith,	York,	2nd do	1 00
Beeswax,	Matthew Graham,	do	1st Prize,	1 00
do	Mrs. G. L. Hatheway,	do	2nd do	0 50
Bees and Hive,	John T. Smith,	do	1st Prize,	3 00
	SALT MEATS, FISH, &c.			
Smoked Hams,	G. H. N. Harding,	Sunbury,	Best,	$2 00
Smoked Fish,	James Brown,	Charlotte,	1st Prize,	4 00
Pickled Fish,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
	BUTTER AND CHEESE.			
Butter, in Firkin,	John Good,	King's,	1st Prize,	$4 00
do do	William Upham,	Carleton,	2nd do	3 00
do in Crock,	John Good,	King's,	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	Elizabeth Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	2 00
do do	Henry P. Bridges,	do	3rd do	1 00
do Fancy made,	John Burpee,	York,	1st Prize,	3 00
do do	Robert Wilson,	Sunbury,	2nd do	2 00
do do	John Good,	King's,	3rd do	1 00
Cheese,	James Chase,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	Luther Goodspeed,	do	2nd do	3 00
do	B. W. Goodspeed,	do	3rd do	2 00
	FLAX.			
Flax, Scutched,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	$10 00
do	Charles Burpee,	do	2nd do	8 00
do	William Moore,	York,	3rd do	4 00

NON-ENUMERATED.

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Potter's Wheel and Lathe,	Joseph White & Son,	St. John,	Special,	$3 00
Earthenware,	do	do	Special,	5 00
Umbrella Swift,	Thomas Carle,	York,	Special,	1 00

HORSES.

Stallion, for Agricultural purposes,	Hugh M'Monagle,	King's,	1st Prize,	$20 00
do do	Elisha Gillis,	do	2nd do	10 00
do for Road & Trotting purposes,	John H. Reid,	York,	1st Prize,	20 00
do do	Hugh M'Monagle,	King's,	2nd do	10 00
do Prov'al bred, for Agr. purposes,	Isaac Fox,	Queen's,	1st Prize,	12 00
do do	R. P. Gilbert,	Sunbury,	2nd do	6 00
Stallion, any breed,—Sweepstake,	John H. Reid,	York,	Best,	40 00
Brood Mare, for Agricultural purposes,	James R. Garden,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	James Miles,	do	2nd do	4 00
do for Road & Trotting purposes,	Hugh M'Monagle,	King's,	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	R. P. Gilbert,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
do for Draught purposes,	John Duffy,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	W. E. Perley,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
Brood Mare, any breed,—Sweepstake,	Hugh M'Monagle,	King's,	Best,	10 00
Saddle Horse,	do	do	Best,	10 00
Pair matched Carriage Horses,	B. P. Gilbert,	Sunbury,	Best,	10 00
Pair Draught Horses,	W. C. Bull,	Carleton,	Best,	10 00
Filley or Gelding, 3 years,	Robert Gray,	York,	Best,	6 00
do 2 years,	John O'Brien,	King's,	Best,	6 00
Sucking Colt,	James R. Garden,	York,	Best,	4 00

CATTLE.

Short Horns.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards,	N. Burpee,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	$10 00
do do	Julius L. Inches,	York,	2nd do	5 00

Bull, 1 year,	John S. Covert,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	$10 00
Bull Calf,	Julius L. Inches,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
Cow, 3 years old and upwards,	do	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	N. Burpee,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
Heifer, 1 year,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	Julius L. Inches,	York,	2nd do	4 00
Heifer Calf,	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	do	do	2nd do	2 00

North Devons.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards,	Charles J. Smith,	King's,	1st Prize,	10 00
do do	Edward Simonds,	York,	2nd do	5 00
Bull, 2 years,	John T. Smith,	do	1st Prize,	10 00
Bull, 1 year,	Charles P. Bliss,	King's,	1st Prize,	10 00
do	James Peters,	do	2nd do	5 00
Bull Calf,	Sturgis Marven,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
Cow, 3 years old and upwards,	John T. Smith,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	Sturgis Marven,	King's,	2nd do	4 00
Heifer, 2 years,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
Heifer, 1 year,	C. P. Bliss,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	John T. Smith,	York,	2nd do	4 00
Heifer Calf,	C. P. Bliss,	King's,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	John T. Smith,	York,	2nd do	2 00

Ayrshires.

Bull, 3 years old and upwards,	S. L. Peters,	Queen's,	1st Prize,	10 00
Bull, 2 years old,	Robert Gray,	York,	1st Prize,	10 00
do	James Barber,	St. John,	2nd do	5 00
Bull Calf,	Robert Gray,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	do	do	2nd do	2 00
Cow, 3 years old and upwards,	S. Fleming,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	Robert Gray,	do	2nd do	4 00
Heifer, 2 years old,	John Fleming,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	Robert Gray,	do	2nd do	4 00
Heifer, 1 year old,	do	do	1st Prize,	5 00
do	do	do	2nd do	4 00

CATTLE.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Heifer Calf,	Robert Gray,	York,	1st Prize,	$4 00
do	Thomas Davidson,	St. John,	2nd do	2 00
Sweepstakes.				
Bull, any age or breed,	Charles J. Smith,	King's,	Best,	15 00
Cow, do	John T. Smith,	York,	Best,	12 00
Grades and Crosses.				
Bull, 3 years old and upwards,	H. E. Dibblee,	Carleton,	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	Isaac Murray,	York,	2nd do	5 00
do do	Ross Currie,	do	3rd do	3 00
Bull, 2 years old,	Thomas Murray,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
do	Kays M'Brine,	St. John,	3rd do	3 00
Bull, 1 year old,	N. Burpee, Brothers,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	7 00
do	John Camber,	York,	2nd do	4 00
Bull Calf,	John Slipp,	Queen's,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	John Camber,	York,	2nd do	2 00
do	Asa Burpee,	Sunbury,	3rd do	1 00
Cow, 3 years old and upwards,	Julius L. Inches,	York,	1st Prize,	6 00
do do	Edward Simonds,	do	2nd do	4 00
do do	do	do	3rd do	2 00
Heifer, 2 years old,	N. Burpee, Brothers,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	5 00
do	Robert Wilson,	do	2nd do	4 00
do	W. J. Kilner,	York,	3rd do	2 00
Heifer, 1 year old,	John Camber,	do	1st Prize,	5 00
do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	3 00
do	do	do	3rd do	2 00
Heifer Calf,	S. Fleming,	York,	1st Prize,	4 00
do	D. H. Burpee,	Sunbury,	2nd do	2 00
do	Isaac Murray,	York,	3rd do	1 00

Oxen and Fat Cattle.				
Yoke of Working Oxen,	James Sutherland,	York,	1st Prize,	$12 00
Fat Steer,	Col. Allen,	do	1st Prize,	10 00
SHEEP.				
Long Wools.				
Ram, 2 shears and over,	John H. Reid,	York,	1st Prize,	$8 00
do do	Charles Burpee,	Sunbury,	2nd do	6 00
do do	H. P. Bridges,	do	3rd do	4 00
Ram, Shearling,	T. O. Miles,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do	C. M. Bridges,	do	2nd do	6 00
do	Hugh M'Monagle,	King's,	3rd do	4 00
Ram Lamb,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	8 00
do	C. M. Bridges,	do	2nd do	6 00
do	John Douglas, Jr.	York,	3rd do	4 00
Ewes, 2 shears and over,	C. M. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	N. Burpee, Brothers,	do	2nd do	6 00
do do	W. Taylor,	York,	3rd do	4 00
Ewes, Shearlings,	C. M. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	8 00
do	H. P. Bridges,	do	2nd do	6 00
do	Charles Burpee,	do	3rd do	4 00
Ewe Lambs,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	8 00
do	C. M. Bridges,	do	2nd do	6 00
do	H. P. Bridges,	do	3rd do	4 00
South Downs.				
Ram, 2 shears and over,	Hugh M'Monagle,	King's,	1st Prize,	6 00
Ram Lambs,	do	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	do	do	2nd do	3 00
Ewes, 2 shears and over,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
Ewe Lambs,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
Crosses and Grades.				
Ram, 2 shears and over,	David H. Burpee,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	6 00
do do	Charles Bartlett,	York,	2nd Prize,	4 00
do do	C. T. Emery,	Carleton,	3rd do	2 00

SHEEP.—*Continued*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Ram, Shearling,	C. M. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	$6 00
do	N. Burpee, Brothers,	do	2nd do	4 00
do	do	do	3rd do	2 00
Ram Lamb,	H. P. Bridges,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	George A. Sterling,	do	2nd do	3 00
do	Charles Burpee,	do	3rd do	2 00
Ewes, 2 shears and over,	Charles M. Bridges,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	6 00
do do	N. Burpee, Brothers,	do	2nd do	4 00
do do	Thomas Murray,	York,	3rd do	2 00
Ewes, Shearlings,	N. Burpee, Brothers,	Sunbury,	1st Prize,	6 00
do	Charles Burpee,	do	2nd do	4 00
do	Charles M. Bridges,	do	3rd do	2 00
Ewe Lambs,	N. Burpee, Brothers,	do	1st Prize,	4 00
do	Charles Burpee,	do	2nd do	3 00
do	Thomas Douglas,	York,	3rd do	2 00
Sweepstake.				
Ram, any age or breed,	T. O. Miles,	Sunbury,	Best,	10 00

SWINE.

Berkshire and Essex.				
Boar, 1 year,	John H. Reid,	York,	1st Prize,	$8 00
do	Thomas Pringle,	do	2nd do	4 00
Boar, under 1 year,	John H. Reid,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
Sow, 2 years and over,	do	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
Sow, 1 year,	Julius L. Inches,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00
Sow, under 1 year,	John H. Reid,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
Small Yorkshires.				
Sow, 2 years and over,	Julius L. Inches,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00

Chester Whites.				
Boar, 2 years and over,	John T. Smith,	York,	1st Prize,	$8 00
Boar, under 1 year,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	Charles M'Gibbon,	do	2nd do	4 00
Sow, 2 years and over,	John T. Smith,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
Sow, under 1 year,	do	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	do	do	2nd do	4 00
Crosses and Grades.				
Boar, 2 years and over,	Dr. Waddell,	St. John,	1st Prize,	8 00
Boar, 1 year,	John Duffy,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00
do	N. Burpee, Brothers,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
Boar, under 1 year,	John Duffy,	York,	1st Prize,	6 00
do	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,	2nd do	4 00
Sow, 2 years and over,	S. Fleming,	York,	1st Prize,	8 00
Sow, 1 year,	James Johnston,	do	1st Prize,	8 00
do	John Burpee,	do	2nd do	4 00
Sow, under 1 year,	John Duffy,	do	1st Prize,	6 00
do	S. Fleming,	do	2nd do	4 00
Sweepstake.				
Boar, any age or breed,	John H. Reid,	York,	Best,	10 00
Fat Pigs.				
Fat Pig, under 1 year,	John Burpee,	York,	Best,	4 00

POULTRY.

Black Polands,	George C. Peters,	York,	Best,	$2 00
Game Fowl,	Roland Brewing,	King's,	Best,	2 00
Shanghai,	Charles H. Smith,	York,		2 00
Black Spanish,	do	do		2 00
Feather-legged Bantams,	John A. Morrison,	do		2 00
Turkeys, Colored or Brouse,	Charles P. Bliss,	King's,		2 00
Large Geese,	Charles H. Smith,	York,		4 00
Bremen Geese,	Charles M'Gibbon,	do		4 00
Chinese do	Dr. H. Brown,	do		2 00
Common Ducks,	H. P. Bridges,	Sunbury,		2 00

POULTRY.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Exhibiters.	County.	Award.	Amount.
Aylesbury Ducks, ...	Charles P. Bliss,	King's,		$4 00
White Poland Ducks, ...	John A. Morrison,	York,		4 00
Guinea Fowl, ...	Charles H. Smith,	do		1 00
PLOUGHING MATCH.				
Ploughing, with horses, without driver,	James Robertson,	St. John,	1st Prize,	$20 00
do do	David Douglas,	York,	2nd do	10 00
do do	John Douglas,	do	3rd do	5 00

The foregoing Prizes which are marked *special* were those that the Executive Committee awarded on non-enumerated articles.

Diplomas were also awarded to the following Exhibiters.

Professor H. T. Hind—For excellence in Illustrative Mineralogical and Geological arrangement of Matrix Rock.

Thomas Gregory—For excellence in Die Sinking in Steel, Engraving in Metal, and Piercing Tool Making.

Francis W. Clear—For excellence in Electrotype Music Printing.

Joseph White & Sons—For excellence in manufacture of Pottery Ware.

Hanford B. Spiller—For excellence in manufacture of Cutlery.

Samuel Spiller—For excellence in manufacture of Edge Tools, Hammers, &c.

E. & H. Broad—For excellence in manufacture of Edge Tools, Hammers, &c.

The Sugar Refining Company, Saint John—For excellence in manufacture of Refined Sugar.

The Cotton Mills Manufactory—For excellence in manufacture of Cotton Goods.

H. E. Buck—For excellence in Penmanship.

W. H. Scovil—For excellence in manufacture of Wrought Iron, Nails, &c.

William Yeomans—For excellence in Model Locomotive Engine Workmanship.

Comparative Statement, shewing the number of Entries made in the several Classes in Exhibitions of 1861 and 1864.

	Mineral Kingdom.	Manufactures in Metal.	Machinery and Engines.	Carriage and Sleigh work.	Coopers' & Turners' work.	Cabinet Makers' work.	Piano Forte.	Sewing Machine.	Dentistry.	Book Binding.	Ships' work and Gigs, &c.	Hats and Furs, and Tailors' work.	Homespun Cloth and Domestic Goods.	Leather and Leather Manufactures.	Stuffed Animals and Moose Horns.	Millinery and Fancy work.	Agricultural Implements.	Fine Arts, &c.	Grain.	Roots.	Fruit and Flowers, Garden and other produce.	Flour and Meal.	Soap, Candles, and Sundries.	Salt Meat and Fish.	Butter and Cheese.	Flax.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Poultry.	Ploughing.
1861,.....	64	65	3	22	31	29	3	1	1	3	15	11	220	26	4	124	79	88	306	139	74	29	17	9	93	0	226	187	98	53	17	16
1864,.....	20	39	6	18	11	20	1	0	0	1	7	6	143	11	4	87	61	72	181	97	188	22	38	4	50	6	116	131	100	50	22	5
Decrease,.....	44	26	*3	4	20	9	2	1	1	2	8	5	77	15	0	37	18	16	125	42	*114	7	*21	5	43	*6	110	56	*2	3	*5	11

Those marked with an asterisk show an increase in 1864 over 1861.

The non-enumerated articles are included in the Returns of 1861 under the respective Classes. The non-enumerated articles of 1864 have been separately taken account of, and number in all 35.

The total number of Exhibiters in 1861 was.....2,071
Do. in 1864 " 1,633

Decrease,..... 438

LIST OF JUDGES IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Minerals of New Brunswick, &c.—Building Material, &c.
David Munro, Edward Jack, and Rev. William Elder.

Machinery and Engines.—Manufactures in Metal.—Clocks, Astronomical Instruments, &c., &c.—Professor Jack, Professor Bailey, R. A. Hay, William Morgan, J. R. Marshall, James White.

Carriage and Sleigh Work.—Geo. W. Boyer, Wm. C. Burpee, Thos. Rutter.

Native Woods.—Coopers' and Turners' Work, &c.—Ship Work, Gigs, &c.—Models and Designs.—John Wilson, H. B. Clarke, J. P. French.

Cabinet Makers' Work.—Mathew Stead, Thomas Rutter, Samuel Watts.

Musical Instruments.—Hon. W. H. Odell, Dr. Ward, J. W. Lawrence.

Book Binding, &c.—S. R. Miller, James S. Beek.

Domestic Manufactures.—P. Kirlin, George Strickland.

Leather and Leather Manufactures.—Silas Black, John Ryder.

Millinery, Fancy Work, &c.—J. S. Beek, Mrs. R. Robinson, Mrs. Everitt.

Hats, Furs, Tailors' and Dyers' Work, &c.—Edward Sears, E. Clarke.

Agricultural Implements.—Anthony Kearney, Donald Fraser, J. W. Lawrence.

Moose Horns and Stuffed Animals.—Geo. A. Boardman, E. Clarke.

Fine Arts, &c.—Hon. William H. Odell, C. E. Potter, George A. Boardman, Capt. H. Moody.

Grain.—J. H. Maxwell, Nathaniel Hubbard, James Sutherland.

Roots.—Calvin Hall, J. D. M. Keator, John Harper.

Garden Produce.—T. W. Smith, Professor Hind.

Fruits and Flowers.—Professor Hind, A. H. Thompson.

Butter, Cheese, Salt Meats, Fish, &c.—Abner Bull, Henry Hutton, George Sterling.

Sugar, Soap, Candles, & Sundries.—F. P. Sharp, Bliss Botsford, David Munro.

Flax.—George W. Boyer, W. C. Burpee.

Flour and Meal.—H. Hutton, James Murchie, A. H. Thompson.

Horses.—Joseph Chapman, W. H. Young, D. E. Lucy.

Cattle.—Dr. Black, Joseph Horncastle, James Fairweather, —— Haines.

Sheep.—Hon. C. Perley, John Earle, John Gentle.

Swine.—Sheriff White, J. W. M. Ruel, T. O. Miles.

Bees.—Francis B. Sharp, Bliss Botsford.

Poultry, Rabbits, &c.—Geo. A. Boardman, Enoch O. Bradley, Wm. Pagan.

Ploughing.—Robert Gray, Thomas Davidson, Silas Raymond.

MINERAL KINGDOM.

The display in the mineral department was, we judge, better than at the Show at Sussex. The arrangement and scientific classification as made by Professor Bailey and G. F. Matthew in their respective large collections, were peculiarly attractive. The exhibition of minerals, as shown by Professor Hind, served to illustrate the mode of their occurrence in the matrix or mother rock, and also their geological distribution over the Province. To the student in geology, the arrangement was instructive and suggestive. The minerals exhibited were with the matrix or mother earth, and arranged in geological sequence, thus furnishing the unscientific observer with an idea of the nature of the rocks in which the different minerals are found; and the corresponding maps served to instruct as to the area of the country over which each mineral might be sought for, with a probability of success. The Judges remark that the arrangement is deserving of high commendation.

Had the prize list, as in future should be the case, recognized a prize for the minerals of New Brunswick in the matrix, and arranged in geological sequence, the Judges in the mineral department would doubtless have awarded a first prize to Professor Hind.

In Ores of the Metals, there were shown copper pyrites, copper ore, found in Counties of Carleton, Gloucester, Charlotte, Saint John, and Westmorland; Zinc blende in Campo Bello (Charlotte), Nerepis (Queen's), and Restigouche. Antimony ore from Prince William, York Co.; *Galena*, from Campo Bello, St. George, and Frye's Island and Long Island, Digdequash, in Charlotte Co.; also from Norton, King's Co.; Restigouche; Little Falls, Victoria County; from Tobique River, and from Woodstock. Manganese ore from Tattagouche River, Gloucester County; Sussex, King's County; Restigouche; and Quaco, Saint John. *Iron ore*, (haematite) from West Beach, Saint John County; Woodstock, Carleton County; (specular) from Black River and West Beach, and Sheldon's Point, Manawagonish, and Beveridge Cove, St. John County; Grand Manan and Saint Stephen, Charlotte County; (magnetic) from Deer Island, Charlotte County; (micaceous) from Black River, Saint John; and Campo Bello, Charlotte County; (nodnear, haematite) from New Bandon, Gloucester County; (boulder) Grand Falls, Victoria; (pyrites) from Jacksontown, Carleton; (marcasite) from Bull's Creek, Woodstock; also from Waweig and Keye's Mine, Charlotte Co.; (cubic) from Prince William, York County; (ore pea) from Richibucto; (slag) from Woodstock Iron Works. Specimens of the useful minerals were gathered from many Counties;—Gypsum from Tobique River, (Victoria County,) Albert County, and King's County; Salt from Sussex, King's; barytes from Dipper Harbour, Saint John, and Frye's Island, Charlotte; *Fluor* from Frye's Island, Letete, Charlotte; *Asbertus* from Pisarinco, Saint John County; also from Dalhousie, (Restigouche,) and Frye's Island; *Serpentine* from Fort Howe, Lilly Lake, and Musquash, Saint John; *Iceland Spar* from Belledune, Gloucester County. The simple minerals were in various specimens from different Counties.

Combustible Minerals.—Fine specimens of Albertite and Cannel from Albert County, the latter polished, also Cannel from Dorchester and Tedish River, and Sackville, Westmorland County. (*Bituminous*) from Salmon River, Queen's County. (*Anthracite*) from Nashwaaksis, York County.—(Bituminous) from Hatfield, Sunbury County, various specimens of Asphaltic and Bituminous Shale from Westmorland, King's, and Albert Counties. *Graphite* from Dorchester and Lilly Lake, Saint John.

The display of mineral paints and clays was good. There was in Professor Hind's collection, some seventy *Fossils*, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Post-Tertiary, from various parts of the Province.

The samples of building stone were obtained from quarries situated at Mary's Point, Albert County. One sample, a light red colour, was taken out of the face of a solid ledge or reef which shows on the bank of the shore, and of which there is supposed to be an inexhaustible quantity. It is said to be very strong, free from spots or marks, very fine grained, and not affected by the weather; competent judges pronounce the quality to be excellent. It is easily worked, and blocks of any size can be obtained. The sample marked No. 2, was likewise taken from the solid ledge or reef on the shore; this specimen was of coarser grain than the other, but also of very superior quality, said to be easily worked, and durable. The sample No. 3, was of a grey or drab colour, taken also out of the solid ledge or reef on the upland, running in parallel stratas with the reefs from which the other samples were taken, of unlimited quantity. There is every facility for shipping the stone from where it is obtainable.

Machinery and Engines.—Particular notice was taken by the Judges of the Steam Engine and Iron Engine Lathe exhibited and made by Thomas C. Everitt & Bro., of Saint John, said to be the first of the kind made in the Province.—"Workmanship serviceable, and arrangement convenient."

Model Steam Engine exhibited by Bernard Gallagher, Saint John, and manufactured by the exhibiter, who is an apprentice to James Harris of the New Brunswick Foundry. The Judges remark—"It is entered as half-horse power engine and boiler—was in operation driving the largest sized Singers' Sewing Machine—the design and workmanship neat and excellent."

A Working Model Locomotive Steam Engine, made and exhibited by W. Yeomans, was much admired. The Judges say—"Very small in size, but it appears to be perfect in all its parts, and displays great mechanical ingenuity in the young exhibiter."

Fire Engine exhibited by John M. Taylor, Fredericton. The Judges highly commend it, and say—"Considerable originality displayed in the construction and arrangements; workmanship exceedingly creditable to the exhibiter."

Garden Engine exhibited by John M. Taylor, Fredericton.—"Good and substantial article, very creditable to the young man exhibiting, as the workmanship is almost entirely his own, and he is not a professed mechanic."

Boat Lowering Apparatus.—"Highly approved of, and exhibiting much ingenuity on the part of the inventor. Believed that the mode of detaching and attaching might of itself be the subject of a patent. So far as known to the Committee, this last does not interfere with the Clifford Invention." Exhibited by John M. Taylor.

One *Hand Sawing Machine* exhibited and made by Hon. W. H. Odell, Fredericton, appeared to be a serviceable one, and the Judges remark—"Its construction exhibits no small ingenuity."

The Judges take special notice of the *Engraving in Metal, Brass, Die Sinking in Steel,* and *Small Tool Making,* as shown by Thos. Gregory, Saint John, and consider same as worthy of highest commendation.

The *Vote Board* invented by John M. Taylor, is an ingenious and useful article, is in use in House of Assembly, and is valuable as shortening a sometimes painful suspense in counting votes.

Brass Castings exhibited by Messrs. Pierce & Pratt, Saint John.—"Very superior exhibition; finish very fine and very creditable to the exhibiters; castings exceedingly perfect, and composition and colour of metal good. Altogether the assortment is worthy of the highest commendation, and is well deserving of the first prize."

Stoves, Furnaces, and *Hollow Ware,* were a most creditable exhibition, and excellence displayed by all the exhibiters in the castings, workmanship, and finish; great variety of patterns in Cooking Stoves. The large Stove and Furnace exhibited by Thomas C. Everitt & Bro. was worthy of special commendation on account of the enterprise.

The *Enamelled Grates* and *Register Grates* exhibited by James Harris, were deserving of high commendation.—"Harris and Everitt exhibit Cast Iron Railings which, in both cases, are highly creditable in design and execution. Allan (of Fredericton) who exhibits Cast Iron Railing, equally creditable.

Particular mention is made of the *Axes* and *Cutlery,* consisting of Knives, Forks, Razors, &c., exhibited by Messrs. E. & H. Broad, Saint John, and by H. B. Spiller, Saint John. The Judges remark—"Both exhibiters show an exceedingly good collection, and the Judges have had no small difficulty in coming to a decision. The finish and polish upon the articles reflect very great credit upon the manufacturers."

The *Edge Tools* of both above named manufacturers, are in like manner highly commended.

The *Cut Nails,* and *Wrought Spikes* for ships, exhibited by W. H. Scovil, are described as "very superior in appearance;" and the specimens of *Tacks* exhibited by Seth R. Foster, are remarked upon as being "equal, if not superior, to anything that can be imported."

The *Tin work* exhibited by Bowes and Kennedy, was an exceedingly good specimen of tin-ware.

Allan Brothers exhibited a *Single Acting cast iron Capstan*, brass capped, which is described as a very substantial article, and worthy of commendation.

Turners' Work.—The Potters' wheel and turning lathe, exhibited by Messrs. Joseph White & Son, Saint John, attracted much attention;—being in operation, the mode of making pottery ware was seen.

Musical Instruments.—Pianos.—In this department the Judges remark—"there is no competition, for although three Pianos are in the exhibition, only one is manufactured in this Province; this is by Laurillard of Saint John. It may be proper to remark that this instrument, upon thorough examination, appears to be well constructed, and calculated to wear well, and to bear the extreme temperature which characterizes the climate of this Province; its action and tone are good, and altogether the instrument may be pronounced a good instrument of the class called upright Pianos. It may not be out of place to observe, that Mr. Laurillard exhibits a very fine instrument by Stallet & Davis, and another by Chickering of Boston, which, however, appears to be scarcely an average sample of the Pianos produced by the celebrated name of Chickering."

Hatters' Work.—The Judges remark—"that Messrs. C. D. Everitt & Sons, are the only exhibiters of Hats. The Hats which they exhibit (Satin Hats) are of a very superior quality and workmanship, fully equalling, in our judgment, any articles of the kind manufactured in Great Britain or the United States."

Furs and Skins.—The Judges remark—"they find that Mr. Daniel Nagy, of the City of Saint John, is the only contributer of Furs and Skins. The Fur goods which he exhibits, are of an excellent quality, of the very best workmanship, and equal to any made in London, Great Britain. The goods which he exhibits are manufactured by him."

Grain.—The Judges in this department not having set down the weight of the different grains, it cannot here be given; the weight of the wheat was 64lbs. to the bushel, the only weight ascertained.

Garden Produce, &c.—The Judges remark in reference to the Horticultural productions, that—"they regret that the number of exhibiters should have been so small in one of the most important departments of agricultural industry."

"The different varieties of garden produce which came under their notice, show that the soil and climate of New Brunswick are admirably adapted for Horticulture, and a comparison with similar productions in Canada, and many of the northern States of the American Union, establish the fact, that no physical cause exists why many of the most useful garden products of the Province, should not equal in all respects those of neighbouring countries, which have been thought from their geographical position to enjoy superior advantages of climate and soil. The *Root crops* were especially distinguished by their weight and uniform growth. The Swedish turnips

exhibited by Mr. S. Fleming, averaged 6½lbs. each, those of Mr. Berry nearly the same; blood beets, 8lbs. a piece; white carrots, 2lbs. A mammoth squash exhibited by Mr. Kenny, weighed 170lbs.; six cabbages shewn by Mr. Berry, weighed 150lbs., one of them weighing over 30lbs. The average weight of the York cabbage shewn by Messrs. Kenny and Berry was 9lbs., and the same weight was attained by the cauliflowers, exhibited by Messrs. Berry and Fleming. The tomatoes of the last named exhibiter exceeded ½lb. each; and the long red mangle of Mr. Berry, attained the unusual average weight of 11lbs. The Indian corn was also very fine, but not adequately represented.

"In view of these results, the Judges feel themselves at liberty to express the hope that in future Exhibitions, more numerous illustrations of horticulturalist skill will be offered to the public, for which the Province offers so favourable a field. They also hope that the garden products exhibited at Fredericton, will stimulate farmers and others to give more attention to a department which offers such advantageous returns to ordinary industry, and which requires no exercise of skill beyond the reach of every farmer in the Province. The Judges consider that in country districts a good garden generally implies a good farm, and where reasonable care and attention are devoted to the one, it will lead to more attention and care being given to the other."

Fruits and Flowers.—The Judges in this department made a very thorough examination of the various fruits and flowers. They remark—"They conceive that they are justified in expressing a very favourable opinion of some of the fruits exhibited, but they have felt surprise and regret that a few well known garden and orchard fruits should have scarcely found more than one representation in the Exhibition. The apples shown were in general of good varieties, and finely grown; they were especially pleased with the admirable selection of Messrs. Sharp, Inches, and Hallet. The cases exhibited by the two first named gentlemen would do credit to any Exhibition. The samples shewn by Mr. DeCantillon were represented to be but four years old from the bud, and they afford a striking proof of the ease and celerity with which an orchard may be brought to a full bearing condition in this Province; a valuable consideration worthy of the attention of farmers, who are frequently deterred from planting orchards, by the length of time which they suppose must elapse before they can reap the fruits of their outlay. The Judges also notice with much satisfaction the fine samples of fruit exhibited by Messrs. A. Kearney, C. M'Gibbon, Henry Wilmot, Joseph Donald, and G. Botsford. A number of seedling apples exhibited by Mr. Lawrence were creditable, but the names given to these apparently new varieties, suggest the propriety of some regulation being established by the Society in future in reference to names. The show of Plums was very indifferent, one exhibiter only shewing five varieties, the other exhibiters one variety each. The Damsons of Mr. John Douglas were excellent.

Of Grapes grown in the open air only one exhibiter, Mr. Julius Inches, showed fruit worthy of competition for the prizes offered by the Society. The other specimens were the common country grape, which did not apppear to have been much improved by cultivation. The varieties shown by Mr. Inches were the Hartford prolific, and Blood's black. It is both interesting and important to find these grapes ripen in the open air, and produce finely formed and large bunches without artificial heat or protection.

The Hot House Grapes shown by Mr. R. Watson commended themselves more by their novelty than by their superior excellence. "The Judges would have been glad to have seen a greater number of exhibiters of this fine fruit, not so much on account of its intrinsic worth, but because its cultivation shows that Horticulture is making progress in the right direction, and a taste for this delightful pursuit spreading throughout the country."

The Judges notice also the fine Peaches shown by Mr. R. Jardine, Saint John; but as they were not aware how they were grown they make no further remarks. They are cultivated under glass, without artificial heat in Orchard House.

The Judges make further remarks in reference to the manner in which some of the fruit was exhibited. "Some of the fruits exhibited were secured in cases. It is manifestly impossible for Judges conscientiously to make any award in those instances where the object of their judgment is inaccessible; and it is equally manifest that where time is of value, the Judges cannot employ themselves in searching out the exhibiter with a view to obtain access to the article he exhibits."

The Table Pears were good, but when the large number of excellent varieties of this valuable fruit is taken into consideration, the number exhibited must be regarded as small, although it establishes the suitability of the climate of this Province "for the cultivation of this fruit." Mr. Donald, of Saint Stephen, and Mr. R. Jardine, Saint John, showed several varieties, the former seven, and the latter four.

In reference to the Floral Exhibition, the remarks of the Judges are very commendatory, but they express regret at the small exhibition of Flowers, and think that this department was not so well represented as it should have been;—only two competitors, whose show was certainly very fine. The Judges remark—"On a review of this department of the Exhibition, the Judges have pleasure in recording their opinion that the majority of the specimens exhibited were excellent in quality and showed a considerable advance in Horticultural science, and give very fair promise for the future; and they believe that the Exhibition will have the effect of greatly stimulating the lovers of fruits and flowers in the pursuit of a delightful recreation and profitable branch of home industry."

The foregoing remarks are chiefly such as the Judges have made in their several departments. To enlarge further on the particular excellencies of articles exhibited would be tedious, and is unnecessary, inasmuch as the foregoing observations, together with the Premium List, &c., sufficiently attract attention to the same and to the exhibiters.

The notices which the Press have given of the several departments in the Exhibition, have been very full, and well described by all. It might have been well if the Judges on the Sugar had directed special attention to the Sugar Refinery in Saint John, the samples from which, as also the Syrup, were very good.

The Bone Dust and Bone Meal manufactured near Fredericton, are deserving likewise of special notice, as affording farmers a supply of an invaluable fertilizer.

The newspaper descriptions of the separate articles have been minute, and few, if any, have escaped notice; not even the Clothes Washer and Wringer combined, the praises of which were loudly and continuously sounded by the Agent in charge of the same. If all that was stated of the excellence of this machine, as a time and labour saving one, and of the efficiency of its washing, which is certainly simple in make and easily handled, we should think that there will no longer be heard the old song—

"Thump, thump, scold, scold,
Thump and scold away;
And a de'il a bit o' comfort's there
On the washing day."

The *Weighing Scales* of Fairbanks & Co. were placed at the service of the Committees requiring them, by the proprietor who had them on exhibition; and much satisfaction was expressed with the ease and accuracy of their working both in weighing small and large articles.

The show of Live Stock was not so large and varied as was anticipated. A reference to the Statistical Tables will show the kinds on exhibition, as also the numbers exhibited.

Whatever conflicting opinions may be formed of the success of the Exhibition, demonstratively and financially, all will, we think, coincide in pronouncing the conduct of the varied crowds who from day to day were continuously assembled, as orderly and decorous in the extreme.

JAS. G. STEVENS,
Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture.

Saint Stephen, December, 1864.

Dr. Provincial Board of Agriculture in Account with Jas. G. Stevens, Treasurer. Cr.

1864.					
March.	Balance from last Account, ...	$76 61	Received—Provincial Grant to Board, ...		$1,400 00
	Paid—Reporting Discussions, ...	12 00	" Provincial Grant for Exhibition purposes,		3,000 00
	" Printing Circulars for Local Societies, &c.	15 06	" Of Booths and Grand Stand, ...	$430 00	
	" Members expenses, Annual Meeting,	322 00	" Receipts for admittance to Building and Grounds, ...	4,681 51	
	" Stationery, ...	10 00	Other Receipts, (Archery), ...	27 87	
	" Expenses Executive Committee attending to Exhibition, ...	325 14			5,139 38
	" Expenses Officers, Police, Door Keepers, &c., at Exhibition, ...	569 50			
	" Printing, Advertising, &c., ...	267 92			
	" Postages, Telegrams, &c., ...	25 00			
	" Cartage on Goods to Exhibition, ...	98 15			
	" Freight do do ...	308 26			
	" Hay for Cattle, ...	240 50			
	" Gas Bill and Fittings, ...	530 00			
	" Music, ...	180 00			
	" Sports, ...	710 26			
	" Premiums, ...	2,474 00			
	" Diplomas, ...	8 30			
	" York County Society, ...	2,000 00			
	" Miscellaneous, ...	5 00			
	" Tickets to J. L. Inches, for workmen,	120 00			
	" Loan to J. H. Reid, Pres. York Co. Society,	600 00			
	" Secretary's Salary, ...	600 00			
	Balance in hands of Treasurer, ...	41 68			
		$9,539 38			$9,539 38

By Balance in hands of Treasurer, ... $41 68

February 1, 1865.

JAS. G. STEVENS, *Treasurer, &c.*

APPENDIX VII.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK,

MADE PRINCIPALLY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1864 BY PROF. L. W. BAILEY, MESSRS. GEO. F. MATTHEW AND C. F. HARTT,

PREPARED AND ARRANGED, WITH

A GEOLOGICAL MAP,

BY L. W. BAILEY, A.M.

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, &C. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, PATRON OF THE BOSTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON.

G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1865.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK.

INTRODUCTION.

The geology of the southern portion of the Province of New Brunswick has long been wrapped in much obscurity, and many different and discordant opinions have been given with reference to the age and distribution of its rock-formations. The highly metamorphic character of its deposits, and the supposed absence of determinable fossils, together with the difficulties to be overcome in tracing the relationships of different groups, where much of the country is still in a wilderness condition, have all contributed in retarding the acquisition of any accurate knowledge of this interesting district.

Within the last few years, however, much further light has been thrown upon the geology of this region. Through the labours of Dr. Dawson of Montreal, Professor Hitchcock of Massachusetts, and other eminent naturalists, but largely also through the agency of a few young geologists of Saint John, much of the obscurity which so long prevailed has been removed. Careful observations have been accumulating, and discoveries of great interest have from time to time been made; and though much yet remains to be done in working out the history and character of this extensive and intricate district, considerable progress has been accomplished, and many of the groups represented may now be co-ordinated with the corresponding groups of other countries.

It has been the object of the Survey, undertaken during the past summer, to collect together the materials thus accumulated, and, taking the facts already known as a basis, to carry on these observations over wider districts. In the pursuit of this object, by far the most interesting and valuable which can at present be undertaken, I have had the cooperation and assistance of those to whom the Province is especially indebted for the labours which first threw a positive light on the age of these obscure groups, Messrs. Geo. F. Matthew, and C. F. Hartt, of Saint John. These gentlemen, during a portion of the summer, have been my travelling companions, and many of the observations hereafter mentioned were made by the one or the other, or by the three conjointly. Mr. Matthew's intimate acquaintance with the varied and puzzling metamorphosed rocks of the lower Counties has been of special service, while the professional studies of Mr. Hartt, together with his experience among the allied formations of Nova Scotia, have well adapted him for the study of the organic forms, which many of these rocks contain.

Before proceeding to give an explanation of the districts which have been examined during the past season, it will be necessary first to briefly review what has already been published on this subject.

The lower portion of New Brunswick, especially including the Counties of Charlotte, King's, Saint John, and Albert, has been long known to be composed of rocks chiefly of a metamorphic character, extending, somewhat irregularly, from the western boundary of the Province eastward as far as Shepody Mountain, in the County of Albert, where they were known to gradually disappear under deposits of carboniferous age. These metamorphic rocks, though extensively altered, were early recognized as being in large part sedimentary, being composed, as usual, of sandstones, conglomerates, shales, and limestones; but these were found to be so intricate in structure, and so much confused by the occurrence of beds of volcanic origin, that little if any attempt was made to separate them into groups, or to determine their relative age and distribution.

By Dr. Gesner, who first undertook a systematic survey of the Province, but at a time when the ideas entertained of geological phenomena were much more vague than at present, the general character of the district to be described was recognized, and a division made into several groups. To the westward of the Saint John River, and in the County of Charlotte, the existence of a broad belt of granitic rocks, extending from the neighbourhood of Saint Stephen to the Saint John River, was pointed out, as was also the occurrence of another district southward of the above, and consisting principally of syenite and trap. The latter band of rocks was stated to be continuous across the Peninsula of Kingston, and to constitute the broken tract of country eastward of the Saint John, in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond, and thence to Shepody Mountain.

South of the above, and stretching across the entrance of the Saint John, another group of rocks, classed as Silurian, and consisting of syenite, slate, and trap, with large beds of altered limestone, was pointed out, and stated to extend eastwardly into the County of Albert. The syenite was described as forming an anticlinal, against the slopes of which reposed the rocks of sedimentary origin. The limestones of the group, though well developed at the outlet of the Saint John, were found to be comparatively local, not extending to the eastward beyond the Hammond River. To the west, however, limestones, referred to the same group, were found at several points in the County of Charlotte.

The slates and "greywacke" of this system, on the eastern side of the Saint John, which were described as containing the remains of plants and mollusks, were stated to be of wider distribution, running parallel to, and leaning upon the "primary" rocks through their whole extent.

Yet another group of altered rocks, consisting of micaceous, chloritic and talcose slates, with sandstones, conglomerates and trap beds, and largely developed in the neighbourhood of Mispeck and Black River, was pointed out, and from the evidence of apparent unconformability and the absence of

fossils, was pronounced to be of earlier origin than the group already referred to as Silurian, and, like the syenite in the interior, was denominated "primary." It will hereafter be seen that these rocks are really newer than any of the groups above described.

Upon the western side of the Saint John, the relations of the several groups were less clearly distinguished, and the geology of that portion of the Province has always been in great confusion. The great alteration of the deposits represented, the abundance and variety of volcanic beds, and the disconnected nature of the observations made, have all contributed to this result. Besides the band of granite above alluded to, however, the existence of a wide spread series of micaceous slates, frequently associated with trappean beds, was recognized, and was found to occupy a considerable area in the western portion of the Province, extending along both flanks of the anticlinal* granitic axis, and thence bending northward and eastward to meet another and yet more extensive granitic range, occupying a wide belt of country, and stretching from the Cheputneticook Lakes completely across the Province. These rocks were classed as the Cambrian system.

In the triangular space thus left, extending over an immense area, and widening from its western limit, the Oromocto Lakes, was placed the great coal field of the Province, separated however from the Cambrian system by a bed of sandstones, of variable thickness and occasional beds of limestone. The age of the limestone was rightly referred to the base of the Carboniferous system.

The sandstones, surrounding the coal measures, and along its northern and southwestern sides consisting of but a narrow belt, were found to widen greatly to the southeast, occupying an extended area in King's and Westmorland, stretching indeed from the Kennebeccasis and the Belleisle, eastward beyond Moncton. Southward of the latter place and along a space of considerable width, extending through the central portion of Albert into the Parish of Sussex, other sandstones were pointed out and referred to the true Coal Measures. Below the latter, however, red sandstones, similar to those of the Sussex Valley, were again found between Salisbury Cove and Hillsborough, as also at Dorchester and Sackville. These reddish sandstones, which were found to be characterized throughout by the presence of salt and gypsum, were at first referred by Dr. Gesner to the New Red Sandstone or Saliferous System of Europe, but subsequently, from their resemblance to similar beds in Nova Scotia, to the Carboniferous System.

Besides the sandstones above alluded to, others of variable character, and in isolated deposits, were found at several points along the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy, especially at Saint Andrews, Saint George, Lepreau, and Quaco. These were variously referred to the Carboniferous and New Red Sandstone Groups.

*Note.—In the use of geological terms throughout this Report, it has been taken for granted that readers either have, or possess the means of obtaining, a general knowledge of their meaning or application. Any other course would greatly increase the difficulty of explanation, and at the same time enlarge the Report to undue limits.

Combining the observations thus collected by Dr. Gesner, and at the same time adding to and correcting the same by his own labours, the late Dr. Robb, at the request of Professor Johnston, constructed a geological map, to accompany the latter gentleman's Agricultural Report, and to show at a glance what was then known of the structure of the Province.

This map has heretofore been the only one extant, and has been regarded by those out of the Province as the best authority upon the geology of this country. Its principal faults are these :—

1st. The various formations indicated by special colours are, with a few exceptions, made to represent mineralogical characters only, and not distinct geological groups. One colour represents red sandstones of whatever age.

2nd. Not sufficient distinction has been made between the different varieties of eruptive rocks. Two colours are employed, one indicating granite, gneiss, &c., the other trap, syenite, felspar rock, &c. This has given rise to the occurrence over all portions of the map of isolated patches of igneous rocks, leaving it impossible to connect them into any consistent series, and equally impossible to determine which of these several varieties of rock is meant to be indicated. The presence of stratified beds among these eruptive rocks seems to have been entirely overlooked.

3rd. The map is constructed upon too small a scale to allow of that accuracy of detail so desirable in a map of this description.

I do not by these criticisms desire in any way to disparage the labours of Dr. Robb. His work was faithfully and zealously performed, and to no one were the imperfections of the map more thoroughly known than to himself. At that period no better map could have been readily constructed, and the method adopted of representing mineralogical rather than geological formations, answered the purpose for which it was employed, while it left all doubtful points to be determined by subsequent exploration. While presenting this map, however, Dr. Robb made two very important observations; first, that most of the red coloured sandstones, with and without gypsum, were of an age below the productive coal measures, being either of the age of the mountain limestone, or perhaps Devonian, instead of New Red Sandstone, as supposed by Dr. Gesner; secondly, that the district described by Dr. Gesner as trappean in the Counties of Saint John, Charlotte, King's and Queen's, is a slate country, although much disturbed by igneous action. It will be hereafter seen that both of these observations of Dr. Robb have been confirmed.

The want of a purely geological map, which should distinguish with accuracy the position and distribution of these different groups, has continued to be felt. Principal Dawson, in a map accompanying his Acadian Geology, corrected some of the errors of the earlier map, and suggested the probable Devonian age of many of the altered sediments of the Southern Counties. This map, however, as far as related to New Brunswick, was still imperfect, and much remained to be done in working out the doubtful groups. In the meantime, deposits, somewhat similar to those occurring in New Bruns-

wick, were pointed out in Nova Scotia, Canada and Maine, and from the study of their fossils were pronounced to be of Devonian age.

Among those especially active in endeavouring to throw light upon the structure of this section, was an association of young geologists in the City of Saint John, who, under the guidance of Messrs. Hartt and Matthew, explored the different formations in the neighbourhood of the City, and succeeded in discovering facts which have made the geology of this district second in interest to no portion of North America. Rocks before supposed to contain no determinable fossils, were ascertained to be rich in organic relics, and a band of slates, stretching across the Harbour of Saint John, was discovered, rich in an abundant and beautiful fossil vegetation. By the study of these remains, Principal Dawson was enabled to ascertain the true age of the deposits in which they occur, pronouncing them to be the equivalents of the Chemung and Portage Groups, sub-divisions of the Upper Devonian rocks of the State of New York.

The same author, in June, 1861, after an examination of certain fossils from Perry in Eastern Maine, asserted the Devonian age of the rocks containing them, and also of the sandstones constituting the peninsula of Saint Andrews, which they closely resemble.

Examinations were also made by the same geologist of the formations in the vicinity of the Saint John, both alone and in company with Mr. Matthew. The latter gentleman, in the mean time, had given much attention to the mineralogical character and stratigraphy, as well as to the fossils of these groups, and many of his observations, combined with those of Dr. Dawson, were published in the Canadian Naturalist, and in the Journal of the Geological Society. At the same time Mr. Hartt had collected in large numbers the interesting fossils in which many of the beds abound.

The result of the labours of these gentlemen was the recognition in the neighbourhood, and to eastward of Saint John, of an extensive series of sedimentary and volcanic beds, capable of being subdivided into groups, and to a certain extent, of being coördinated with better known deposits elsewhere. These groups, to which numbers were attached, were originally published by Dr. Dawson, in an article on the Devonian Flora of Northeastern America, in the November number, (1862), of the Journal of the Geological Society.

Subsequently, Mr. Matthew, who had extended his observations over a wider area, including most of the country to the eastward of Saint John, within an area of ten miles radius, and in the direction of Quaco, published in the Canadian Naturalist a more detailed account of this district, and assigned a number of local names to the different groups described. These names, adopted temporarily until the precise age of the different deposits could be ascertained, will be employed throughout the present Report.

It will be impossible to repeat here the numerous facts, and the interesting observations made by Mr. Matthew. Many of them will be incidentally alluded to in describing the result of the present season's work. The others may be readily ascertained by referenc to that gentleman's published article on the vicinity of Saint John.

The Groups alluded to, taken from Mr. Matthew's paper, are as follow:—

PORTLAND GROUP.—(Nos. 7 and 8 of Dawson,) Thickness unknown. Granite and syenite, mica schist and gneiss, limestones, clay slates, and sandstones. *Fossils.*—Fragments of plants in the upper beds.

COLDBROOK GROUP.—(No. 6 of Dawson in part.) Thickness 3,000 feet or more.

a. Greenish grey slate, stratification very obscure.

b. Bright red slaty conglomerate, and dark red sandy shale.

c. Reddish conglomerate and grit, hard grey sandstone.

SAINT JOHN GROUP.—(Nos. 5 and 6 in part of Dawson.) Thickness 3,000 feet or more. Several zones of soft black and dark grey finely laminated shales, alternating with zones of coarser grey slates, containing numerous thin beds of fine grained sandstone. *Fossils*—Lingula, a conchifer, annelides, coprolites.

BLOOMSBURY GROUP.—(No. 4 of Dawson.) Thickness 2,500 feet.

a. Basalt, amygdaloid, trap ash, trap ash slate; some beds of conglomerate. Thickness, 2,000 feet.

b. Fine grained red clay slate, } Thickness 500 feet.
Reddish grey conglomerate, }

LITTLE RIVER GROUP.—(Nos. 2 and 3 of Dawson.) Thickness 5,200 feet.

a. "Dadoxylon sandstone"; grey sandstone and grit, with beds of dark grey shale, sometimes graphitic. Thickness 2,800 feet. *Fossils.*—Numerous plants, several crustaceans, wings of insects. (C. F. Hartt.)

b. "Cordaite Shales"; grey, greenish, and red shales; reddish and grey sandstones, grits and conglomerates, alternating with the shales. Thickness, 2,400 feet. *Fossils.*—Cordaites, calamites, stigmaria, ferns, &c. for the most part identical with those of the preceding section.

? Granulite or granitic sandstone, micaceous slate, trap ash.

MISPECK GROUP.—(No. 1 of Dawson.) Thickness 1,800 feet.

a. Coarse subangular conglomerate.

b. Fine-grained purple clay slate and grits, surmounted by slate conglomerate.

? Red and green slate, basalt, (stratified?).

As I have before stated, the observations upon which the above Table is based were confined for the most part to an area contained within a semicircle, described with a radius of about ten miles, around and to the eastward of the City of Saint John, extending however along the coast in the direction of Quaco. The details above given are intended to refer only to that limited area, the fossils enumerated and the thicknesses given being all derived from observations there made.

So much having been ascertained of the geology of this section, it has been the object of the present survey to carry on the work so well begun, to trace to the eastward the several formations above described, and to note down for the construction of a more accurate Geological Map, the position and limits of the different groups.

While, however, the geology of the lower Counties has been the primary object of this survey, attention has been paid to the mineral contents of the several beds, and the presence or absence of valuable ores as far as possible ascertained. In addition, also, an attempt has been made to study the topography of the district under examination, and to ascertain the agricultural capabilities of the soils which it includes.

The observations of the past season have been for the most part confined to the three Counties of Saint John, King's, and Albert, which have been studied with great care. Cursory examinations, however, have been made of districts beyond these limits, and where they have had direct connection with the objects of the survey, they have been attentively pursued, and will be treated of in their appropriate places.

EXPLANATION OF THE GEOLOGICAL MAP, AND TABULAR LIST OF FORMATIONS.

The Geological Map which accompanies this Report, is intended to illustrate the structure of the lower portion of New Brunswick, so far as can be done from the data now known. It was originally designed to include the Geology of three Counties only, viz:—Albert, Saint John, and King's; but a considerable amount of information having accumulated, bearing upon the character of the adjacent Counties, it has been deemed advisable to extend its limits, including all that portion of the Province south of an east and west line from Fredericton to the Bend of the Petitcodiac. It has thus been made to include a portion of the great coal field of the Province, as well as of the County of Charlotte. It is not designed, however, that it should completely represent the geology of the latter districts, where much labour must yet be expended in ascertaining points still wrapped in great obscurity, but only to indicate their probable structure, and connection with the districts better known.

It will be seen by an examination of the Map, that as many as fifteen different groups of rocks are represented, each occupying a greater or less extent of country, and indicated by a particular colour. These different groups include rocks of all ages, from the oldest, to those which are still under process of formation by causes now in action.

A brief review of the nature and position of these several groups will serve to render the subject more intelligible. As far as possible the colours chosen are intended to represent the prevailing colour of the formations which they indicate.

Occupying a considerable area in the Parish of Portland, crossing the main river in the neighbourhood of Indiantown and the Falls, and extending thence in ridges of moderate elevation to the eastward, is a series of rocks, generally regarded as the oldest represented in that vicinity. They consist principally of rocks extensively altered, such as granite, gneiss, mica schist,

In the determination and study of the data from which the present Map has been constructed, use has been constantly made of the very excellent Topographical Maps published by W. E. and A. A. Baker, of the four Counties of Albert, King's, Saint John, and Westmorland. The large scale upon which these have been compiled, together with their accuracy and minuteness of detail, have rendered them of great service, enabling us to determine and to mark with precision the limits of the several groups, and the position of valuable deposits.

The Map now under consideration has been reduced from the above to a size deemed more convenient. It has been constructed from an outline Map, (unpublished,) now in the Crown Land Office, made somewhat fuller in detail, as the case demanded. We trust, that so far as our labours have extended, its representations will be found accurate.

&c., with some thick beds of crystalline limestones. These latter contain occasional bands of shale, and several beds of impure graphite. They may be seen on both sides of the river above Indiantown, also at Lily Lake and many other localities. They extend to the eastward a little beyond the Hammond River, where they disappear below beds of carboniferous age. To the westward of the Saint John they may be distinctly traced, and they occupy a considerable area in the County of Charlotte.

The group is represented upon the Map by a colouring of pale blue, the beds of limestone which it contains being indicated by brighter bands of the same tint. From its development in the Parish of Portland it has been named by Mr. Matthew the Portland Group, and will be shown to be the representative of the Azoic rocks of other countries, wholly or in part.

Resting upon the beds of the Portland series, and widening out rapidly to the eastward, is a thick deposit of greenish-grey altered slate, of a volcanic character, surmounted by conglomerates of grey, red, and purple colours. Though forming but a narrow strip in the neighbourhood of Saint John, these rocks occupy an extensive area to the eastward, rising in bold hills, as far as, and beyond, the Loch Lomond Lakes. They have been termed the Coldbrook Group, being well exposed in the valley of that name.

They are indicated upon the Map by pale green and red colours, (representing respectively the lower and upper beds,) and belong probably to some portion of the Azoic system.

The above group of rocks is succeeded by the extensive series of dark coloured slates and shales, which underlies a considerable portion of the City of Saint John. It extends for some distance to the eastward, but has not been recognized to the westward beyond Carleton. The fossils, which occur abundantly in some localities hereafter mentioned, have shown this group, which has been termed the Saint John Group, to be the equivalent of the Potsdam or Primordial Group of the New York geologists.

The next series in the geological succession is composed of rocks principally of a volcanic character, such as basalt, amygdaloid, and trap-ash. Like the Coldbrook Group, however, which they greatly resemble, these volcanic rocks are associated with and overlaid by reddish conglomerates and slates, destitute of fossils. The volcanic beds of the group are extensively developed, and may be traced far to the eastward, (of a dark green colour,) surrounded and surmounted by their sedimentary beds, which are tinted of a deep red colour. The relations of these beds to those above and below them, seem clearly to indicate that they form a portion of the Upper Devonian series.

They have been termed as a whole, the Bloomsbury Group, deriving their name from the Bloomsbury Mountain, in the Parish of Simonds, where they are well exposed.

It is important to remember, that both the Coldbrook and Bloomsbury Groups are essentially volcanic, being in reality great lava streams, though associated with deposits of aqueous origin.

Next above the aqueous deposits forming the upper member of the Bloomsbury Group, is a series of rocks by far the most interesting of those represented in this section of the Province, both for the information which by their fossils they have thrown upon the age of the associated beds, and for the many valuable mineral deposits which they have been found to contain. The group has been termed by Mr. Matthew, the Little River Group, and has been subdivided into several members, which have already been enumerated in the introductory chapter. The lower member is composed principally of sandstone, holding a fossil plant called *Dadoxylon*, and is represented by a shading of pale grey; the upper, abounding in fossil ferns, but especially in a plant called the Cordaite, is of a shaly character, and has been called the "Cordaite Shale." With these is associated in the neighbourhood of Black River, on the Bay Shore, as well as to the westward of the Saint John, in the peninsula of Pisarinco, a thick series of highly altered semi-granitic rocks, holding at the former locality valuable deposits of iron and copper ores.

The Little River Group is extensively developed, especially in its upper members, and with the next to be described, occupies a large area throughout the Counties bordering on the Bay. The study of its fossils has enabled Principal Dawson to refer the group to the Chemung and Portage Epochs of the New York geologists, subdivisions of the Upper Devonian of that State. It is in beds of this series that the rich copper-bearing deposits of the Bay Shore, at Martin's Head and elsewhere, occur. Their position on the Map may be readily traced by the colour, a pale purple.

The next group in the geological scale is what has been termed by Mr. Matthew the Mispeck Group, from the River and district of that name. It is indicated upon the map by a colouring of *bright* purple.

In addition to the deposits above described, two others may be here alluded to, separated geographically from the others, but associated in their geological relations. These are the rocks of Kingston, (probably Upper Silurian,) coloured of a yellow tint, and the mica schist or Cambrian formation of Queen's County. The latter is indicated by a colouring of ochre.

The rocks so far described, from the base of the Portland Series to the upper beds of the Mispeck Group, are for the most part *altered* rocks, *i. e.* rocks so changed from their original character and appearance by volcanic and other agencies, as to leave much doubt with reference to the conditions of their first formation. Such rocks are commonly termed metamorphic rocks, and the series so far described, and which occupies by far the greater portion of the lower Counties, has been termed by Dr. Dawson the "coast metamorphic series of New Brunswick."

Scattered among these metamorphic rocks, and occupying areas of very variable extent, are rocks of a totally different character. They include granite, syenite, porphyry, trap, &c., when the rocks so named are clearly of an eruptive, and not a sedimentary or metamorphic origin. These eruptive or igneous rocks, which may occur associated with formations of

any age, are upon the Map designated by a bright *crimson* colour. In accordance with their mode of formation, they have frequently thrust through and violently disturbed the beds of more peaceful origin.

The metamorphic and eruptive rocks now described, occupy the principal portion of the Counties of Charlotte, Saint John, King's, and Albert. In the two latter, however, there are also extensive deposits of a later age.

The valley of the Kennebeckasis, and its extension into Sussex Vale, the valley of the Belleisle, and its extension eastward towards Bull Moose Hill, together with an immense district along the valley of the Petitcodiac, is composed of red and grey sandstones, conglomerates and shales, producing a soil usually of a brownish red tint, and characterized by the presence at many points of limestone, salt, and gypsum.

These gypsiferous sandstones, which form some of the richest tracts of land in the Province, were at first referred by Dr. Gesner to the New Red Sandstone System, but subsequently to the Lower Carboniferous. The latter is now universally recognized as their true age. They are indicated on the map by a coloring of vermillion, and include the famous coal-bearing shales of the Albert Mines. Like the Portland, these sub-carboniferous beds hold large deposits of limestone. Unlike the latter, however, these limestones are not metamorphic, and are highly fossiliferous. They are distinguished by cross bands of a bright blue colour. Deposits of gypsum of the same age are similarly indicated by bars of crimson.

Resting upon the sub-carboniferous beds, occupying detached areas along the coast, and an extensive district in the centre of the Province, are the coarse grey sandstones, shales and grits of the Coal Measures. These are indicated by a simple brown colour, outcrops of coal being designated by spots of black.

At several points along the shore of the Bay of Fundy to the eastward of Saint John, will be observed small patches of a bright orange colour, as at Quaco and elsewhere. These indicate the only representatives in New Brunswick of a group occupying large areas in Nova Scotia and probably the whole of Prince Edward's Island, the New Red Sandstone.

These are the newest rocks represented in the Province, with the exception of the gravels, clays, &c., of the Drift Period, which, as they would necessarily cover and conceal all older groups, are not usually represented on geological maps. The alluvial deposits, however, such as marshes and river intervales, which occupy extended areas, and which are still in process of formation, are indicated by a dark brown colour.

To present the foregoing facts in a more convenient form for reference, and at the same time to show the parallelism, so far as it can be traced, between the deposits of New Brunswick and those of other countries, the following Table, suggested by a somewhat similar one in the Acadian Geology of Professor Dawson, has been constructed. Its object is to compare the

age of the different groups above detailed with similar ones in England, Canada, Nova Scotia, and the United States.

The names in the first column, representing the different geological periods, are adopted from the most recent authority, Dana's Manual. Those of the second column, indicating the deposits of England, Canada. &c., are taken from a variety of sources, among others, Dawson's Acadian Geology, and Dana's Manual.

The third column has been constructed by myself, partly from my own observations, and partly from those of Dr. Dawson, Mr. Matthew, Dr. Gesner, and others.

The Table will be found a convenient one for reference.

Tabular View of Rock Formations in New Brunswick, compared with those of England, the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia.

Ages and Periods.	Names and Localities in England. United States, Nova Scotia, and Canada.		Names and Localities in New Brunswick.
	I. MODERN.		
Modern,	Peat Mosses, Shell Marls, River alluvia, Infusorial earths, Estuary Deposits and Deltas,		Peat Bogs, Diatomaceous earths, &c. River Intervales, Marshes, Shell Marls, Lawlor'sLake, &c.
	II. CENOZOIC. A. Post-Tertiary.		
Terrace period,	River, Lake and Beach Terraces,		Terraces of St. John River and its tributaries, Raised beaches,
Champlain Period,	Superficial Gravels,		Fossiliferous clays, Saint John, St. Andrews, &c. Gravels, frequently stratified.
Glacial or Drift,	Boulder formation, Cavern deposits,	England,	Boulders, in trains or scattered.
	Boulder formation, or Drift,	United States,	Boulder clays.
	B. Tertiary.		
Pliocene,	Lower Crag, England, Tertiary clay and sand, N. Carolina, &c.		Not found in New Brunswick.
Miocene,	Tertiary clays and sands of N. Carolina, Maryland, N. York, Massachusetts, &c.		" " "
Eocene,	Tertiary sands and marls of England, " " Maryland, Virginia, &c.		" " "
	III. MESOZOIC.		
Cretaceous,	Chalk, Greensand, &c. England, Greensand of New Jersey, Limestone of Missouri,		Not found in N. Brunswick.
Jurassic,	Wealden, Oolite and Lias of England, Lias sandstone, shale, and coal, Richmond, Va.		" " "
Triassic,	Upper New Red Sandstone, England, New Red Sandstone, Connecticut, Nova Scotia, and Pr. Ed. Island,		New Red Sandstone of Gardner's Creek, Quaco, and Salisbury Cove.

Tabular View of Rock Formations in New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

Ages and Periods.	Names and Localities in England, United States, Nova Scotia, and Canada.	Names and Localities in New Brunswick.
	IV. Palaeozoic. A. Carboniferous.	
*Permian,	Magnesian Limestone, Lower New Red, England, Limestones, sandstones, marls, &c. Kansas,	Not found in New Brunswick.
Carboniferous,	Coal measures, England, Millstone grit. " " Pennsylvania, Illinois, Nova Scotia,	Coal measures of Gd. Lake, and the Counties of York, Sunbury, Queen's, &c.
Sub-Carboniferous,	Mountain limestone, England, Sub-carboniferous limestone, sandstone, clay iron ore, &c., United States, Limestones, gypsiferous sandstones and marls, Nova Scotia,	Sub-carboniferous limestones of Hampstead, Rush Hill, Bull Moose Hill, &c. Gypseous and saliferous sandstones of Sussex, Tobique, and Hillsborough. Fish-bearing shales of the Albert Mines.
	B. Devonian.—(Old Red Sandstone of England.)	
Upper Devonian,	Chemung & Portage Groups, N. York, Upper Sandstones? Gaspe, Canada, Hamilton Group, New York,	Mispeck, Little River and Bloomsbury Groups.
Lower Devonian,	Upper Helderberg, New York, Upper Limestone, Canada, Oriskany Sandstone, New York,	Unrepresented as far as known. Possibly some portion of the Kingston Group.
	C. Silurian.	
Upper Silurian,	Lower Helderberg Limestone, Salina Group, } N. York Ludlow Beds, England, Gaspe, Canada, Niagara Group, New York, Wenlock Beds, England, Gaspe,	Upper Silurian fossiliferous limestones of Dalhousie, Restigouche County. The rocks of Kingston, if not Middle Silurian.
Lower Silurian,	Hudson River Group, New York, Caradoc Sandstone, England, Trenton Limestone, New York, Bala Limestone and Llandeilo Flags, England, Potsdam or Primordial, New York, Quebec Group, Canada,	Not represented as far as known. " " " Saint John Group.
	V. Azoic.	
Azoic,	Huronian Series of Canada, Laurentian Series, Canada, Azoic Rocks, New York,	Coldbrook Group probably. Portland Group, if not Huronian.

Each of the above named groups, so far as it is represented in the districts which have been examined, will now be more minutely described.

*In assigning a Triassic rather than a Permian age to the Red Sandstones of the Bay of Fundy, I have followed the authority of Professor Dana, who denies the existence of the latter, east of the Mississippi River. It is proper to state, however, that by some individuals a contrary view is entertained.

It will be found most convenient to begin at the end rather than at the beginning of the scale above given, as we shall thus adopt the true order of succession in the rocks themselves, and obtain a more just and comprehensive view of their historical sequence.

AZOIC ROCKS OF SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK.

As implied by the name they bear, the Azoic Rocks have until recently been supposed to be entirely destitute of all traces of organic life, and according to the views usually entertained by Geologists, were formed at a period antecedent to the introduction of organic beings. Although this idea has been found to be erroneous, by the discovery of animal fossils in the so-called Azoic or Laurentian rocks of Canada, yet the latter are so minute and of such a low order of organization, that we may well regard the beds containing them as essentially Azoic, or at least as indicating that period when, after ages totally destitute of life, the humblest forms of vitalized beings were introduced upon the globe. Hence arises the great difficulty of distinguishing the true Azoic rocks from those of subsequent date, for many of the latter, though once supporting an abundant life, are now equally destitute of fossils.

The series which has heretofore been referred to the Azoic age in New Brunswick, consists of the several broad bands of granitic rocks already alluded to, which extend obliquely across or partly across the Province from the State of Maine, and which were termed by Dr. Gesner and others, "the primary series."

For reasons hereafter stated, it is rendered certain that the rocks in question cannot possess the high antiquity which has been thus assigned to them. Their relations to the associated beds, their lithological character, and their resemblance to similar beds in Nova Scotia, all alike indicate that the period of their formation and upheaval was of a much less ancient date, probably as late as the Devonian, certainly not earlier than the Upper Silurian. The facts bearing upon this question will be detailed hereafter.

While therefore it is thus improbable that the granites above referred to can belong to the Azoic age, there is another group of altered sediments largely developed along the southern coast, to which the assignment of such an origin is much more rational. I refer to the extensive series of metamorphic beds, comprising granite, syenite, gneiss, and limestone, which occur in the vicinity of Saint John, and which has already been referred to under the name of the Portland Group. As this series is undoubtedly the most ancient in this portion of the Province, and forms the foundation on which repose the succeeding Silurian and Devonian beds, it will be first described, the several overlying groups being subsequently considered in the order of their natural succession.

PORTLAND GROUP.

CHARACTERS.—The following description of the Portland Group is taken from a paper by Dr. Dawson on the Flora of the Devonian Period. It is meant to apply only to the district immediately about Saint John, and could not be more concisely or accurately given :—

"The oldest rocks seen in the vicinity of Saint John are the so-called syenites and altered slates in the ridges between the City and the Kennebeckasis River. These rocks are in great part gneissose, and are no doubt altered sediments. They are usually of greenish colours; and in places they contain bands of dark slate and reddish felsite, as well as of grey quartzite. In their upper part they alternate with white and graphitic crystalline limestone, which overlies them in thick beds at M'Clakeney's and Drury's Coves on the Kennebeckasis, and again on the Saint John side of an anticlinal formed by the syenitic or gneissose rocks, at the suburb of Portland. These limestones are also well seen in a railway-cutting five miles to the eastward of Saint John, and at Lily Lake. Near the Kennebeckasis they are unconformably overlain by the Lower Carboniferous conglomerate, which is coarse and of a red colour, and contains numerous fragments of the limestone.

"At Portland the crystalline limestone appears in a very thick bed, and constitutes the ridge on which stands Fort Howe. Its colours are white and grey, with dark graphitic laminæ; and it contains occasional bands of olive-coloured shale. It dips at a very high angle to the southeast. Three beds of impure graphite appear in its upper portion. The highest is about a foot in thickness, and rests on a sort of underclay. The middle bed is thinner and less perfectly exposed. The lower bed, in which a shaft has been sunk, seems to be three or four feet in thickness. It is very earthy and pyritous. The great bed of limestone is seen to rest on flinty slate, and syenitic gneiss, beneath which, however, there appears a minor bed of limestone."

To this brief and very accurate description, Mr. Matthew now adds :—

"The limestones, altered (pyritous) slates, and graphite beds described by Dr. Dawson, constitute the upper portion of the group. Beneath it is a thick series of grey altered sandstones and gneiss, with gneiss-conglomerate, reposing upon grey and white limestones (equal in thickness to the first mentioned calcareous beds), which in turn rest upon a ridge of syenite, separating it from the great mass of thick-bedded limestones running from the Narrows of the Saint John River, through the middle of the Parish of Portland, to Hammond River and beyond. In this central band and that which skirts the Kennebeckasis, most of the lime quarries have been opened. Beyond it and the associated syenite, the sequence of the strata cannot easily be made out, owing to faults and overturn dips, there seeming to be a repetition of the strata in several ridges of limestone, syenitic grit, arenaceous shales, sandstones and syenite, along the shores of Kennebeckasis Bay, (where the strata are less altered), and in the Islands which dot its surface.

The thickness, in that part of the group in which the succession can be made out, is probably not less than 4,000 feet."

DISTRIBUTION.—The Portland Group, largely developed in the Parish from which its name has been derived, occupies an area of nearly uniform breadth, extending from the Narrows of the Saint John River, northeastward along the southern shore of Kennebeckasis Bay. Near the main river its breadth is somewhat contracted, being overlaid between the opening of the Narrows and Sandy Point on the Kennebeckasis, by a detached area of Lower Carboniferous conglomerates. The last named bed of rocks is, however, of little thickness, and the older group re-appears again in the Islands known as "The Brothers." From Sandy Point to the eastward the group is easily traced, being well exposed in the cuttings along the line of the railway. It has been observed as far as, and beyond, the Hammond River. There, however, a portion abruptly terminates, where this stream turns suddenly to the northward, in bold cliffs, which, as suggested by Mr. Matthew, may possibly mark the line of a fault in these older beds.

The upper limit of the Portland Group is a line extending along the north shore of the Kennebeckasis (where many of the Islands are partly composed of this series) to a point a little beyond Rothsay, thence eastward nearly along the line of the Railway to the Hammond River. The southern limit would be indicated by a similar line extending from the Suspension Bridge, through Indiantown, back of the City, a little north of the Marsh Creek; thence eastward in a nearly straight northeasterly course to the Golden Grove settlement, beyond which rocks of a later age appear.

Westward of the Saint John River the same group occurs and fills the space between South Bay and the Suspension Bridge. Thence it extends far to the westward and occupies an immense area, but the observations in this almost uninhabited district have been of too disconnected a character to enable us to mark its limits with precision. It has, however, been observed at the following points:—

Along the road to Musquash and St. Andrews, rocks of this group appear as far as the foot of Spruce Lake. Thence they may be traced southerly on the road to Pisarinco, as far as the Mill Creek, near the mouth of the Manawagonish Cove, of which they form the north side, the group being here represented by a long ridge of limestone, extending to the westward. South of the Mill Creek, Silurian (?) and Devonian rocks appear.

From the foot of Spruce Lake to Musquash, the rocks are chiefly syenites of the Portland series, one detached area, however, of coarse reddish conglomerate, undoubtedly Devonian, occurring along the south side of the Lake.

At the village of Ivanhoe, on the Musquash River, the syenites of the Portland series are again partially covered with Devonian rocks, near the mills of Messrs. Knight & Co. To the north of the latter, however, they are distinctly visible, and have been traced along the line of the river, to a point within a few miles of the southern shore of Loch Alva. They consist, in part, of granite and syenite, but also contain, as observed by Mr. Matthew, gneissoid beds, and not unfrequently become granulite by the absence of mica and horneblende. They also hold at Donelly's mill a few thin beds of altered slate.

Westward of Ivanhoe, and between the latter place and the village of Lepreau, the rocks are partly of the Portland series and partly volcanic beds of Devonian age. The

former are first met along the St. Andrews road, about five miles west of Knight's mills, and occupy a wide area; the latter are seen at Hanson's Creek, and thence extend as far as Lepreau village. The development of the Portland rocks in Charlotte County will be alluded to hereafter.

AGE.—It might readily be supposed that the extreme metamorphism exhibited by the rocks of the Portland Group would be accepted as conclusive evidence of their great antiquity. Indeed the fact of such antiquity could scarcely have been doubted, were it not for the intimate association and almost entire conformability between the beds of this and the overlying groups, which have heretofore induced all the observers who have examined the district to link them in a single series. As the latter are unquestionably of Upper Devonian age, the beds of Portland were supposed to represent either a portion of the Lower division of the same formation, or possibly the upper part of the Silurian. Dr. Dawson alone, while still adopting the latter view, called attention to the great resemblance between these rocks and those of the great Laurentian Series of Canada. It is with much gratification that we are now enabled to confirm, with a good degree of certainty, this opinion of their antiquity and geological position.

The facts upon which this decision is based are chiefly these: first, the great metamorphism of the series, and secondly, the position which it holds with reference to the overlying formations. It will be impossible clearly to explain the latter without anticipating the description of the groups which are to follow, but it will be sufficient here to say that one of these groups, that of Saint John, formerly supposed to be connected with the Devonian Series, has been shown upon the evidence of its fossils to be undoubtedly Primordial, or to be the equivalent of the Potsdam rocks of other portions of North America—rocks at the very base of the Lower Silurian Series. Were the rocks of Portland simply underneath the fossil-bearing beds of the Saint John Group, we should still be obliged to regard them as Azoic; but, as will hereafter be shown, they are really separated from the latter by the entire mass of the Coldbrook Group, representing certainly not less than 7000 feet of stratified deposits, which must have been formed in the interval between the laying down of the Portland beds, and the shales and sandstones of Saint John.

If then, as is probable, the Coldbrook Group is the partial representative of the Huronian beds of Canada, we cannot hesitate in assigning the subjacent syenites and limestones of Portland to the great and still more ancient Laurentian Series, a group heretofore supposed to be unrepresented in this portion of the Continent.

In corroboration of this view, we have only to call attention to the great similarity of the two formations in their mineral composition and their extreme metamorphism. Without entering into minute details, (for the study of which the reader is referred to the Reports of Sir William Logan on the Geology of Canada,) it may be sufficient here to say that this resemblance is apparent in the succession of stratified deposits, consisting in both, principally

of gneiss, quartzite, limestone, anorthosite? and occasional bands of mica schist, together with syenite, and rocks which can with difficulty be distinguished from intrusive granites. Both hold beds of graphite, sulphurets of the different metals, serpentine (in connection with the calcareous beds, producing ophiolites), as well as many simple minerals, such as horneblende, muscovite, pyrallolite? tourmaline, felspar, and others. The abundance of magnesian silicates in the Portland rocks is also remarkable, as observed by Mr. Matthew, and suggests the possibility that the limestone may in part be dolomitic like the similar calcareous beds of the Laurentian.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.—Though constituting the foundation and anticlinal axis, on the slopes of which the newer groups repose, the Portland rocks have nowhere more than a very moderate elevation. They are, however, usually of a rough and hilly character, and of a somewhat forbidding aspect.

In the neighbourhood of Saint John, as observed by Mr. Matthew, they, with the succeeding group, constitute the ridge lying between the City and Kennebeckasis Bay, and their surface is "diversified by numerous lakelets and ponds." Their general aspect is familiar as exposed in the Narrows of the Saint John River above the Falls.

To the eastward they attain a somewhat greater elevation, but still preserve their general character. To the westward between Carleton and the boundary of Charlotte, they rise in low bare ridges of syenite and limestone, but exhibit no features of special interest.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.—As may readily be inferred from their topographical features, the land underlaid by the Portland rocks is not of a fertile character. Even the superficial covering of drift is generally wanting, and as the rocks are of a kind but slowly acted upon by the influence of the weather, the soils produced are almost without exception of an inferior quality.

USEFUL MINERALS.—The two most important and valuable minerals in the Portland rocks, are limestone and graphite. The existence of each of these has been long known, and the former, especially, has been profitably worked. The following are the principal localities where the beds occur. They are also indicated upon the map by streaks of a bright blue colour.

a. Narrows of the Saint John River, on both sides.
b. Portland.
c. From the Suspension Bridge for several miles easterly, north of the Marsh Creek.
d. Near Sandy Point, and in the Islands called the Brothers.
e. Drury's Cove in thick beds.
f. Near and southwest of Torryburn Station. } Continuations of the Sandy Point beds.
g. At Quispamsis.
h. Southeastern side of Long Island. Kennebeckasis Bay.
i. West side of South Bay.
j. Peninsula of Pisarinco. North side of Mill Creek.
k. " " East side of Musquash Harbour.
l. West side of Musquash Harbour? This *may* be Devonian.

The limestones of Portland, as well as those of Lily Lake and other localities in this group of rocks, frequently hold veins of the mineral Serpentine, the admixture of the two giving rise to the ornamental "verde antique." The limestone also is often beautiful, but the difficulty of procuring slabs of either, sufficiently perfect, render them unfit for manufacturing purposes.

The graphites of the Portland Series have already been alluded to, and, as regards their principal locality, Portland, have been well described in the remarks of Principal Dawson. They are very characteristic of the group in its upper beds, and may usually be seen where the latter are exposed. Besides the locality at Portland, they have been observed at Queen's Lake, in the valley of Coldbrook, eastward of Saint John, and also at Lily Lake and Drury's Cove. They are too impure to be of much economical value.

On the western side of the main River, no distinct beds of graphite have been observed. In the peninsula of Pisarinco, however, there are many rocks which owe their dark colour to the presence of this mineral.

As a metalliferous series, the Portland Group is almost wholly without interest. It has been found to contain the sulphurets of iron, copper and lead at several localities, but the quantity of these metals is too small to deserve any special notice.

COLDBROOK GROUP.

Distribution.—It has already been stated that the rocks of the Portland Group, forming a portion of the hilly and rugged land to the north and northwest of Saint John, constitute an anticlinal, on the southern slopes of which repose formations of progressively later and later origin. The first of this series, immediately overlying the Portland beds, is the group now under consideration. It consists of two members, an upper and a lower, the latter being a hard greenish compact slate, of volcanic origin, the latter soft, and as a rule, bright red, its origin being purely aqueous. In studying the distribution of the group, one or both of these members may occur.

In the neighbourhood of Saint John, the rocks of the Coldbrook Group are poorly represented. At the Falls of the main River, according to Mr. Matthew, they do not exceed a thickness of 150 feet, and back of the City, from which they are separated by the Valley and Marsh, they are also of small extent. They here rise into a commanding ridge, and in general throughout their entire distribution preserve this character, being considerably elevated above the general level of the country.

Following the group to the eastward, this band, represented by both members, maintains a nearly uniform width along the line of the Marsh Creek. At the Coldbrook Iron Works, and along the stream of the same name, the surface area occupied by these rocks begins to widen, and continues to do so, attaining its greatest development towards the foot of Loch Lomond. On the northern side of this sheet of water, the rocks of the lower member rise into hills of considerable elevation, including Ben Lomond

and other eminences, and have been traced to the eastward as far as the third Lake. Throughout this portion of their development they have an almost invariable southerly dip of 70°.

Their northern limit is a nearly uniform line stretching from the Falls in Portland, through the Golden Grove Settlement, to near Barnesville. Their southern limit has been traced in a line curving southeasterly along the valley of the Coldbrook, and extending to the southern extremity of Loch Lomond, where the upper (red member) is chiefly represented. Deposits, probably referable to the same member, occur along the south side of the first Lake, beyond which they are not immediately apparent.

In attempting to trace the further distribution of the Coldbrook Group, several perplexing difficulties immediately arise. To the eastward, deposits probably referable to this series occur, but the gradual increase of later formations obscure their relative position, and prevent the tracing of isolated areas into direct connection. Secondly, to the southward great irregularities prevail, which perplex, though they do not wholly obscure, observations made in this quarter. These irregularities will be better understood after some reference shall have been made to the overlying groups. It is sufficient here to say, that owing to the existence of an extensive fault, and a synclinal fold of the Coldbrook rocks, the latter reappear a few miles southward of Loch Lomond, and again occupy an extensive area.

Beginning in the neighbourhood of Otter Lake, the upper (red) member of the group appears, and the rocks are well exposed in a section made by the valley of Ratcliffe's Mill Stream. They thence extend to the eastward and are again met, occupying a somewhat broader area in the neighbourhood of Hanford's and Harding's Brooks, on the road from Quaco to Sussex. In these last named localities, as well as at Ratcliffe's Stream, their dip is northerly, thus indicating, as is also shown by other circumstances, a complete reversal of the series.

The cause of such reversal at Ratcliffe's Mill Stream, is apparent in the long ridge of eruptive syenite, (indicated by a colouring of bright red,) which extends southward of the above named rocks, from Negro Lake as far as, and perhaps beyond, the Parish line between Simonds and Saint Martins. This eruptive ridge now marks the line of a fault and downthrow, for on its southern side we have again the older member of the Coldbrook series, the upper and lower beds being thus brought to the same level. The latter extend from the Negro Settlement, near the sources of Black River, far to the eastward, as indicated upon the map. They are passed over on all the principal roads to Quaco, and extend an unknown distance into the wild lands south of the Shepody Road.

As in all the older groups, the rocks of the Coldbrook series are progressively covered and obscured to the eastward by Carboniferous deposits. It is therefore difficult to define their limits with precision. Allowing for irregularities due to this cause, the southern boundary of the group would be a somewhat waving line, extending from the Negro Settlement across the

sources of Gardner's and Ten Mile Creeks to a point on Vaughan's Brook, about four miles northeast of Quaco.

At several points in the Parish of Hammond, stratified volcanic rocks are found, which are probably representatives of the group now under consideration. Of these there are two principal ridges, the first crossing the Parish line between Upham and Hammond, just south of the Hammond River, and reappearing near the Manganese mine of Mr. Davidson; the second, northward of the last and indicated only by boulders, occurring in the southern portion of the Parish of Sussex. It is in the former of these that lead has recently been discovered, as hereafter noticed.

CHARACTERS.—It has been stated that the Coldbrook Group consists of two members, an upper, soft, red, and of aqueous origin, and a lower, in which the rock is chiefly a hard greenish-grey compact slate. There is but little variation in the characters of these members throughout their entire extent.

In the neighbourhood of Saint John the development of the group is of too limited a character to serve for illustration. Widening however to the eastward, it is well exposed along the valley of the Coldbrook, and the following succession has been observed by Mr. Matthew:—

1. Hard greenish-grey slate, stratification very obscure.
2. Conglomerate, with bright red slaty paste.
3. Grey conglomerate.
4. Coarse reddish grit, and conglomerate with purple sandstone. Apparent thickness of the whole, 5000 feet.

In tracing the group to the eastward, along the northern side of the Loch Lomond Lakes, two sections have been made across the lower member of the series, the first extending from "the Thoroughfare" between the first and second Lakes, to the Golden Grove Settlement, the second from the latter to the third Lake, thus recrossing the same ridge.

Along the line of the first section, the rocks of the group differ from their development to the westward, chiefly in the occurrence of a middle band of sandstone and shale, resting upon a thick succession of porphyritic and amygdaloidal traps, associated with bands of ferruginous and white felspathic quartzites. Near the lower part of Golden Grove, the base of the Coldbrook Group is represented by the occurrence of heavy beds of dark grey sandstones and coarse quartzose conglomerates, the latter much faulted and injected.

The great thickening of the Coldbrook beds in this vicinity is probably, as suggested by Mr. Matthew, the cause of the decided easterly trend noticeable in the upper member of the present group, as well as in the overlying deposits.

Along the second section referred to, no facts additional to those now given were observed, with the exception that a portion of the series near Brawly Lake has been exposed by an extensive slide, and now projects in wild and lofty overhanging cliffs above the ruin at its base.

It has been stated that rocks apparently forming a portion of the upper member of the group now under consideration, occur along the southern side of the first Loch Lomond Lake. They consist of purplish-red trappean and quartzose sandstone, but are not well exposed. Although probably belonging as above stated, it is possible that these rocks may represent the upper member of the Bloomsbury Group, hereafter to be described.

Southward of the above, along the line of Ratcliffe's Mill Stream, the exposures are more clearly visible, and the Coldbrook rocks may be again distinctly recognized. Nominally underlying the Saint John Group, which is a newer series, they here lie above the latter, both formations having been reversed by a folding of the strata. They consist at this place of purple sandstone, greenish-grey, red and purple sandy shales. To the eastward the same member appears crossing Hanford's and Harding's Brooks, on the old road from Quaco to Sussex.

Returning for a moment to the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond, we have next to consider the rocks of this group, occurring to the southward of the fault and downthrow at the Negro Settlement. Near the last named place, and resting upon a ridge of eruptive syenite, Mr. Matthew has observed a series of compact slaty traps, with beds and dykes of greenstone, these in turn being overlaid by a broad band of white and pink felspathic and silicious slates. Upon them again repose a series of heavy ash-slates and amygdaloidal traps, forming the northern side of the valley of Black River. On the southern side of the latter, beds of the Saint John Group appear.

In the sequence of volcanic sediments detailed above, a close resemblance is apparent to the similar succession already given on the north side of Loch Lomond. The same sequence is also apparent along the old road to Quaco, being especially noticeable in the occurrence in each of fine pink felspathic quartzites, succeeding blueish, pink and grey porphyritic slates.

A consideration of the volcanic ridges in the Parish of Hammond, doubtfully referred to the present group, will be postponed to the section on their mineral contents.

AGE.—The facts upon which depend the determination of this question, have already been given in the remarks on the age of the Portland Series, where also a parallelism is suggested between the Coldbrook rocks and those of the Huronian Series of Canada. The parallelism is apparent, partly in the fact that the former, like the latter, underlie the rocks of the Potsdam Group, (of which the Saint John slates are here the representative,) and partly in their mineral characters and the absence of fossils.

It is impossible to read the description given of the Huronian Series in the reports of the Canadian Survey, without being struck by the close resemblance which exists between the members of that series, and what has been termed in New Brunswick the Lower Coldbrook Group. In both the prevailing rock is a hard compact slate, almost universally of a dull greyish-green colour, with which are associated pink and white, or greenish-white felspathic quartzites, and at the base of the series, dark grey sandstones and

conglomerates. In both, also, dioritic or greenstone dykes are common, as well as stratified amygdaloidal traps, the igneous outflows penetrating the rocks as well as lying in regular beds among the strata, in which they have produced excessive alteration. It will thus be seen, that the two formations are alike in their general character, as well as in the conditions under which they were produced. Indeed, the resemblance is much stronger than would naturally be expected in series so widely separated.

In passing to the upper member of the Coldbrook Group, the task of establishing a parallelism with either of the Canadian series is much more difficult. Unless we regard the red quartzites and jasper-conglomerates of the Huronian rocks, (Nos. 7 and 8 of the section given in the Canadian Reports, near the Thessalon River,) as the equivalents of the red conglomerates and sandstones of the New Brunswick Group, no rocks approaching the latter in character are found, with the exception of the red sediments associated with the copper bearing rocks of Lake Superior. As these, however, have been shown to be the probable equivalents of the Chazy Group, which occupies a higher horizon than the Potsdam beds, which here overlie the rocks of Coldbrook, we must, for the present, be content to consider their precise position as uncertain, only remembering that they constitute a series lower than the Primordial rocks, at the base of the Silurian.

Topographical Features.—It has already been stated that the lower member of the Coldbrook Group, being of volcanic origin, and composed of hard and compact rock, projects as a rule above the general level of the country. This character it preserves throughout, and has, perhaps, more than any other series, conferred irregularity and diversity on the scenery of the southern Counties.

The prevalent direction of the ridges representing this group is, like most of those in this portion of the Province, a little north of east. These ridges are for the most part of considerable elevation, have steep and frequently precipitous sides, forming the water-sheds of numerous streams, and may in general be recognized by their rough and forbidding aspect. Along the north side of Loch Lomond they constitute some interesting scenery, being exposed in perpendicular cliffs along the margin of the Lake, including Ben Lomond and other peaks. Rocks of this group also constitute the high lands north of Quaco. The upper member of the Coldbrook, being of much softer material, and therefore more readily removed by denudation, exhibits no topographical features worthy of special notice.

Agricultural Capabilities.—Although at times well wooded, the soil underlaid by rocks of the Coldbrook Group, can scarcely be considered fertile, and settlements are almost entirely wanting where these rocks occur. Some improvement is, however, manifest where the upper aqueous sediments prevail.

USEFUL MINERALS.—So far as known, the volcanic sediments of the Coldbrook Group do not abound in useful minerals, and few localities are known where the latter exist in profitable quantities. The nature of the group, however, and the evidence which it affords of volcanic activity during the period of its accumulation, are favourable to the existence of such deposits, and the discoveries already made are of such a character as to justify the belief that the series as a whole will yet be found to be a profitable one.

Allusion has already been made to a ridge of volcanic rock, lying along the southern side of the Hammond River in the Parish of Upham, in which has recently been made a discovery of lodes containing lead and copper. This locality has been visited by our party, and the following observations made upon its probable value.

The locality referred to is situated at a distance of about one mile from Wanamake's Inn, on the road from Quaco to Sussex, the Hammond River, here navigable for small boats, passing between the road and the mine. The latter was found to be situated in a vein or lode of white quartz, running about northeast and southwest, bending around, however, to a course about N. 20° W. The lode at the point examined is about one foot thick, well crystallized, and holds numerous veins, but principally detached crystals, of galena, with a few small patches of yellow sulphuret of copper.

The mass of the hill in which the lode occurs is composed of porphyritic and amygdaloidal traps, with some ash beds. It is probably intrusive in part, if not wholly; but its position and general character serve to ally it with the volcanic beds of the Coldbrook, and it has therefore been grouped with that series.

With regard to the probable value of the deposit in question, it is our opinion that, considering all the circumstances of its position, this bed of ore is not likely to prove remunerative. This opinion is chiefly based upon the following facts:—

1st. The country rock, a stratified volcanic series, is not favourable to the development of lead in quantity.

2nd. The lode stone, crystalline quartz, is also an unfavourable matrix for the above named metal, and is moreover very costly for development.

3rd. The presence of copper, should it prove to be abundant, may confer upon the deposit a value which the lead alone, though argentiferous, would not give. So far as known however, the amount of the former metal is but small.

The locality is at present rather inaccessible, the ground being entirely uncleared. The lode occurs in the bottom of a ravine, exposed during the dry season, but has also been observed with similar deposits of lead at other localities in the neighbourhood.

In addition to the locality above described, and which is with some uncertainty referred to the present series, ores of iron have been observed in undoubted Coldbrook rocks by Mr. Matthew at several points to the eastward of Saint John. One of these localities is at Henry's Lake, near Quaco,

on land owned by H. Horton, where beds of this group contain specular iron in seams; another, of greater extent and value, the particulars of which may be obtained from Mr. Matthew, occurs at a different locality, and is capable of yielding 50 per cent. of the same metal.

PALAEOZOIC TIME.

From the Azoic Rocks, destitute of all but the very humblest forms of life, we pass to the consideration of the next great cycle in geological history, known as the Palaeozoic or Ancient Time, including a succession of ages, in which this portion of the continent underwent a variety of physical changes, and when the organic world, though far advanced in the number, type and size of its animals and plants, beyond what had previously existed, was still very unlike the present creation.

These ages into which the Palaeozoic or Ancient Time is usually divided, are three in number: 1st, the Silurian, in which molluscous forms of life prevailed, and when this portion of the continent was largely beneath the ocean; 2ndly, the Devonian, when Fishes, the lowest of Vertebrates, were added, and the land became gradually elevated to form marshes and dry land; and 3rdly, the Carboniferous, or Age of Coal Plants, when these marshes became more and more extensive, and were clothed with an abundant vegetation, the accumulated remains of which, altered and solidified, now constitute our beds of coal.

As the limits of these ages have not yet been clearly marked in Southern New Brunswick, they will be described in connection, under the local names already assigned to the several groups.

SAINT JOHN GROUP.

Distribution.—The present group, constituting the second series of sedimentary deposits, southward of the Portland anticlinal, occupies a position nearly parallel to the Coldbrook beds, and follows the latter in their course to the eastward.

a. Crossing the main river a little below the Suspension Bridge, the rocks of the present series underlie the greater portion of the City, from which their name has been derived. Separated by the valley of the Marsh, from the older member of the Coldbrook series, they rise in the City of Saint John to a considerable elevation, and are well exposed in the sections furnished by the grading of the streets. They do not, however, underlie the entire area of the City, being overlaid towards the harbour by rocks of Devonian age.

b. Reappearing on the eastern side of Courtnay Bay, and describing two gentle curves, the Saint John rocks maintain a nearly uniform breadth for several miles to the eastward, but narrow as they approach Loch Lomond. They reach the latter lake near its southwest extremity, and may be recognized also along its southern margin, but compared with their development to the westward, now occupy a limited area.

c. While thus diminishing and finally disappearing along their proper line of outcrop, the rocks of the Saint John Group, like their predecessors of the Coldbrook, reappear to the southward by a synclinal fold, and in this new line extend many miles to the eastward. In this portion of their development they occupy a much less prominent position than is the case to the westward, and being composed of soft materials, and therefore more liable to denudation, they occur principally along the valleys, and have been much obscured by the accumulation of superficial detritus. It is only where the latter has been removed by the agency of running water, that the series can be at all studied. We have found the rocks of the group to be well exposed at Ratcliffe's Millstream, and also a few miles to the eastward along the valley of Hanford's and Harding's Brooks, in the southern part of the Parish of Upham. In the first of these localities they are associated with and overlaid (in consequence of an overturned dip,) by rocks of the Coldbrook Group, as already noticed.

To the eastward of the last mentioned localities, no undoubted outcrops of the Saint John Group have been observed, and from the gradual thinning-out which is apparent in this direction, they are hardly to be expected. It is possible, however, that some portion of the group may be represented among the slates of Albert County.

d. Reference has already been made, in the remarks on the Coldbrook Group, to the re-occurrence of the present series, in the valley of Black River, near the Negro Settlement, south of Loch Lomond. The discovery of this most important fact has thrown much light on the complicated relations of the deposits in that vicinity.

e. In the remarks on the distribution of the Portland Series, it has been stated that at Long Island, in Kennebeckasis River, rocks of great age, consisting of granite, gneiss, limestone, and slate, appear, and are undoubtedly referable to the Portland Group. Reposing upon the latter at the same locality are finely laminated shales, which from their texture and the presence of obscure remains, have been doubtfully referred by Mr. Matthew to the Saint John Group. They reappear at Sand Point, six miles southwest, and will be again referred to.

f. Westward of the Saint John River, the rocks of the group appear and occupy a considerable portion of Carleton. Their thickness in this direction rapidly diminishes, and beyond the last named locality they have not been recognised.

CHARACTERS.—In the tabular list of formations on page 8, the Saint John Group has been described as consisting of "several zones of soft black and dark grey laminated shales, alternating with zones of coarser grey slates, containing numerous thin beds of fine grained sandstone." The great mass of the deposit as developed in Saint John, where it has been most minutely studied and described by Mr. Matthew, "consists of a grey clay-slate, often sandy, the layers of which present glistening surfaces owing to the abundance of minute spangles of mica. This rock frequently becomes very fine in lamination and texture, and dark in colour. Four thick bands of this kind occur, the uppermost of which has been denominated by Dr. Dawson "papyraceous shale." The three bands of coarser shale which alternate with them, include numerous layers of a fine compact grey sandstone, from a few inches, to ten feet or more in thickness; a few are so highly calcareous as to become almost limestones. The surfaces of the layers in the coarser bands are frequently covered with worm-burrows, ripple-marks, shrinkage cracks, scratches—apparently made by creatures gliding through the shallow waters in which they were deposited—and other evidences indicating that the slates are in great part of littoral origin."

The thickness of the group as measured near Saint John, has been stated as 3,000 feet or more. No fossils were here recognised with the exception of an obscure mollusk, termed a *lingula.*

In tracing the Saint John Group to the eastward, the most noticeable change is in the marked diminution of the numerous thick beds of fine sandstone which add so much to the firmness and thickness of the beds near the City, and the gradual decrease in the superficial area occupied by these rocks. At the same time that they thus assume a position of less importance in the topography of the district, they greatly increase in the value of the conclusions to which their study leads, and throw much more light than in their development to the westward, on the circumstances of their original formation.

Allusion has already been made to a section of this and the underlying group, furnished by the valley of Ratcliffe's Millstream, south of Loch Lomond, and on the old road to Quaco. As the locality has proved to be one of especial interest, it will now be described in some detail.

The stream referred to, descending in a northerly direction from a high ridge of eruptive syenite, flows obliquely across the strata at its base, forming a ravine and fall of considerable beauty. In this ravine, five miles below Loch Lomond, are well exposed the upper sediments of the Coldbrook series and the lower portion of the Saint John Group. The strata appear in nearly perpendicular beds, and as before stated, give conclusive evidence of a complete reversal in the two series. This will be more readily apparent from a study of the annexed ideal section, designed to represent the relations of the several groups as developed at this locality.

It will be remembered that the Saint John Group is a newer series than the Coldbrook, and in its normal position overlies the latter. This is repre-

sented on the left of the section, where the several groups occur in the order of their natural succession. North of Loch Lomond we have the high ridge of the Lower Coldbrook (A), the upper member (B) being apparent at the southwest extremity of the Lake, and probably occupying its depression. In both the inclination is to the south, the former at an angle of seventy, the latter of sixty degrees.

Passing to the southern shores of the Lake, we meet the soft beds of the Saint John Group (C), like the former, dipping southerly, but at a higher angle. Between the Lake and ravine on Ratcliffe's Stream no exposures occur, but at the latter the following succession has been observed:—

C	1st. Fine black slaty shales—Dip 50° S.—Strike N. 85° E.	
	In the same beds there is an abnormal strike of S. 65° E.	
	The true strike is resumed with a dip of 80° Southerly.	
B	2nd. Grey shales, holding trilobites and brachiopods.	Strike N. 60–65° E.—Dip 90°.
	3rd. Coarse grey shale, and hard grey sandstone.	
	4th. Purple sandstone and sandy shale (at the falls).	
	5th. Greenish grey and purplish shales and sandstones.	
	6th. Red and purple shales, with a bed of conglomerate.	

Of the rocks above mentioned, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 represent the beds of the Saint John Group, while 4, 5 and 6 are deposits of the Coldbrook. It will be observed that the latter, though conformable, or nearly so, now overlie the former, their position being just the reverse of that seen to the northward, and therefore indicating an overturn of the series. The cause of this disturbance and reversal is plainly evident in the ridge of eruptive syenite (D), against which the formations rest, and where, along the line of contact, there has been an extensive fault and downthrow. Some idea of the extent of this disturbance, as well as of the amount of material subsequently removed by denudation, will be apparent from the dotted lines which indicate the continuation of the beds. As usual, the downthrow is on the northern side of the fault or fissure, and the lower member of the Coldbrook has thus disappeared from sight. South of the eruptive band the series of rocks is again represented in their true succession.

The remaining exposures, enumerated in the remarks on the distribution of the Saint John Group, do not require special notice in this connection.

AGE.—The question of age in the Saint John series, is one of great importance, throwing light, as it does, upon the origin of all the associated groups. It has been our fortune to discover facts which leave this question no longer doubtful.

It has already been remarked, when describing the character of this series as developed in the City of Saint John, that the remains of a Lingula, an animal related to our modern shell-fish, had been found to characterize in considerable numbers some of the sandy beds, but that they were too imperfectly preserved, and too indecisive in their character, to throw any positive light upon the age of the rocks which hold them. The other markings before mentioned, such as worm-burrows, shrinkage-cracks, and rain-drop impressions, although they furnished conclusive evidence as to the physical conditions under which the beds were formed, did not serve to remove the obscurity which enveloped the discussion of their age.

Subsequently, during an examination of the valley of the Coldbrook by Mr. Matthew and his brother, organic remains were observed of a more decided character. These latter consisted, besides some obscure relics, of a small orthoceratite, and numerous trilobites of two or three species, but these were so excessively distorted that no satisfactory conclusions could be based upon their study. Until the present summer, therefore, the age of this great series, although vaguely surmised, remained a subject of discussion and doubt. The discovery of finely preserved Trilobites and Brachiopods at Ratcliffe's stream, and in the valley of the Coldbrook, has now removed this doubt, and left no uncertainty as to the age and origin of the group which holds them. We regard this discovery as among the most interesting and valuable results of our summer's labour.

That the discussion of this question might have the careful and attentive study which its importance demanded, the fossils above referred to were placed in the hands of Mr. Hartt, who, as will be seen below, has enjoyed peculiar facilities for their determination and comparison. It had been hoped that the entire results of that gentleman's labours might have been embodied in the present Report, but the want of sufficient leisure for their complete analysis, has prevented this from being accomplished. The following notice is, however, introduced as preliminary to a more detailed description to be given hereafter:—

Preliminary Notice of a Fauna of the Primordial Period in the vicinity of St. John, N. B.
By C. Fred. Hartt, A. M.

My examination of the fossils collected last August, from the Saint John Group, at Ratcliffe's Millstream, by Prof. Bailey, Mr. Geo. Matthew, and myself, and of a collection made from the same group at Coldbrook, in 1863, by Messrs. Geo. and C. R. Matthew, is not yet sufficiently complete to enable me to give an extended description of them here. I shall, therefore, limit myself, at present, to a notice of the genera, and of the aid they afford in the determination of the geological position of the Saint John Group, leaving the descriptions and figures of the species to be given in a paper which will appear in the Appendix to this Report.

The fossils as yet known to occur in the rocks of the Saint John Group, are principally Trilobites, which are represented by quite a large number of species, and Brachiopoda, which last are of more rare occurrence. All these fossils are preserved as casts or impressions, the tests of the crustacea and the shells of the Brachiopoda being usually transformed into oxide of iron.

All the specimens have suffered more or less from distortion through pressure and the metamorphosis to which the rocks enclosing them have been subjected. The Trilobites occur also as detached fragments, so that their accurate determination is not easy, and more material is required in order satisfactorily to figure and describe all the species.

Representatives of four genera of Trilobites have been obtained thus far from the Saint John rocks, viz:—*Paradoxides*, *Conocephalites*, *Agnostus*, and *a new genus ?* allied to *Conocephalites*.

The number of species in each genus has not yet been satisfactorily made out; but of *Paradoxides* there are at least five, of *Conocephalites* seven, and of *Agnostus* and the *new genus* each one.

All the species appear to be new. One of the *Paradoxides* bears a close resemblance to *P. rugulosus*, Corda, from the *Etage* C of Barrande, in Bohemia, and one of the *Conocephalites* is allied to *C. coronatus*, Barrande, from the same fauna and horizon, though neither is identical with the European species.

There are six species of Brachiopoda, belonging to the genera *Orthisina, Discina, Obolella, and Lingula.* I have not been able to identify any of the forms with described species.

Though all the species from the Saint John group are apparently new, yet the occurrence of *Paradoxides* and *Conocephalites*, genera confined entirely to the so called *Primordial fauna* of Barrande, and everywhere characteristic of it, together with the strong likeness borne by the Saint John species, in their facies, to those of the same genera of the faunæ of the "Primordial" in Europe and America, enable us unhesitatingly to assign to the Saint John group, or at least to that lower part of it which has afforded Trilobites, a geological position equivalent to Barrande's Etage C, or to the Potsdam proper of America.

As Agassiz has shown, Barrande uses the word *fauna*, in his term *primordial fauna*, in a sense equivalent to *epoch* or *horizon*. A fauna is strictly a collection of animals confined within a limited geographical area. The terms "primordial fauna," "second fauna," are used with propriety when applied to the groups of fossils characterizing the Etages C and D in Bohemia; but these terms, unless limited, should not be extended to equivalent groups of the same age, but forming distinct faunæ, in other parts of the world, for such a *double emploi* is incompatible with that precision which should mark the use of scientific terms. Primordial *zone* is objectionable. If the term Primordial is used, and it is very appropriate, it would be much better to say Primordial *Period*, period as used by Agassiz, being equivalent to Barrande's *etage*.

The lower part of the Saint John Group, at Coldbrook, has been divided by Mr. Matthew on lithological grounds, into three Bands, viz :—

No. 1. The lower or arenaceous band, with no determinable fossils, and constituting passage beds from the Coldbrook Group.

No. 2. Argillaceous shales, rich in fossils, *Paradoxides, Orthisina ?, Conocephalites, Obolella.*

No. 3. Carbonaceous shales, full of fossils, *Paradoxides, Conocephalites, Orthisina, Discina, &c.*, all much distorted.

I have not observed No. 2, at Ratcliffe's Millstream. No. 3, at Coldbrook, corresponds exactly, in its fossil remains, to the bed at the Millstream, from which the Trilobites, &c., were obtained. Nearly, if not all the fossils I have seen from No. 2, at Coldbrook, are entirely distinct from those of No. 3 of the same locality and the Millstream; but more material is required to establish the claim of these two beds to be considered as being characterized by distinct successive faunæ. At all events, all the species from both beds are different from those elsewhere occurring, and for at least bed No. 3, we have in the vicinity of Saint John a distinct fauna of the Primordial Period.

Through the kindness of Prof. Agassiz, under whose supervision my work is being done, and to whose suggestions I am largely indebted, I have been able to compare my specimens with the fine suite of Bohemian and other primordial trilobites in this Museum. The results of these comparisons I shall leave to be brought out in my forthcoming paper.

Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.—It has already been remarked that the beds of the Saint John Group, consisting for the most part of soft materials, have been more subject to the effects of denudation than the deposits which over or underlie them. While the latter, by their greater firmness, have resisted the wear of running water, and now project in ridges above the general level of the country, the former have been washed away, and if not entirely disappearing, are found chiefly along the valleys and depressions.

It would, at first sight, seem that the statement above made is directly contradicted by the prominence of the group in the City from which it takes its name. A slight examination of the map, however, will serve to show that even here, although the hills composed of this group, and underlying the City, attain a considerable elevation, they have suffered more than the associated groups, by denuding agencies, and only appear elevated by con-

trast with the water which surrounds them. The entrance of the Saint John, the valley of Courtnay Bay, and the depression of the Marsh Creek, are all due to the removal of the soft beds of the Saint John Group. The latter occupies one branch of a valley extending along the line of Loch Lomond far to the eastward, being, between the City and the Lake, shut in on either side by the volcanic streams of Coldbrook and Bloomsbury. As remarked by Mr. Matthew, advantage has been taken of this depression to supply the City with water from lakes in the vicinity of Loch Lomond.

A more striking illustration of the extent to which this group has been denuded is furnished by the occurrence, already alluded to, of a few detached areas of Saint John rocks, at several points in the valley of the Kennebeckasis. The texture and position of these latter, as well as their obscure fossils, were early recognised by Mr. Matthew, as proof of their identity with the beds which underlie the City, and the same gentleman has thus been led to adopt the very important conclusions: first, that a belt of finer sediments, similar to those seen on the southeastern side of Saint John, was originally deposited on the northwest of the Portland Series; and secondly, "that the valley of the Kennebeckasis, now almost entirely filled with carboniferous deposits, was originally scooped out of the soft beds of the Saint John Group."

The amount of denudation implied in this last statement can only be appreciated by those who understand the quality and thickness of the denuded beds, and the immense size and depth of the valley which they occupied.

Agricultural Capabilities.—The rocks of the Saint John Group, where prominently developed, as in the neighbourhood of the City, are seldom covered with soils of fertility. As the general distribution of the series, however, is along the bottoms of extensive valleys, frequently drained by rivers, the area occupied by these beds is well covered with superficial detritus, and thus possesses a value which the nature of their own decomposition would not confer.

Useful Minerals.—As far as known, the rocks of the Saint John Group are entirely destitute of useful minerals. Iron pyrites is abundant in the slates, especially near the Suspension Bridge, but is not of economic importance.

KINGSTON GROUP.

It is here necessary, before passing to the consideration of the series overlying the rocks of the Saint John and Coldbrook Groups, to describe two other series, removed from the direct succession, yet by age geologically connected with those which have already been described. The first of these series may, from the most prominent place of its occurrence, be termed the Kingston Group.

CHARACTERS.—The peninsula of Kingston, constituting the neck of land lying between the Long Reach and the Kennebeckasis in the County of King's, has heretofore been described as a region composed solely of eruptive rocks, such as trap, syenite, and greenstone, and in previous geological maps has been undistinguished from the widely different volcanic beds which occur in other portions of the Province. In reality this group of rocks is quite distinct, and is of very uniform as well as remarkable characters.

To describe the district as wholly a volcanic one is essentially erroneous. Although beds of such an origin are abundant, and taken collectively occupy much space, they are seldom purely eruptive, being invariably associated with aqueous deposits, and being themselves for the most part of a stratified metamorphic character. The whole peninsula is of sedimentary origin, and in some portions, aqueous deposits have alone been concerned in its formation. Although occupying an extensive area, little variety is apparent, the group consisting principally of compact felspathic rocks, with some chloritic slates and numerous beds of interstratified greenstone or diorite.

Three parallel bands, differing slightly in character, and running the entire length of the peninsula may be distinguished.

The first, forming the southern side of the peninsula, and skirting the north shore of the Kennebeckasis in a series of very bold and remarkably picturesque cliffs, is largely schistose, and extends with an almost unbroken front from the Milkish to Hampton Ferry. Near the latter place and opposite Darling's Island, the group is represented by the following rocks:—

Grey gneiss? or altered micaceous sandstone, with small crystals of red felspar.—Str. N. 60° E.
Greenstone or diorite.
Porphyritic felspathic schist of a pink colour, weathering white.
Grey felspathic quartzite, injected with quartz veins.
Greyish white altered slate.

The whole series is nearly vertical, and no satisfactory dip could be ascertained. My impression is that the tendency is to the north.

In the neighbourhood of Clifton, rocks of the same band contain large masses of chlorite and epidote, with veins of specular iron.

The second band of rocks alluded to, although passing insensibly into the last, differs from it chiefly in the much greater abundance of altered sandstones and bedded greenstones, with a comparative infrequency of slaty beds. The greenstones or diorites are interstratified with compact felspathic rocks, varying from white to pale pink, the latter at times associated with and passing into fine grained syenite and syenitic gneiss. Slates are com-

paratively rare, and when occurring, are sometimes chloritic and sometimes micaceous, being also, as a rule, much twisted. Like the members of the first division, these rocks also contain chlorite and epidote. The group may be readily seen in the village of Kingston, or along the Land's End at the southwest extremity of the peninsula.

The third band, into which the last insensibly passes by the absence of its bedded diorites, occupies principally the northern side of the peninsula, where it is represented by a comparatively uniform series of clay and chloritic slates. Though not so numerous as in the centre and south of the district, trap beds are present, and at times rise into bold ridges. This is especially the case near the middle of the Reach, where they produce some interesting scenery.

Distribution.—The rocks of the Kingston Group, besides occupying the peninsula which properly bears that name, extend to the eastward within the limits represented on the map. Like most of the older formations in this part of the Province, they are progressively covered to the eastward by carboniferous rocks. They extend, however, on the south as far as Dickie Mountain, near Norton Station, and upon the north within a few miles of Belleisle Point, forming two bands, separated by a valley now occupied by Sub-carboniferous sandstones and limestones.

On the northern shore of the Long Reach, lying between the main River and the granites of the Nerepis, is a band of rocks which I have, with some doubt, referred to the group now under consideration. I have not been able to examine this district in sufficient detail to fully establish its relative age, but have connected it with the Kingston rocks, for the following reasons:—

1st. At the extremity of Oak Point, towards the head of the Reach, and in the rocky Islands occurring in this neighbourhood, the beds are undoubtedly connected with those of Kingston. At Oak Point two varieties occur, interstratified with each other.

a. Very hard, dark-black and green bedded diorite, with calc spar, chlorite, and epidote.

b. Light coloured fine-grained felspathic rocks, graduating into coarser beds of syenite and syenitic gneiss. (General strike, N. 50° E., Dip V ?) These latter are undoubtedly altered sandstones and conglomerates.

2nd. Rocks similar to the above seem to form a well defined band extending westward as far as the Nerepis. At Jones' Creek they are well exposed in thick beds, and apparently rest on a still thicker series of blue and grey altered slates. These latter are little disturbed, having a strike about east and west, and a southerly dip of 62°.

Along the line of the Nerepis, and in the neighbourhood of the Douglas Arms, altered rocks similar to the above in their granitoid aspect occur, and are probably a continuation of the same series.

Between these and the great granite range of the Nerepis valley, altered sandstones and slates, diorite, felsite, and cherty quartzite, occur.

It will thus be seen that the band of rocks now under consideration resembles those of Kingston, in the presence of felspathic and greenstone beds, while it differs principally in the abundance of coarse syenite, and syenitic gneiss. The rocks of Oak Point seem to be a connecting link between the two.

To the southwestward of the series last described, and directly opposite the termination of the Kingston peninsula, the nature and relations of the rocks are no longer doubtful. The abundance of pale pink felsites and felspathic quartzites, with beds of interstratified greenstone, at once recalls the rocks of Kingston, and indicates an extension of this series to the westward. Except along the line of the main River, however, their development in this direction is little known, the district being as yet wholly unsettled. Rocks probably forming a part of the same series appear far to the southwest, along the New River, in the County of Charlotte. These will be again referred to.

For the sake of comparison with the descriptions already given upon the eastern side of the River, the following series of observations is introduced, showing the succession of formations along the western side, extending from the granites of the Nerepis to the Suspension Bridge :—

1st. From Douglas Mountain nearly to the County line.—Granite.

2nd. From the County line to the Douglas Arms.—Altered sandstone, bedded greenstone, syenite, altered slate, cherty and felspathic quartzites.

3rd. From Douglas Arms to mouth of Nerepis.

a. Grey granitoid beds—syenite and syenitic gneiss, in thick deposits.

b. Green altered sandstones.

c. (At Nerepis Mills), Greenish and reddish altered slate.—Str. N. 40° E.—Dip V.

d. Diorite or greenstone in thick beds.

e. (Near mouth of Nerepis), Red slaty conglomerate, reddish sandstone and greenish sandstone or quartzite. These are in thick hardened beds and of coarse materials.

4th. From mouth of Nerepis to County line between Saint John and King's.—Felspathic rocks and quartzites, with bedded basalts, similar in every way to those of Kingston.—Str. N. 80° E.—Dip 72° N.

5th. Near the County line, and directly opposite similar beds in Kennebeckasis Island, the last named rocks are partly covered with a limited deposit of sub-carboniferous sandstone and conglomerate, red and crumbling, and resting unconformably on the underlying series.

6th. From the County line to the Suspension Bridge, the rocks as a whole are chiefly those of the Portland Group. Syenites become more abundant, and a gradual and insensible passage takes place from the rocks of Kingston to those of Portland. No marked transition is apparent, the line of division being probably indicated, and at the same time obscured, by the carboniferous deposits above described.

While the rocks of Kingston have thus been shown to occupy an extensive district, west and north of the Saint John River, along both shores of the Reach, observations in other localities would seem to indicate a corresponding easterly extension.

It has already been stated that, while occupying the entire peninsula from which their name has been derived, these rocks may be traced to the eastward in two diverging ridges, the one terminating at Dickie Mountain, near Norton Station, the other at a short distance below the head of Belleisle Bay. Stretching along the northern side of the latter, and forming the watershed between the tributaries of the Belleisle and Washademoak Rivers, is a ridge of rocks, somewhat variable in composition and of moderate elevation, which, though exhibiting some peculiarities, can with difficulty be distinguished from the deposits of Kingston and the Reach. As the series referred to is an extensive one, occupying the high land from the Saint John River eastward to within a short distance of Butternut Ridge, and as connected observations are here impossible from the abundance of superficial beds, and the gradual encroachments of carboniferous deposits, it will be best to describe its different localities separately.

Bull Moose Hill.—As composing the highest land in the ridge now under consideration, and also as best displaying the peculiarities of the series, if not itself constituting the volcanic vent to which the other deposits of the district owe their origin and character, Bull Moose Hill deserves our earliest attention.

The elevation to which the above name is commonly applied, which, however, is a collection of several hills, rather than a single well defined eminence, is as various in its composition as it is irregular in outline. The rocks which compose its mass are of three principal varieties;—

a. Metamorphic rocks, in part eruptive ?—syenite, hypersthenite, basalt, diorite.

b. Sedimentary beds—altered shales and sandstones, highly charged with volcanic products.

c. Carboniferous sandstones and conglomerates, unaltered.

Of the first named beds, the most abundant and most varied outcrops occur a little to the westward of the real Bull Moose Hill, on the farms of Messrs. George and William Northrup. At this locality, to which a detailed description is devoted in the Report of Dr. Gesner, the rocks are exceedingly various in texture, but less so in composition. They may for the most part be described as dioritic or greenstone rocks, (resembling syenite in general aspect and granular crystalline texture, but containing little or no quartz). They are tough, of a whitish colour, speckled with black and greenish-black, and graduate from varieties in which little distinction is apparent (except in colour,) between its constituent minerals, felspar and horneblende, to those in which the texture is very coarse, and the individual crystals large and prominent. Syenite and syenitic gneiss are also present, as well as some varieties of true granite. Some of the syenitic and dioritic beds are well filled with magnetic oxide of iron, constituting the so called "iron ore" described by Dr. Gesner. The latter will be again alluded to.

The *sedimentary* beds of Bull Moose Hill are best exposed along its summit and towards its southeastern side. They consist of grey altered grits, trappean slates, bedded traps, (partly vesicular,) and reddish grey micaceous sandstones. There are also beds which have the appearance of being composed of volcanic ash, and others (though less common,) of compact crypto-crystalline felspar.

On the eastern slope of the hill, at one or two points, are poorly exposed outcrops of green and purple mica slates.

The *carboniferous deposits*, resting unconformably on the older series, occupy principally the southeastern side of the eminence, rising nearly to its summit. They do not require further notice in this connection.

Belleisle Corner and Spragg's Brook.—Between the rocks of Bull Moose Hill and those observed in other portions of the Parish of Springfield, there is but little diversity, although in many parts the latter more nearly resemble the rocks of the Kingston peninsula, than is the case in the above-named eminence. They may be well seen at many points near the head of Belleisle Bay, but especially along the line of Spragg's Brook, near "The

Point," where they consist of interstratified compact and laminated felspars, altered slates, diorite, and syenitic gneiss. Near the source of the last named stream greenish and purplish mica slates, conformably overlaid by thick beds of slaty sandstone, were observed, and differ somewhat from any other rocks seen in this portion of the Parish. They occur along the summit of the high land north of the Belleisle, and near compact dioritic rocks, which seem to be a western prolongation of those of Bull Moose Hill.

In advancing to the eastward from the last named eminence, the same band of dioritic and syenitic rocks, with some true granite, and a small bed of limestone, is found to occupy the axis or centre of the elevated ridge dividing the valleys of Belleisle and Washademoak, as far as and beyond Kierstead Mountain, near Collina Corner. As at Bull Moose Hill, they are flanked on either side by sedimentary beds, consisting of clay and micaceous slates, compact and porphyritic felspars, interstratified with altered slates and grits. They are progressively covered with carboniferous deposits, which finally completely cap them, and at Butternut Ridge form the eastern termination of this elevated district.

In reviewing the characters of the series above described, the most noticeable feature is the almost total absence of red sediments, usually abundant where volcanic phenomena prevail, and here leading to the conviction that most, if not all, the beds alluded to, are not of eruptive but purely metamorphic origin. A few red beds, however, were observed a short distance back of Belleisle Corner, consisting of altered conglomerates associated with green epidotic rocks, and recalling the somewhat similar deposits already noticed near the mouth of the Nerepis, at the foot of the Long Reach. As these red and comparatively soft rocks are confined to the valley of the Saint John or its eastern prolongation, it is possible that the bed of the latter may once have been partly filled with such deposits, which have since been mostly removed by denudation.

There can be little doubt that the entire series of Belleisle rocks is to be grouped with those of the Kingston peninsula, which, indeed, they resemble even more strikingly than the deposits already noticed on the north side of the Reach. There is, however, one locality forming the western termination of the district referred to, in which the rocks differ so materially from anything seen in other portions of the ridge, as to require more particular notice.

Parish of Kars.—On the left bank of the Saint John River, and directly opposite the great granitic band of the Nerepis, occurs a series of bold bluffs confronting the shore, and comprising a variety of rocks for the most part very different from any which occur in this portion of the Province. They are well exposed in the neighbourhood of Tenant's Cove, and consist of the following kinds :—

a. Altered micaceous slate. Strike E. and W. Dip 80° N.
b. Porphyry and porphyritic slate.
c. Chloritic schist, greenish, with veins of epidote and asbestus.
d. Amygdaloidal slate.

e. Chloritic schist, with green oval spots of epidote. Strike N. 80° E. Dip 70° N.
f. Greenish altered grit, with veins of quartz and epidote.
g. Porphyritic diorite.
h. Porphyry, (base of compact felspar, crystals yellow and white.)

The above rocks occur in repeated alternations for a considerable distance. The porphyry alluded to is singularly beautiful, and is very similar to rocks of that variety as developed among the altered sediments of the Little River Group, hereafter to be described. Indeed, between the latter and the whole series above given, the resemblance is very striking. The abundance of epidote, the presence of asbestus, the chloritic schist with its oval spots, as well as the porphyry and porphyritic slate, are all features strongly characteristic of the "*Cordaite shales.*" One rock only, the porphyritic diorite, resembles the beds of Kingston and Belleisle.

From the singularity of the deposits, and the marked contrast which they exhibit to the beds of Bull Moose Hill and the adjacent district, I was led to make further examinations to determine, if possible, how far these beds extended easterly, and to settle the fact as to whether or not they constitute a portion of a separate group. For this purpose expeditions were made into various parts of the Parish of Kars, but no other outcrops similar to the above were anywhere observed. Along a line of section extending from Jenkin's Cove, in Belleisle Bay, to Rush Hill, in Queen's County, the only rocks noticed were altered slates and flags, bedded basalts, and diorites similar to those of Bull Moose Hill.

Age of the Kingston Group.—In the absence of fossils (none of which have yet been observed in beds of this group), we have only the general lithological characters and the stratigraphical relations upon which to rely for the determination of this important question. As the conclusions derived from these two independent sources accord exactly, we may consider the position of this formation as established with some degree of certainty.

a. Lithological Characters.—Some hesitation being felt by Mr. Matthew and myself in assigning definite names to the highly metamorphosed rocks of Kingston, Principal Dawson of Montreal, has kindly undertaken, in connection with Professor Hunt of the Canadian Survey, to examine a suite of the more characteristic specimens, and to compare them with the different rocks of Canada and Nova Scotia. The names assigned to the different beds in the foregoing descriptions are based upon the conclusions of these two gentlemen.

In remarking on the general appearance and composition of the specimens submitted to his notice, Professor Dawson observes: "In regard to the probable age of these rocks, Dr. Hunt does not regard them as very like anything he knows in Canada. They are not like the Quebec Group or the Laurentian, our two principal series of metamorphic rocks in Lower Canada.

"In comparing them with Nova Scotia, I have no hesitation in saying that they are *unlike* our Atlantic coast series, which I believe to be Lower Silurian, but that they are very like the rocks of the Cobequid Mountains

and of the inland hills of Eastern Nova Scotia, which I believe to be Middle and Upper Silurian. This is the age to which I would therefore be inclined to refer your rocks, though I would not affirm that they may not include Lower Devonian, which in Nova Scotia are altered with the Upper Silurian.

"I regard your specimens as altered sediments, though some of the felspathic and horneblendic ones may be true Plutonic Rocks."

b. Stratigraphical Relations.—While the specimens above referred to were in the hands of Dr. Dawson and Professor Hunt, Mr. Matthew, from an examination of the stratigraphical relations of the group, arrived at nearly the same conclusions. They are thus stated by that gentleman:—

"In Professor C. H. Hitchcock's First Report on the Geology of Maine, the rocks in the eastern part of Washington County in that State, are shown to be, to a great extent, of Upper Silurian age, organic remains of that period* having been found at Pembroke and Lubec. The slates of this district are penetrated and disturbed by large masses of trap rock, and contain deposits of copper as well as iron, while lead ores occur in the associated beds of limestone. This series of strata extends through the Islands of Passamaquoddy Bay to Saint George, where the ores of copper and lead occur in quantity in altered slates and limestone, associated in like manner with trap, and yielding fossils † (brachiopods, &c., not yet examined).

"The metamorphic strata at New River, further east, which appear to overlie these last, as will be shown hereafter, bear a strong resemblance to the Kingston rocks, and are on a line with them. Moreover, the anticlinal fold in the Pre-Silurian beds of Portland appears to be overturned to the north, and in such a case, if a fault exists along the line to the Kennebeckasis River, we would expect to find a younger group of strata on the north, opposite the older rocks of the south side of the river.

"In addition it may be observed that fragments of shale, holding fossil shells of Middle or Upper Silurian aspect, occur in the "drift" or boulder-clay at Saint John, pointing to the existence north of that place, of a group of sediments resembling those of Washington County, Me., and Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

"Their relations to other groups, as well as their appearance when altered, indicate that the Kingston rocks and their associates may be provisionally looked upon as Upper Silurian, though Middle Silurian and Lower Devonian beds may also occur. The only objection to this view is the absence of such hard rocks along the outcrops of the soft Lower Silurian strata in Saint John County, where these latter are covered by deposits of Upper Devonian age. This may be accounted for by denudation subsequent to their deposition, or by supposing an elevation of the older rocks above the sea when those of Kingston were being formed."

* Determined by Professors W. B. Rogers and E. Billings.

† First made known to me in the summer of 1864, by Mr. Frye, of Saint George.—L. W. B.

Topographical Features.—In the peninsula of Kingston the most striking topographical features are the remarkable parallelism of its sides, and the presence of longitudinal ranges of nearly uniform elevation, separated by series of parallel valleys. For over thirty miles its principal mountain chain is perfectly continuous in direction, stretching in picturesque cliffs from Hampton to the Milkish. Between this range and that bordering the southern shore of the Reach, (the latter being lower and less perfectly continuous than that of Clifton,) the land is nowhere high, a circumstance also indicated by the fact that the sub-carboniferous rocks begin to occupy this valley long before they reach the summits of its two bounding chains. To the eastward the whole series is depressed, and gradually dies away, while to the west the height progressively increases, the land growing bolder and higher, until at last it is abruptly terminated in the elevated ridges of the Land's End.

North of the Reach, the series of rocks doubtfully referred to the present group, is even higher and more rugged than those of Kingston. The Devil's Back, and other prominent ridges, are here included.

The westward extension of the Kingston series is so little known, that any attempt to describe its topographical features would be superfluous. The fact that it still remains for the most part in a state of unbroken wilderness, is a sufficient indication of its rough and sterile character.

In Charlotte County the area occupied by the rocks above noticed, and referred to the Kingston Group, is for the most part low; at least there is little variation in its features, and no high ridges appear. The greater portion of the route between Lepreau and Magaguadavic is through a country inconceivably barren, low bare ledges of rock, or extensive sphagnous swamps alone greeting the eye.

Agricultural Capabilities.—After what has been said, it will be readily perceived that that portion of the Province underlaid by rocks of the Kingston series is not adapted to the purposes of agriculture. The whole group is but scantily covered with soil,—extensive barrens and low sphagnous swamps, or bare elevated ridges, constituting its most common features. This is equally true of the rocks in the Kingston peninsula and of those in Charlotte. Although in each a few more fertile tracts occur, due to the action of existing rivers, or the distribution of the drift, the greater portion of the country occupied by these rocks is hopelessly barren.

Useful Minerals.—While proving thus barren for the purposes of agriculture, the rocks of the Kingston Group are somewhat more promising for the prospects of the miner. At several points they have been found to be metalliferous, and though the localities so far known are not numerous, nor the deposits extensive, it is to be hoped that they will not prove entirely without economical value.

The principal metalliferous locality in the present series is that situated at the foot of Dickie Mountain, near the Fingerboard, Norton. This spot, which was hastily examined in the summer of 1863, and alluded to in

my Report for that year, I have now studied with more care, and some additional facts of interest have been obtained which will be now described.

The following is the succession of rocks passed over in going from Norton Station to Blair's (now Coate's) Mill.

From the Station, along the line of the Belleisle Road, the rocks are sub-carboniferous conglomerates as far as the Mill, (a distance of one mile). In the ravine by the road-side, however, the older series appears a short distance below the Mill, and is as follows :—

1. Foot of Dickie Mountain.—Laminated compact felspathic rocks. Str. N. 62° E. Dip 80° N.W.
2. Dark felspathic quartzite, 100 feet thick.

At the Mill—3. Altered breccia? containing crystals of iron oxide in the flaws and crevices, associated with

4. Felspathic schist (consisting of a grey base with red felspathic blotches.)
5. Altered slates interstratified with the above. Str. N.E. & S.W. Dip 30° N.
6. Red cherty bands, containing crystallized oxide of iron. Str. N. 50° E. Dip 52° N.
7. Thick beds of gneissose mica schist. Strike and dip as before.
8. Dark sandy slate, gneissose mica schist, ferruginous felspar rocks, and altered sandstones.
9. (Separated from the last by 200 feet of soil.) Thick beds of grey bituminous limestone, holding argentiferous galena, and stained with carbonate of copper. The limestone (dipping easterly 40°) extends some distance to the westward, and holds the galena at a variety of places. It is evidently Sub-Carboniferous, and between Dickie Mountain and Belleisle Corner no rocks of earlier date appear.

The galena-bearing limestone may therefore be considered as situated at or near the base of the Carboniferous, and as the copper which it contains is a secondary product, we must look to the subjacent beds for the original deposit of the ore. In confirmation of this view I found that, lying between the limestone and the rocks above described, are a few outcrops (artificially exposed) of grey ash-coloured quartzite covered on its surface with thick scales of copper glance, the unaltered ore.

The locality is a more interesting one than I had first supposed, and is worthy of further practical exploration. As far as possible, I examined the rock in the vicinity with care, and also over the sides and summits of Dickie Mountain, but found nothing noteworthy additional to what has been stated above.

The relation of the beds of Norton, viz: First, the older series, (partly volcanic), then carboniferous limestone holding secondary ores, and lastly, carboniferous conglomerates, is remarkable, and will be again alluded to in the remarks on the metalliferous localities of Sussex, Quaco, and Shepody.

Besides the locality above described, no deposits of workable extent are known in the Kingston Rocks, either in those which form the peninsula of that name, or the similar beds northward and westward of the Reach, referred to the same series. A few simple minerals, among which may be mentioned chlorite, crystallized epidote, orthoclase, and specular iron, are found at many points, and are characteristic of the group. Iron pyrites is also abundant in several bands of micaceous slates at the Land's End.

In the remarks on the series constituting the high land northward of the Belleisle, reference has been made to the occurrence of two metals, Magnetic Iron at Bull Moose Hill, and Copper Pyrites along the ridge extending thence towards Butternut Ridge. These two localities require a more extended notice.

Iron Ore of Bull Moose Hill.—In the third Report of Dr. Gesner, (p. 51–2) a detailed account is given of the rocks occurring in the Parish of Springfield, and special reference is made to "an enormous deposit" of valuable iron ore, occurring on the farms of Messrs. Northrup and Benson, near Bull Moose Hill, and thence extending easterly and westerly for several miles. The same author moreover asserts his belief, that the bed referred to constitutes "one of the most extensive veins of iron ore in the British Provinces, being sufficient to supply America for thousands of years."

Having heard some doubts expressed as to the correctness of this assumption, I took pains to re-examine the district referred to, with the object of confirming, if possible, so important a discovery. After as diligent a search, however, as my opportunities permitted, I am compelled to say that the value of this ore, if such it can be called, has been greatly over-rated. It is true that many of the rocks contain a considerable percentage of oxide of iron, but nothing which could properly be described as an ore bed, was anywhere observed.

I have already alluded to this band of rocks, and stated that the latter are probably eruptive, though possibly of metamorphic origin. They comprise many varieties of diorite, some true granite, syenite, and hypersthenite. The rock which contains the ore is partly syenitic and partly dioritic, with perhaps some dolerite, while the ore itself is the magnetic oxide of iron. The latter, a very common associate of the last named mineral, is quite uniformly disseminated through the mass of the rock, and occasionally appears in crystalline grains. As far as examined, however, no true bed or vein was anywhere seen. The description of Dr. Gesner would imply that the ores are titaniferous.

While I am thus compelled to deny the richness of this iron ore, I am equally obliged to discredit the idea of its extended distribution. It is true that the dioritic range in which the iron occurs, extends for many miles to the eastward, but at no locality between Bull Moose Hill and Kierstead Mountain were any facts observed leading to the belief in the existence of beds of valuable ore.

Allusion has been made to the presence of copper in the slates accompanying the dioritic rocks above described. This fact was observed at two localities, not however, very remote from each other. The first is the farm of Michael Gallagher, about five miles west of Collina Corner, and near the Parish line between Springfield and Studholm. The rocks here consist of blueish and greenish micaceous slates, (Str. N. 40–50° E., dip about 50° southerly,) much folded and twisted. The greenish beds hold the copper, which is disseminated through the rock in small veins, comprising both the yellow sulphuret and peacock ore. The metal is not abundant, nor is there any distinct lode, but no explorations have been attempted.

The second locality is evidently continuous with the first, being composed of similar rocks, and similarly situated with reference to the dioritic band. It is on the southern slope of Kierstead Mountain, near the house of J. Chowan, Esquire. The quantity of the metal is even smaller than in that of the first described locality.

MICA SCHIST FORMATION.

The second of the series alluded to as geologically connected with the Silurian rocks, is the extensive formation long known for its valuable mineral deposits, to which the above name may be given, and which is found occupying extensive belts of country in the more central portions of the Province. Lying for the most part outside of the district which has occupied our attention, we propose to dwell but briefly on its characters, and only introduce it here as giving completeness to the geological succession in New Brunswick, and as helping to fill a wide hiatus which would otherwise exist, between the formations already noticed and those which are to follow.

Distribution.—The group of rocks to which the above name has been applied, occupies, in the centre of the Province, an area exceeded in extent only by the sandstones and shales of the Coal Measures. Entering the Province from the west in two bands, parallel to and resting upon the granitic rocks of York, they follow the latter in their northeasterly course completely across the Province. To the westward, moreover, the lower band seems to bend around, enclosing the Carboniferous formations, and to rest

along its southern limit on the granites of King's and Charlotte. It terminates abruptly at the Saint John River, in the southern part of the County of Queen's, where the beds are finely exposed in the village of Hampstead. The precise limits of their distribution are too little known to be described minutely.

CHARACTERS.—So far as my opportunities have admitted of their examination, the rocks of this series are remarkably constant in their character and composition. Although largely composed, as implied by the name above given, of micaceous schists, the group includes also extensive districts where argillaceous slates prevail, and, north of the coal basin especially, numerous beds of quartzite. The latter may be well studied at Prince William, above Fredericton, where they are particularly interesting from the valuable ores contained in them, and where also they afford the most satisfactory data upon which to base the question of their age. The quartzite beds in the district alluded to are frequently from four to five feet in thickness, and at the antimony mines form a portion of the walls of the lodes. The strata are usually nearly vertical, and have a general northeasterly strike, but with many sharp foldings; they are at times highly metamorphosed, and largely injected with quartz veins. I have succeeded in tracing beds similar to those of the antimony mines, as far as and beyond the Magundy settlement, while to the northward they rest against a wide belt of granite, being partly covered by rocks of the Coal Measures, which repose upon their upturned edges unconformably.

Between the rocks of Prince William and those of Hampstead, there is one important difference. While in the former quartzites are exceedingly abundant, so much so that over districts of considerable extent little slate can be found, at the latter the beds are almost wholly of the last named material, while the quartzite is nearly or quite absent. The slates of Hampstead are of two kinds. One is finely bedded, hard, and very micaceous, breaking into flat plates; the other is still harder, and very splintery, breaking with a pseudo-columnar fracture. The latter at first sight resembles trap, but in texture and composition is a true slate.

The general strike of the series at Hampstead is about east and west, the dip vertical and irregular. As the beds are conformable, or nearly so, the thickness of the entire series at this place cannot be less than 5,000 feet.

AGE.—The great antiquity of the series now under consideration was early recognised. In the Geological Report of Dr. Gesner, the term Cambrian is applied to this belt of rocks, and Dr. Robb in the construction of his map, based in part upon that Report, has adopted the same view of their age. This term *Cambrian*, though now usually discarded in American Geology, implies that the formation so designated occupies a position near or even below the base of the Silurian Series, having been originally applied to the rocks of Wales, and supposed by Murchison to be equivalent to the Huronian rocks of Canada.

To the adoption of the belief in a Pre-Silurian age for this extensive series of clay slates and mica schists, there are several strong objections. Of these the most important and conclusive is the marked resemblance already pointed out, both in character and position, between the Huronian rocks and the lower member of the Coldbrook Group. That the latter should be represented, within an area of eighty or ninety miles, by extensive deposits so unlike as the green volcanic beds near Saint John, and the compact grey slates of Queen's and York Counties, may well be regarded as impossible. We must, therefore, look to some of the vacant places of the geological scale as developed in New Brunswick, for the position which this series may be found to fill, and this position is most probably to be sought near the base of the Silurian Series, where a wide hiatus exists between the Potsdam rocks of Saint John and the Bloomsbury beds of the Upper Devonian. As already stated, this blank is partly filled by the rocks of Kingston, which, according to Dawson, are probably Middle and Upper Silurian, but a wide interval, representing the Lower division of that series (excepting the Potsdam rocks), would still be unaccounted for, and here we may provisionally place the series now in question. It may be further remarked in this connection, that the dissimilarity observed in the two great belts of York and Queen's Counties may really be indicative of their *different* age. The resemblance of the former to the slates and fine sandstones of Saint John is very marked, and it is possible that the two may be identical. The discovery of fossils in this series is therefore to be looked for with much interest.

Topographical Features and Agricultural Capabilities.—Although elevated considerably above the level of the great coal basin which they surround, the rocks of this series do not rise into any prominent ridges, and usually maintain a nearly uniform level. Being for the most part composed of hard materials, they do not readily yield to atmospheric agencies, and the soils where they occur are, with few exceptions, of a medium quality.

Useful Minerals.—Whatever may be the age of the mica schist formation, its economical importance as a metal-bearing series is yearly becoming more apparent. If, as there is little doubt, the two wide belts referred to this group, which cross the central portion of the Province on either side of the great granitic band of York, are really identical with the similar beds of Queen's, no other formation can compare with it either in extent or in the value of its mineral deposits. In these belts, as pointed out in my Report of 1863, occur the manganesian and auriferous rocks of Gloucester, the immense iron-ore deposits of Carleton, the antimony lodes of Prince William, and the ferruginous slates of Queen's.

These rocks, however, have not been included in the district to which our attention has been devoted, and we have therefore no new facts to offer. I may however state that within the last year operations have been continued at several of the localities above mentioned, and with very general promise of success. At the antimony mines, more particularly, work has been progressing vigorously, a new shaft having been opened and regular operations

entered upon. The quality of the ore now raised is of an excellent description. The following are the results of three analyses made by my brother, Mr. W. W. Bailey, on samples from the newly opened shaft:—

	1st Analysis.	Second.	Third.
Antimony,	68.98	70.1	69.00
Sulphur,	28.86	28.4	27.28
Iron,	.85	.0	.85
Gangue,	.81	1.5	1.50
	99.50	100.0	98.63

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE AZOIC AND SILURIAN.

In the preceding descriptions of the formations severally referred to the Azoic and Silurian ages, we have confined ourselves to a simple and concise statement of the facts, without attempting to suggest any theories for their explanation. Before passing to the succeeding groups, of the Devonian, Carboniferous and Tertiary Ages, it is necessary to offer some few remarks on the probable origin of the rocks already described, their distribution, disturbances, and, in short, their general history.

A. Origin of the Beds.—In the Portland, Coldbrook, and Saint John Groups, (the formations here ascribed to the Silurian age, and partly perhaps to the Laurentian and Huronian,) we have presented to us rocks referable to three principal varieties of origin—aqueous, volcanic, and organic.

a. Fragmental Deposits.—Under this head are included all those formations, of purely aqueous origin, which owe their characters to the influence of moving waters, either the wave-action of a beach, the more powerful erosion of oceanic currents, or the slow and long continued attrition produced by the waves in sheltered bays, or at the bottom of deep seas. Under all these circumstances fragmental deposits are produced; coarse conglomerates and sandstones in the former case, shales and fine-grained slaty beds in the latter.

That a portion of the rocks of the Silurian and Azoic were of the character here described, can hardly be doubted by those familiar with the effects *now* produced by similar agencies on all our shores. The slates of the Portland Group, the sandstones and conglomerates which constitute the upper member of the Coldbrook, as well as the shales and sandstones of Saint John, are but the hardened beds of sand, mud or gravel which formed the bottom or shores of the sea in which they were deposited, and afford unmistakeable evidence of the physical conditions which prevailed in the ages to which they belong.

In the study of the rocks of the Portland Series, for reasons to be stated presently, it is very difficult to draw satisfactory conclusions as to their origin, or to give any adequate idea of the period which produced them. As already remarked, they are of extreme antiquity, and in the course of

subsequent ages have been so altered and disturbed, that few traces of their primitive character are now left to us. That the granites, syenites, gneiss, and mica slates, which constitute the great bulk of the formation, are really fragmental deposits, in other words, that they were once merely accumulations of pebbles, sand and gravel, is partly evidenced by the fact of their repeated alternations, which could only occur in deposits produced by shifting waters, and partly by the gradual transition from one of these beds into another, the former, perhaps, entirely destitute of any marks of stratification, yet passing into beds, which, except in their firmer texture, do not differ from the daily-forming deposits of our shores.

In passing from the highly altered sediments of the Portland Series to the consideration of the Coldbrook Group, which immediately succeeds, the recognition of the presence and mode of origin of its aqueous deposits is much less difficult. Yet even here, owing principally to the effects of volcanic action, the original character of the strata has been greatly altered. Passing over for the moment the consideration of its lower member, we have a succession of deposits, usually, though not invariably, of a somewhat coarse character, comprising rough sandstones, conglomerates, and grits. They are of great thickness, especially in the rear of Quaco, and are usually of a bright red or purple colour, the latter being the result, as observed by Mr. Matthew, of their association with volcanic outbursts. They may have been produced by the action of ocean currents, but it is more probable that they were due to the effects of the waves, beating powerfully upon an exposed coast.

Between the rocks above alluded to as constituting the upper member of the Coldbrook Group, and the deposits which underlie the City of Saint John, the contrast is very marked. While in the former, beds of coarse materials are almost universal, the Saint John Group is, without exception, a collection of the finer sediments. Throughout the limits of its distribution, not one conglomerate or even a grit has been yet observed; while the sandstones which occur interstratified with the slates, are usually of a fine and even texture.

In drawing our conclusions with regard to the origin of the rocks belonging to this group, we are no longer obliged to depend upon purely mineral characters. Evidence of a much more satisfactory nature is here afforded us, evidence which leaves no doubt as to the physical conditions under which these rocks were deposited.

Allusion has already been made to the presence in the Saint John slates of numerous markings, such as worm-burrows, shrinkage-cracks, ripple-marks, and the impressions of drops of rain. All these are faithfully recorded upon the rocks, and are the witnesses left upon the shore by the waves and sun, of the period which produced them. They teach us that that period, in this portion of the continent, was one of shallow waters, or slightly emerged sand-reefs, of coasts exposed to the alternate action of heat and moisture, coasts on which the impressions made by falling showers, or

the movements of marine animals, became hardened in the sun, to be afterwards filled and preserved by the further accumulations of sand and clay.

The evidence afforded by the markings alluded to, coincides with that derived from the organic contents of the beds. Trilobites, the most characteristic fossils, are believed to have inhabited shallow waters. Some of the finer deposits, as suggested by Mr. Matthew, may be of deep-water origin; but even these may have been the result of slow and long continued attrition, in shallow but sheltered bays.

b. Volcanic Accumulations.—These are confined to the lower member of the Coldbrook Group, and are evident in their mineral composition as well as in the alterations which they have produced on adjacent strata. It must not, however, be supposed that the whole vast accumulation of the deposits constituting that member are *purely* igneous in their origin. Though largely composed of matter ejected from volcanic vents, they also contain numerous beds of aqueous origin, and it would seem that the materials discharged by the former had, in most cases, been worked over, and re-assorted by currents of water.

In reflecting upon the enormous thickness and extent of the Coldbrook lavas, one naturally asks the question, From whence did all this material come? After the lapse of so many ages, the question is not an easy one to answer. Successive accumulations have buried and concealed the ancient surface, powerful water-currents have held sway over the entire district, volcanoes of a later age have again altered and disturbed the products formed at the earlier period. Probably many different vents existed; not mere craters like those of modern volcanoes, but extensive fissures, miles in length, whence issued the enormous floods of molten matter, or the showers of ashes, which now constitute the great bulk of the deposits.

We are indebted to Mr. Matthew for the recognition of one at least of these ancient volcanic openings. In his study of the rocks east and northeast of Saint John, that gentleman has recognized, near Dolan's Lake, at the source of the Coldbrook, a ridge of eruptive rocks, such as trap, basalt, hypersthenite, &c., extending for a distance of several miles, and probably indicating one of the principal vents or fissures from which the Coldbrook lavas flowed. In approaching this locality from its southern side, the gradually increasing quantity of volcanic beds, porphyritic and ashy slates, seem to point directly to this spot as their origin. This and other similar vents, now filled with eruptive matter, are indicated upon the map by a bright crimson colour.

c. Beds of Organic Origin.—Under this head are usually included limestones, either with or without fossils, and coal, the former being the result of animal activity, the latter of vegetable accumulation.

The great abundance of limestone beds in the Portland Group has already been pointed out, as well as the fact that they are destitute of fossils. We have then only the general character and association of the beds on which

to base our judgment of their mode of origin. Mr. Matthew has pointed out the abundance of magnesian silicates which they contain, and in suggesting the idea that they are partly dolomitic, believes that they may have been produced by chemical deposition; the entire absence of fossils, notwithstanding the partial metamorphism of the beds, seeming to disprove the theory of organic secretion.

It is, however, to be observed, as remarked by Professor Dana of other portions of the continent, that conditions favourable for the production of precipitated limestones on so vast a scale are not likely to have occurred, while the mere absence of fossils does not necessarily disprove their animal origin, for "the sea which grinds pebbles and sand and makes fine sandstones, may also grind shells and make an impalpable limestone." The same author also suggests that some of the more ancient limestones of America may have been produced by the accumulating shells of minute animals, termed Rhizopods, all traces of which would be destroyed by a slight degree of metamorphism. Such may have been the origin of the Portland Limestones.

The presence of graphitic laminae and thick beds of graphite, interstratified with these limestones, indicates, so far as such remains can do, an origin near the level of the sea. It would seem that the theory of wave action on a coast, where calcareous beds were forming, but where also plant remains might occasionally be deposited, offers the most satisfactory explanation of this difficult problem.

B. Metamorphism.—By this term is meant that alteration in aqueous deposits, characteristic of all the more ancient rocks, by which they have lost their original nature, become hardened and solidified, or as in extreme cases, completely re-formed and crystallized.

In the rocks of the Portland Group, especially in those which constitute its lowest beds, this process of alteration has reached its utmost limit. The granites, syenites, &c., which form the greater portion of its bulk, are crystalline rocks, and though probably once like the beds of sandstone, slate and shale of later periods, have now lost all trace of their sedimentary origin, and can with difficulty be distinguished from those which are purely igneous. That the great majority of these granites and syenites are really metamorphic, however, cannot be doubted, as they may readily be traced merging into those of a stratified character, such as gneiss and mica slate.

In the upper beds of the Portland Group, as pointed out by Dr. Dawson and Mr. Matthew, the metamorphism is less extreme. Vegetable accumulations have, however, been changed to graphite, the limestones have lost their colour, and the organic contents of both have been for the most part obliterated. All these changes may have taken place without the existence of distinct volcanoes.

In the Coldbrook Group, metamorphism is still a common feature, especially in the Lower Member, but here it is most apparent in the effects of

volcanic action. There has been, as observed by Mr. Matthew, a *local* metamorphism, whereby the stratification of that member has been almost obliterated.

In the Saint John Group, though the slates and sandstones of which it is composed have been hardened and compacted, the changes here alluded to have been much less prominent. There has been only a *partial* alteration of the beds, most marked near the western limit of the group, and growing gradually less evident as the latter is traced to the eastward. Besides the mere consolidation of the beds, whereby soft shales have been converted into compact semi-crystalline slates, this partial metamorphism is shown in the effects produced upon the fossils of the group. The Trilobites and Brachiopods were probably as abundant in the neighbourhood of Saint John as elsewhere, yet here they are so excessively distorted as to be incapable of recognition. Farther to the east, at Ratcliffe's Stream, they both are abundant and almost as perfect as when originally buried.

C. Disturbances and Foldings.—To those familiar with the action of river and oceanic currents in forming sedimentary beds, the mere statement of the fact that the series now under discussion are composed of stratified deposits, will be sufficient evidence that these deposits once occupied a horizontal position. That they have now lost this original horizontality is equally apparent to those familar with the general character of the groups, a fact which is nowhere better displayed than in the slates and sandstones of Saint John, these latter having been violently folded and twisted in every conceivable direction. The same is equally true, though less directly apparent, in the altered rocks of the Portland and Coldbrook Groups.

How far the foldings and displacements which characterize these formations, are the results of disturbances confined to the Azoic and Silurian Ages, or how far they may belong to succeeding epochs, it is very difficult if not impossible to say. That most of them were produced at a much later period is conclusively proved by the fact, that the newer as well as the more ancient beds have been involved in the change referred to, a general parallelism in the direction and inclination of the folds being apparent from the bottom of the Coldbrook Group to the upper member of the Devonian. The upheavals and mountain-making which marked the close of the latter age will best be understood after a more minute description of its several formations. Between the deposits of the Coldbrook Group, however, and the underlying beds, Mr. Matthew has observed evidence of slight unconformability.

That the Portland rocks had undergone some degree of flexion, independently of the disturbances shared by them with the Silurian and Devonian Groups, seems probable from the succession of similar deposits in various portions of the mass. Mr. Matthew has thus recognized one synclinal fold at least, distinct from the great upheaval in which the rocks of this series were affected along with the deposits of later ages, and it is not unlikely

that others may yet be found. One great plication of a similar character is also noticeable in the rocks of Kingston, although in these, as in the Portland Group, it is difficult to trace such alterations of level, from the extreme metamorphism of the beds.

D. LIFE.—The organic remains which the rocks of the Portland and Saint John Groups contain, are entirely of marine origin. Of the former too little is known to draw satisfactory conclusions as to the life of the period, even if such life existed in its earlier beds. In the upper portion of the series, the occurrence of graphite, as well as of obscure plant-remains, indicates the existence of a vegetable, as do possibly the limestones that of an animal, world, but both were probably confined to the ocean, the former consisting only of the lowest Algae, or Sea Weeds, the latter of the humblest Mollusks and Radiates, or even of the lower and systemless Protozoa.

The Coldbrook Epoch has furnished no traces of the organic world. If such ever existed in the beds, they have been destroyed, and all traces of them removed, through the influence of intense volcanic action.

The Saint John Group, on the contrary, affords many and interesting evidences of the peculiar Flora and Fauna of the age. Trilobites among Crustaceans, Brachiopods among the lower Mollusks, and worms, seem to have been the characteristic animal life of the period. They are all *marine*, and therefore indicate that the sea had partial sway over the regions where they now occur. The vegetable fossils, though poorly preserved, also indicate a similar origin.

CONDITION OF THIS PORTION OF THE CONTINENT DURING AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE AZOIC AND SILURIAN AGES.

From the descriptions which have now been given, it will have become apparent, that during the deposition of the various rocks referred to the Azoic and Silurian Ages, a prolonged period of repose prevailed throughout the districts where these rocks occur, broken only by the volcanic activity which marked the epoch of the Coldbrook Group. Ages of great duration, ages only to be measured by the enormous thickness, exceeding thousands of feet, of the stratified deposits belonging to them, must have elapsed between the close of the Azoic, and the period when the Kingston rocks were formed. Through all these vast intervals of time, no evidence exists to show that any violent disturbances broke the general quiet, unless it be the folding of the Portland and Kingston rocks, and even this may have been the result of a later date. Each formation was quietly deposited upon that which preceded it, the almost entire conformability which now marks their succession being conclusive evidence that no period of marked upheaval prevailed between the deposits of one epoch and those of another.

The age and relations of the Kingston rocks, and those of the mica schist formation, are too little known to enable us to speculate with any great

degree of certainty upon the conditions of the periods in which they were produced. That the date of their displacement and upheaval was long subsequent to that of their deposition, there can be little doubt, and it is highly probable that they, like the Saint John and Coldbrook beds, were formed during a period of general quiescence. That they should be unrepresented south of the Portland anticlinal, where a wide hiatus exists between the Potsdam or Primordial and the Upper Devonian Groups, may be due to the fact that this portion of the Province was then above the level of the sea, or else that the beds here formed were removed by denudation. The latter is probably the true explanation, as is evidenced by the fact that the character of the Saint John Group implies a subsidence of the land when its upper beds were formed.

In fine, we may consider the Silurian Age as marked in New Brunswick by a succession of minor oscillations, slight changes of level, producing alternations of different stratified deposits, but with no disturbances or upheavals of great magnitude. In many of these features it stands in marked contrast to those which immediately succeed.

BLOOMSBURY GROUP.

The Bloomsbury Group, like the Coldbrook which it closely resembles, comprises two very different series of sediments, the lower and older being volcanic, while the upper and newer is of aqueous origin. These must be separately considered.

A. VOLCANIC BEDS.—DISTRIBUTION.—The most extensive and typical exposure of the volcanic beds of the present group is furnished by the locality from which their name has been derived, the high hill called Bloomsbury Mountain, near the centre of the Parish of Simonds. This mountain, as described by Mr. Matthew, constitutes the western termination of a ridge of land extending northeasterly in the centre of the County, and appears to represent one of the ancient fissures or volcanic vents, from which, during the Devonian period, were poured forth the lava, ashes, and scoria, which now constitute the lower member of the Bloomsbury Group. The streams of eruptive matter, thus discharged, flowed from the central opening in three directions, northeasterly, westerly, and southwesterly, as indicated by the positions which they now occupy.

The upper limit of the Bloomsbury lava streams, trending to the west, may be traced in a long, though narrow, line of hills, from the head of Black River, below Loch Lomond, to Courtnay Bay. Removed by denudation from the latter, the beds of the group re-appear in the southern part of the City of Saint John, and again on the opposite side of the Harbour in the Town of Carleton. They are somewhat increased in bulk in the latter place, but soon disappear to the westward under extensive accumulations of post-pliocene gravels. At Sheldon's Point, however, and Manawagonish,

rocks probably referable to the present group occur, and beyond in the peninsula of Pisarinco, as well as on the Musquash River, and westward towards Lepreau.

The second great belt of Bloomsbury lavas, trending southwesterly, though in much thicker beds than those last described, is comparatively limited in distribution, reaching only from the central vent of Bloomsbury Mountain to the Millicent Lake, in the rear of Mispeck. The valley of Black River cuts directly across, and is largely included in the series referred to, and in its upper part forms the line of division between its two members. The thickness of the lower member, as measured by Mr. Matthew, has been approximately stated at 2000 feet.

Of the eastward flow of the Bloomsbury lavas, little is known. Notwithstanding the great thickness of the group near the sources of Black River, it can be traced but a short distance in this direction, being rapidly covered and concealed by the carboniferous deposits in the rear of Quaco.

CHARACTERS.—At Bloomsbury Mountain, where the best exposure has been stated to occur, the following peculiarities have been noticed by Mr. Matthew:—

"The elevation consists of basaltic trap, and is flanked on each side by beds of amygdaloid, trap-ash, and other products of volcanic origin, which also cover the crest of the anticlinal fold for two or three miles west of the hill. The succession of strata is best displayed on the south side of the hill, where they succeed each other in the following order:—Basaltic trap, unstratified, of great thickness; bedded basalt, amygdaloidal porphyry, bedded basalt, hornblendic trap-ash, micaceous quartzite, vesicular trap-ash slate; thickness of the stratified deposits about 3,000 feet. There is also on this slope a volcanic conglomerate, viz., fragments of trap rocks imbedded in trap-ash slate. The quartzite resembles some of the finer beds at West Beach and Black River, and the porphyry is that alluded to in Gesner's third Report, p. 15. The trap-ash slate is in many places full of irregular vesicles, the sides of which are coated with minute crystals of quartz, calcite, and specular iron."

The remaining portions of the Lower Bloomsbury beds do not differ from those above described, except in the comparative infrequency of unstratified basalt.

B. SEDIMENTARY BEDS.—DISTRIBUTION.—The deposits of the Upper Bloomsbury, of purely aqueous origin, are generally found in bands of varying width, lying parallel to, and immediately above the volcanic deposits of the lower member. They may thus be traced, following the different distribution of the latter, almost throughout its entire extent. The greatest development of the member is along the space between the Black and Mispeck Rivers, and towards the foot of Loch Lomond. On the southern shore of the latter red sediments also occur, which have been doubtfully referred to the Coldbrook Group, but may possibly be a continuation of the beds

last described. On the south-eastern side of the Bloomsbury axis, the upper member of the group again appears, but it is here a comparatively thin deposit, and occupies but a very limited area.

Turning to the westward, this member is also but poorly represented, and at Courtnay Bay does not exceed a thickness of 150 feet. In Saint John and Carleton, as well as at Sheldon's Point, it is wanting altogether. On the west branch of the Musquash, however, in the village of Ivanhoe, reddish sediments occur, resting upon the Portland series and overlaid by the Dadoxylon sandstone, and therefore belonging to the Upper Bloomsbury, but whether they have any direct connection with the deposits to the east, or are the result of some nearer and independent outburst, it is at present impossible to say.

CHARACTERS.—In lithological characters the upper member of the Bloomsbury Group is very constant, consisting of fine-grained red clay slate and reddish-grey conglomerate. Its thickness has been stated at 500 feet. The rocks of this member, according to Mr. Matthew, constitute a passage from the volcanic beds to the sandstone of the (Little River) group above. As far as known they contain no fossils.

AGE.—The association of the Bloomsbury rocks with the Groups which are to follow, is conclusively proved by the general similarity of their deposits, by their entire conformability, and by the *absence* of such perfect conformability between these and the Primordial (or Saint John) rocks below. As the overlying beds have been shown to be unquestionably of Upper Devonian age, there can be no hesitation in referring the Bloomsbury Group to the same horizon.

Although occupying a large area in Southern New Brunswick, and attaining a great thickness, this group may be a comparatively local one, not directly representing any of the sub-divisions usually adopted in the description of other portions of the Continent.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.—Although comparatively limited in their distribution, the two members of the Bloomsbury Group, when present, occupy a prominent topographical position, and confer a very marked character on the scenery and physical features of the districts where they occur. The volcanic member, especially, rises prominently above the general level of the country, and has, more perhaps than any other series, been concerned in the peculiar configuration of the district east and southeast of Saint John.

Reference has already been made to the westward flow of the Bloomsbury lavas, and their separation into two belts near the foot of Loch Lomond, one turning westerly to the Harbour of Saint John, the other in a more southerly direction, towards the mouth of the Mispeck. These two belts, now rising into hills of moderate elevation, are really connected through their whole extent, but from the effects of folding and denudation after they had been covered with later deposits, now present the appearance of two diverging ridges, enclosing a valley of triangular shape, narrow at its apex

near the Bloomsbury vent, and widening outward and westward towards the sea. Over the area now occupied by this valley, which, however, had not then been formed, were deposited, during the succeeding Devonian epochs, the sedimentary beds which now constitute the Little River and Mispeck Groups.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.—Being of limited and comparatively local distribution, I have had no opportunity of personally examining the fertility of the land underlaid by the Bloomsbury Rocks. Mr. Matthew, however, to whom the group is familiar, describes the district which they occupy as bold, but in general clothed "with a generous forest growth."

USEFUL MINERALS.—So far as known, the Bloomsbury Group is destitute of metallic ores, or other minerals of economic importance.

LITTLE RIVER GROUP.

In the remarks on the topography of the Bloomsbury Group, it was stated that the two diverging lines of volcanic hills, which represent the course and position of the Bloomsbury lavas, are the bounding ridges of a valley, in which now lie the later beds of the Devonian. The first of the series thus included, resting on and conformable with the underlying beds, is that to which the above name has been applied.

The Little River Group consists of two members, one of coarse and the other of comparatively fine ingredients, termed, from the characteristic fossils which they hold, the Dadoxylon Sandstone and the Cordaite Shales. Though intimately connected, they do not invariably occur together, and for this reason as well as others, will be separately considered.

A.—DADOXYLON SANDSTONE.

DISTRIBUTION.—The lower member of the Little River Group, to which the preceding name has been applied, immediately succeeds and rests upon the upper member of the Bloomsbury. Folded with the latter into a depression or trough, it has been traced by Mr. Matthew in a double curve extending from Manawagonish, west of the Harbour of Saint John, around and along the southern flank of, Bloomsbury axis, maintaining throughout this district a nearly uniform width.

On the eastern side of Courtnay Bay, it first appears near the mouth of Little River, and thence following the line of the Bloomsbury beds below it, extends northerly and easterly towards the head of the Mispeck, being very well exposed at Mount Prospect, about four miles east of the City. Near the sources of the Mispeck the band of these rocks bends slowly around, assumes a southerly direction, and follows the last named stream to within a few miles of its mouth. Again changing its direction, it now flanks the end of the Bloomsbury ridge, and extends in a narrow belt eastwardly as far as the east branch of the Black River. Beyond the latter, as far as known, it rapidly disappears.

To the west of Saint John, besides the locality at Manawagonish, the Dadoxylon Sandstones have been observed by Mr. Matthew and myself on the west branch of the Musquash River, in the village of Ivanhoe, resting upon a deposit of the Upper Bloomsbury and overlaid by Cordaite Shales.

CHARACTERS.—It has already been remarked, when describing the characters of the Bloomsbury Group, that the red deposits, which form its upper member, constitute beds of transition between that group and the one now under consideration.

As indicated by the name it bears, the Dadoxylon Sandstone is chiefly composed of coarse materials, though less so than in the group which immediately preceded it. While the upper beds of the latter consisted chiefly of reddish conglomerates, the present series is composed of a hard grey sandstone, associated, however, with occasional beds of grit and layers of dark grey shale. The transition above alluded to consists, therefore, in a gradually increasing fineness in the sedimentary beds, indicating changes in the physical conditions under which they were deposited.

In lithological characters, the Dadoxylon Sandstone, as described by Mr. Matthew, is remarkably uniform and constant, and has been of great service in the study of the geology of the section now under consideration. But the chief interest which attaches to this deposit, is derived from the abundance and wonderful perfection of the organic relics which it holds, the first undoubted relics of a land vegetation in the long series of formations which have so far occupied our study. A detailed account of these plant remains, and of the localities in which they occur, will be found in a later portion of this Report.

B.—CORDAITE SHALES.

In the consideration of this, the upper member of the Little River Group, we have presented for our study by far the most useful and interesting deposit which occurs in this portion of New Brunswick, if not indeed in the whole Province. Recognizing its economical importance as a rich metalliferous series, it has been one of the special objects of the present survey to ascertain minutely the distribution, age and characters of the rocks composing it, and to mark its limits accurately as the great copper-bearing group of Lower New Brunswick. Although the greater portion of the country occupied by this series is still uncleared, and among the wildest and most rugged in the Province, we have so far succeeded in tracing out its rock formations, that the limits of the latter may now be looked upon as approximately fixed, at the same time that its age and productive metalliferous character are satisfactorily established. As the details of this examination are of great importance, I shall here describe the observations made more minutely than in the case of the preceding groups has been deemed necessary.

DISTRIBUTION.—It will naturally be supposed that, forming as they do two members of a single group, the Dadoxylon Sandstone and Cordaite

Shales should be intimately associated and occur together, and that the distribution of the former should be a general indication of the position of the latter. While, however, this is true as regards that portion of the group occurring in the neighbourhood of Saint John, it has been ascertained that the Dadoxylon sandstones constitute a comparatively local deposit, while the shales which succeed, spread much more widely over extensive districts, both to the east and west.

On the eastern side of the Harbour of Saint John, the shales referred to are first met along the coast near the mouth of the Little River, where they form a narrow band lying between the embouchure of that stream and the promontory of Red Head. The band of rocks thus appearing, though narrow at the coast, widens as it is traced into the interior of the peninsula, and follows approximately the curve already pointed out as marking the distribution of the subjacent sandstone. The line of its outcrop may be readily traced on the geological map, forming a sharp and somewhat irregular curve, extending from Red Head to the Mouth of the Mispeck. In the latter portion of the curve, owing principally to a fold in the strata, the rocks occupy a somewhat wider space than is covered in the former.

Terminating on the coast at the locality last mentioned, the Cordaite Shales, now trending southwesterly, seem for the moment to be lost in the waters of the Bay. Like the sandstones which underlie them, however, they follow the curve of the volcanic beds of the Bloomsbury Group, and doubling the promontory which marks the southwestern termination of the latter, reappear along its eastern flank, still resting upon the Dadoxylon Sandstone, and extend in this direction to the mouth of Emerson's Creek. Along this portion of their distribution, however, between the Mispeck and Black Rivers, there is a great difference in the character of the group observable, so great a difference, indeed, as to have caused some hesitation in assigning these beds to their true position. They occupy the coast from the point southwest of the Millicent Lake, including Beveridge and Thomson's Coves, as far as the mouth of the Black River. On the eastern side of the latter they extend along the shore to Emerson's Creek, and in the interior to a somewhat greater distance, but from this point are rapidly covered with the carboniferous deposits which extend to Quaco. They reappear, however, northwest of the last named place, and eastward of Tynemouth or Ten Mile Creek, where they rise into a low ridge, consisting chiefly of the conglomerates at the base of the series, and are crossed by all the principal roads leading in this direction.

The same series has also been observed on Vaughan's and Macomber's Brooks, northeast of Quaco, covered as before by carboniferous deposits on its southern slope, and to a less degree on its northern also, where, however, it is succeeded, at a very short distance, by beds of the Lower Coldbrook. Owing to the disturbances and foldings alluded to in the description of the latter, the whole vast mass of the Lower and Upper Bloomsbury, Saint John Slates, and Dadoxylon Sandstones, have mostly disappeared, and we here

find beds even below the base of the Silurian almost side by side with the shales of the Upper Devonian.

From Vaughan's Brook, in the neighbourhood of Quaco, the Upper Member of the group now under consideration begins rapidly to widen, and to the eastward soon attains an enormous development. Higher members than those last described appear at Melvin's Beach, and thence, with the exception of a few isolated carboniferous deposits at Salmon River, Goose Creek, and Martin's Head, extend with a bold and unbroken front along the coast to Point Wolf, at the western limit of Albert County. They thence no longer keep the shore, but, pursuing their normal course, may be traced in a series of bold high ridges as far as Shepody Mountain.

While the southern limit of the group is thus uniform and regular, the line which marks its northern boundary is more difficult of recognition. Owing to one or more immense synclinal folds, the area covered by these rocks is enormously increased, and from the limited space occupied near the sea coast, behind Quaco, now widens until it embraces the whole extent of country south of the Shepody Road. On the latter thoroughfare the rocks of the group were first observed near Wallace's Post Office, in the Parish of Hammond, King's, and near the source of the Great and Little Salmon Rivers. On the last named stream they were found to occupy the whole country southward to the coast. Whether they similarly occupy the entire valley of the former has not been ascertained, the difficulties of descending these rapid and mountainous water-courses, through a country without a settlement, being of too difficult a character to admit of exploring both of the above named streams. The limits of the group in this direction, however, cannot vary far from the outlines as laid down upon the Map.

Following the line of the Shepody Road from the point above mentioned, the rocks of the present group, or "coast series" as it may conveniently be termed, have been distinctly traced to the eastward as far as the high lands back of Hopewell, while deposits, probably referable to the same series, have been observed at a great variety of places both in the County of King's and eastward in that of Albert. These will be severally referred to in the remarks on the characters of the group.

In general, it may be stated that the upper limit of the series is a line extending nearly northerly from the vicinity of Quaco, crossing the Shepody Road near the sources of the Salmon River, thence extending in the same line so as to include a large area in the Parish of Hammond, to near the sources of the Pollet River. It follows the line of the Shepody Road eastward into Albert, and certainly includes all that portion of the latter country which lies southward of that road, between it and the sea; while the character of the metamorphic series which appear to the northward, would seem to indicate even a wider distribution. Like all the older formations in this portion of the Province, the Little River Group is progressively covered to the eastward with carboniferous deposits, which at Shepody Mountain finally cap the subjacent metamorphic beds, and form their well-marked eastern termination.

Before the commencement of the present season's work, our knowledge of the extent of this most important group was limited to the area immediately about Saint John, and eastward to Black River and Gardner's Creek. We have now succeeded in fixing its true limits in this direction, and in giving to it a distribution which, to say the least, is as gratifying as it was unexpected.

But not only have these metalliferous rocks been thus found to occupy such an extensive area to the east; they have also been found to spread widely to the west, and to give promise of valuable discoveries in a region to which, as yet, but little attention has been paid. I refer to portions of the peninsula of Pisarinco, west of Saint John, and to a large district south of the Musquash River, between the Lancaster Mills and Chance Harbour. Their distribution in this direction will be best understood after a description of the characters of the group shall have been given.

CHARACTERS.—In passing from the Lower to the Upper Member of the Little River Group, the transition which we have already pointed out as marking the change from the Upper Bloomsbury beds to the Dadoxylon Sandstone, attains its maximum, the Cordaite Shales, as their name indicates, being chiefly an accumulation of the finer sediments. Such changes from coarse conglomerates to sandstones, and from sandstones to shales or limestones, are of constant occurrence in geological history, and are of the highest importance, indicating as they necessarily do, great physical or geographical changes in the circumstances under which the formations were deposited.

In the group before us the transition from coarse to finer sediments is very gradual, and even in the member we are now considering, though fine slates and shales constitute its most common feature, many of the latter are rough in texture, and there are frequent alternations of coarser beds. Sandstones, quartzites and grits are not of unfrequent occurrence, and in some localities, especially where the upper layers are found, conglomerates appear. As there is much variety in this respect, and as the area covered by this group of rocks is a very large one, it will be necessary to describe the peculiarities of each locality separately.

a. From Little River to Mispeck.—In this portion of the series, the position of which has been already traced, we find the most characteristic and typical exposures of the beds, or at least those which best display the peculiarities of structure and composition, upon which are based the name and associations of the group. At the locality north of Mount Prospect, where the series was originally studied by Mr. Matthew, all the above varieties of rocks occur, viz: grey, greenish and red shales; reddish and grey sandstones, grits, and conglomerates alternating with the shales. In two thirds of the thickness of the latter that gentleman has observed as many as thirty seven distinct alternations with the coarser beds, varying from two to forty feet in thickness, and indicating, as above explained, an equal number of changes

in the direction, force, or depth, of oceanic currents. In the upper third, according to the same authority, the sandstones become redder, and some thick beds of a coarser conglomerate appear.

Near the upper limit of the group, a tendency is again apparent to accumulate deposits of the coarser kinds, the beds thus characterized forming beds of transition to the lower sediments of the Mispeck Group.

From Mispeck to Emerson's Creek.—Allusion has already been made to the occurrence between the above-named localities of a series of highly altered rocks, so different in their composition and characters from those of any other series in this portion of the Province, that much doubt has existed with regard to their true relationships.

The rocks in question, stretching along the coast for a distance of several miles, from Cape Spencer to beyond the embouchure of Black River, consist of a thick series of micaceous slates, imperfectly formed granites, or semi-granitic sandstones, with some volcanic beds, conglomerates, grits and limestones. At Beveridge Cove and West Beach, Mr. Matthew has observed the following succession:—

1st. Red clay slate, and grit, and coarse reddish micaceous slate, resting upon the Dadoxylon Sandstone.

2nd. A thick mass of granulite, and imperfectly formed granite, with beds of trap-ash.

3rd. Grey micaceous slate.

4th. Reddish sandstone and grit, overlaid by coarse conglomerate, holding beds of *haematite*.

5th. Dark grey micaceous slate, and basalt, (stratified?).

A short distance to the eastward, the quasi-granite passes into schist, abounding with volcanic ash beds, and overlaid by similar strata containing several large beds of iron ore. Further east in the same metamorphic series are a number of thick belts of impure limestone much altered, and hard clay slate with copper pyrites.

The limestones may be seen near the entrance to the settlement of Black River, on the Mountain Road from Loch Lomond, and, as described by Mr. Matthew, appear to be on the line of a minor synclinal fold. They are covered by shaly beds, holding imperfect remains of plants (the only plant remains found in this series east of Cape Spencer,) and are tinged of a green colour by the decomposition of the copper pyrites which they hold. Above the shaly beds are heavy accumulations of granitoid sandstones, like those above alluded to in the sectional list, associated with argillo-micaceous slates. The latter would appear to be, with the exception of some traps, the highest beds developed at this locality.

From Emerson's Creek to the region behind Quaco, the Cordaite Shales are chiefly represented by a long low ridge, consisting of heavy beds of red conglomerate and dark red slate, and are continuous with the first member of the series as found at Beveridge Cove. In the western part of the Black,

River settlement, they have been observed by Mr. Matthew resting conformably on the Dadoxylon Sandstone, and therefore representing the base of the series. They thence continue to the eastward, but as noticed in the remarks on their distribution, are mostly, if not entirely, covered and obscured by carboniferous deposits. They may be seen on the old road to Quaco, about four miles from that village, and consist of red metamorphic slaty conglomerates.

On Vaughan's and Macomber's Brooks, four miles northeast of Quaco, the same series again appears, still at the base of the Cordaite Shales, and consists of the following rocks, in descending order;

1. Grey conglomerates with angular pebbles.
2. Reddish conglomerate with red slate pebbles, (also red slate?)
3. Pale reddish grey sandstone.
4. Conglomerate, like No. 2.
5. Slaty grit, (dark reddish brown.)

The section is terminated, between four and five miles out, by volcanic rocks of the Lower Coldbrook Group.

Eastern portion of Saint John County, including the Coast and the Little Salmon River.—Although not developed in the immediate neighbourhood of Quaco, the Cordaite Shales begin, from the locality last described, to widen in the limits of their distribution, and soon attain an enormous development, including, as before stated, the whole district along the coast and south of the Shepody Road, far into the County of Albert.

The series first strikes the Bay about seven miles east of Quaco, in high bold ridges, at Melvin's Beach. It here consists of micaceous slates, but exhibits no features of especial interest. Between Melvin's Beach and the mouth of Little Salmon River, no examination has been made, unfavourable weather preventing the carrying out of our designs in this direction. From the observations made on the last stream, however, and along the coast to Point Wolf, it may with much probability be inferred that no essential differences of structure will be here displayed. The observations referred to will now be given.

Little Salmon River.—From the position and course of this stream, taking its origin in the lower part of the Parish of Hammond, (K. C.), and thence running almost due southerly to the coast, it was hoped that its examination would be attended with very important results, and that the entire series of rocks, from the base to the summit of the group, might be passed over in their true succession. It will however be seen that these expectations, owing to a folding of the strata along the course of the river, have been but partly realized.

After reaching the head-waters of the Little Salmon River, where the latter is crossed by the Shepody Road, a division of our party was made, Mr. Matthew undertaking the arduous task of descending the stream above named, while Mr. Hartt and myself examined the district northward to the Parish

of Sussex, and thence eastward along the Shepody Road into the County of Albert.

As descriptive not only of the geology, but also of the topographical features and general aspect of the country occupied by this band of rocks, I here add Mr. Matthew's observations, as graphically given in his own words.

Crossing from Wallace's Post Office on the Shepody Road, three miles over level and undulating land, the river was reached at a bridge, about eight miles above its mouth. "Below the bridge, for the first two miles, the valley is narrow, and shut in by lofty and steep hills from 150 to 200 feet high. The rocks which appear along the sides of the stream are chiefly schistose, becoming coarser in texture as the Upper Falls are approached. At the bridge, and for a mile below it, the bed of the stream is filled with shingle and boulders, though ledges of slate of pale buff, grey, reddish, purplish and greenish colours, appear at intervals, (apparently talcose, though in reality micaceous.)

Near the Falls, beds of greenstone may be seen interstratified with blueish and grey slaty micaceous grits. At this point, the depression through which the river runs is no longer a valley, but becomes a narrow gorge or ravine shut in by precipitous hills, increasing in elevation as the coast is approached, from 250 to 400 feet high. One elevation opposite Carleton's Mill is said to rise to the height of 500 feet.

For six miles the bottom of the gorge is very rough, and the stream is broken by frequent falls, rapids, and eddies. So tortuous does it become, that in many places the bed of the stream and the course of the valley cannot be seen for a distance of more than from two hundred to four hundred feet. At a mile from its mouth, the latter, although still narrow, enlarges and terminates abruptly at the shore of the Bay, between high hills.

For two miles from the Upper Falls, passing the Little Falls, and as far down as the Lower Falls, little else is met than a grey clay slate, frequently tinted with green and blue, and somewhat indurated. For three miles below the Falls, passing the points known as "The Long Eddy" and "Keyhole," the only rocks seen were thick homogeneous beds of cherty or jaspery slate, (variegated with red, purple and grey colours, and sometimes beautifully striped with various shades), except for a short distance, where the stream crossed beds of purplish and greenish slate, holding shining films of chlorite.

Half a mile from the Mill the grey clay slates noticed above, were again met with, and from the Mill to the Bay shore we re-crossed the micaceous slates, grits and conglomerates observed on the upper part of the stream. On the shore, eastward of the entrance, my attention was called to a small quantity of copper ore (associated with much iron pyrites) occurring in the slates at that point, but no regular vein was seen."

From the Head of Little Salmon River to the boundary of Albert County.— While the examination of the district intersected by the Little Salmon

River was being undertaken, as above described, by Mr. Matthew, observations of a similar character were made by Mr. Hartt and myself on the country lying to the north and northeast of the same stream.

Allusion has previously been made in the remarks on the Coldbrook Group, to a band of volcanic rocks, crossing the Parish line between Sussex and Hammond, and near the Manganese mine of Mr. Davidson. Pursuing a southerly course from that locality, the first rocks of a different character are seen near where the Crow Brook, a branch of the Great Salmon River, crosses the Shepody Road. They consist of pink granites, or semi-granitic altered sandstones, probably not eruptive. From Crow Brook to Sand's Lake, near the Shepody Post Office, the rocks are micaceous slates, pyritiferous gneissoid slate, and slaty grit.

To the eastward of the Shepody Post Office, for a distance of one mile, and thence northward to the vicinity of Pleasant Lake, no marked difference is apparent, until the latter is approached. The first rocks seen are granitic, much like those near Crow Brook, but are here partly gneissoid, and distinctly interstratified with slaty beds. The latter are almost talcose, and much contorted, having, however, a general strike of N. 60° E., and a northerly dip of 45°. The alternation of these two kinds of rocks continues for a distance of several miles.

Turning north along the eastern branch of the Little Salmon River, the same series continues, without, however, the granite beds, to a point about a mile west of the Pleasant Lake, in the Parish of Hammond. At this point the following rocks were observed:—

1st. Very compact, dark greenish altered sandstone. Str. N. 75° E. Dip about V.
2nd. The above passes, by containing pebbles, into an indistinct conglomerate.
3rd. The same as the above, but cherty.
4th. Trappean (slightly amygdaloidal) slaty conglomerates.
5th. Light grey conglomerate, with dark olive green spots of chlorite.
6th. A bed of chert.

From the presence of volcanic beds, it may be inferred that the rocks above enumerated may possibly belong to an eastern prolongation of the Coldbrook Group,* and that the latter here marks the northern limit of the Cordaite Shales. From Pleasant Lake eastward the rocks are again interstratified granitic and gneissose sandstones and slates, as far as the boundary of Albert. From where the latter crosses the Shepody Road to the settlement of Great Salmon River, a distance of about eight miles, the only rocks seen were similar to those above described, viz., micaceous slates, of grey and purple colours, and gneissoid sandstones, succeeded as the Bay is approached, by chloritic and clay slates like those of the Little Salmon River. The latter extend westerly, including the Gordon, Alma, and Williams Copper Mines, as far as, and beyond Point Wolf, being, however, separated from the coast by a narrow belt of carboniferous sandstones and conglomerates.

*It is possible, and even probable, that other outcrops of this and the remaining older groups may yet be observed, within the space here assigned to the Cordaite Shales.

From Martin's Head to Point Wolf.—Having now described the district along and south of the Shepody Road, we must next retrace our steps, and returning to the mouth of the Little Salmon River, examine the series as exposed along the coast.

Between the last named stream and Martin's Head, the rocks of the coast belt line the shore, but exhibit no features of especial interest, with the exception that they hold occasional indications of copper ore. The promontory of Martin's Head is partly composed of the present series, and partly of rocks of a later age. The former rise into hills of considerable elevation on the main land, and again reappear, at the extremity of the point, forming high, bold bluffs, of a peculiarly wild and forbidding aspect. They here consist of red and green micaceous slates, holding numerous quartz veins and seams of specular iron. Calc spar of a fine blood-red colour is also common in the crevices of the rock. Reddish beds predominate near the base of the series, while green epidotic slates are more abundant in the upper parts. The whole group of rocks is much disturbed, and has been raised to its present elevation by eruptive agencies, apparent in the large masses of greenish porphyry and epidote, which are well exposed at the outer extremity of the cliffs. Many of the slates are chloritic, and hold veins of quartz and calc-spar, with small quantities of Sulphuret of Copper. They are occasionally penetrated with trappean dykes, and contain a few small seams or veins of poor asbestus.

From Martin's Head to the Vernon Mine, the distance by water is about three miles. Directly in the rear of the former, the rocks of the coast-belt rise into hills of moderate elevation, and extend along the shore as far as the mouth of Goose Creek. They consist of dull purple, red and green slates, conglomerates and grits, the slates being very hard and compact, and seamed through and through with veins of quartz, from a few inches to as much as four feet in thickness.

At Goose Creek the older metamorphic series is separated from the Bay by a small deposit of Lower Carboniferous age, but again reappears, with the same characters as above, at a point about one mile distant from the Vernon mine, and thence occupies the shore without interruption as far as the harbour of Point Wolf. In this portion of its development, and especially at the mine above named, the beds are much altered and disturbed by igneous ejections, which have not only produced foldings and irregularities, but have also greatly changed their colour and general aspect. Epidote is especially abundant, and dykes of trap penetrate the rocks in all directions.

From Point Wolf the rocks of the coast series were found to extend easterly, occupying the entire district south of the Shepody Road, as far as the village of Hopewell, being, however, separated from the Bay by Carboniferous deposits, as indicated upon the Map. They are similar in every way to those of the Salmon River mines, and at various points (hereafter enumerated) show indications of copper ore. At Hopewell they again approach the sea, and constitute the high land in the rear of the village, being

well exposed along the line of the Crooked Creek, and finally terminate in Shepody Mountain.

From Salmon River to Elgin.—While the rocks of the coast belt have been shown to occupy the whole district south of the Shepody Road, observations at various points would seem to indicate that most of the country north of the latter is also composed principally of beds belonging to the same group.

In the examination of a section extending across from the mouth of the Great Salmon River to Elgin, the only rocks differing from those of the coast belt were observed on either side of the great valley of the Coverdale, and consist of highly altered semi-granitic rocks, approaching protogine. These would seem to form two prominent anticlinal ridges, with the slates and shales of the coast belt resting on their sides. The latter occupy an extensive district in Blackwood Block, (where they contain copper ore), and again in the rear of Elgin and along the Pollet River. They are well exposed between the two Falls of the latter stream, where they consist of clay, chloritic and micaceous slates, with dark blueish and reddish pyritiferous quartzites. These are associated with trappean (?) beds of green epidotic rock, and dykes of felspar porphyry.

Many of the rocks at this locality recall those observed in the neighbourhood of the manganese mines in Sussex, and may with the latter constitute a part of the Lower Coldbrook series. Their resemblance to the coast belt, however, is still more marked, and they have been so represented upon the Map. If the latter be the true view of their relations, the locality is an interesting one, as in that case they seem to represent the metalliferous portion of the group.

The section last described may be considered as comprising the extreme width attained by the Cordaite Shales, a distance of not less than twenty eight miles. It would be extremely interesting to ascertain how far this enormous widening of the series is due to synclinal folds, and how far to an actual thickening of the deposit. It would seem that the reversal of the beds observed by Mr. Matthew on the Little Salmon River extends easterly into Albert, and the syenitic and protogine rocks behind Elgin, and south of the Coverdale, may represent corresponding folds in the upper portion of the district. Owing, however, to the distribution of the drift, which covers all except the southern slopes of the valleys, the only dips observed were on the latter and were northerly.

Prosser Brook and Caledonia Mountain.—From its extreme width along the line from Salmon River to Elgin, the group before us narrows but little as it is traced to the eastward. It undoubtedly occupies the whole of the great central unexplored portion of Albert County, and may be seen at many points around the border of the latter. Here, however, it exhibits some new features worthy of more special notice.

The most ready means of access to the interior of the wild lands referred to, is by a somewhat rough road extending southerly from the Carboniferous

basin, and following the course of what is known as the Prosser Brook, a branch of the Coverdale River. This road and stream penetrate to within a few miles of the central point where the Parish lines of Elgin, Harvey and Hillsborough meet each other, and furnishes a geological section of much interest.

From Elgin to the mouth of the Prosser Brook, the only rocks are sandstones and calcareo-bituminous shales of Lower Carboniferous Age. The latter also extend, for a distance of about two miles, southward of the point where the Prosser Brook forms its junction with the Coverdale. The stream then intersects, and in a narrow and wild gorge passes through, a range of hills, overhanging the road in cliffs certainly as much as 500 feet in height. Along the sides of this gorge, which is about half a mile in length, the rocks are well exposed, and are similar to those observed, and already described, as occurring along the road from New Ireland to Elgin, near the upper part of the Coverdale. They are as follow, the succession being in descending order, and in a southerly direction:—

1. Carboniferous rocks, resting unconformably on
2. Granite and altered pyritous slates, interstratified with trap beds.
3. Altered conglomerate and slate.
4. Syenite and gneiss.
5. Altered felspathic slates.
6. Gneissoid and syenitic beds, the latter holding veins of epidote.
7. Altered shales. Str. E. & W. Dip 80° N.
8. Dark trap or altered slate, forming a bed enclosed by syenite.
9. Gneiss. 10. Dark compact trap. 11. Syenite.

The section is terminated by the last named rock, which forms the northern side of an extensive and apparently fertile valley, running easterly, and from its position evidently continuous with that observed near the sources of the Coverdale. This valley, which is of moderate width, is filled with diluvial detritus, and no outcrops of rocks *in situ* were observed. Crossing to its southern side, however, and nearly opposite the first described gorge, is another somewhat similar, but less bold, into which we were enabled to penetrate but a short distance. We here found a tolerable exposure of Lower Carboniferous shales, holding Ganoid fishes, and in every way similar to those of the Albert mines. The shales probably occupy the greater portion of the valley, and extend in the direction of Baltimore, which is but a few miles distant. Their outcrop, however, is but small, and the high hills, which rise abruptly around them, are evidently composed of metamorphic rocks, similar to those observed in the other portions of Albert County.

Baltimore and Caledonia.—Between the mouth of Prosser Brook and the settlement of Baltimore, in the Parish of Hillsborough, following the line of the road, the only rocks observed are Lower Carboniferous. We may, then, consider this line as marking the northern limit of the Cordaite Shales, if to that series all the deposits above described may be properly referred. Our next observations on the group were made at the last named locality.

Leaving the Baltimore Oil Works, which rest on the Lower Carboniferous bituminous shales, and driving in the direction of Hopewell, the land rapidly rises, and rocks of the older series again appear. They are first seen about a mile above the works, and here consist of hard greenish-grey altered slates, (Str. N. 75° W. Dip 40° N.) The high land thus formed, and which is commonly known as Caledonia Mountain, constitutes an extensive and moderately level table-land, extending to a point within a few miles of the coast, near Shepody. Along the top of this elevated plateau, the rocks are hard compact clay slates, (Str. N. 80° W. Dip 50° N.) extending to a point near the Parish line between Hillsborough and Hopewell, where they are succeeded by exposures of a true granite. The latter is abundant, and extends for some distance, being succeeded by syenite and syenitic gneiss, and subsequently, near the southern border of the plateau, by thick beds of olive-green, purple and grey micaceous slates, which are in every way identical with those of the coast belt. Near this point a quarry has been opened in the slates, which were thought useful for roofing purposes, but so far as they were seen by us, they seemed far too soft and splintery, as well as too irregular, to be of any value for that object.

It will be noticed that there is a marked similarity, both in the character and in the succession of deposits, as observed on Caledonia Mountain, with those already described as occurring near the western boundary of the County, on the road from Salmon River to Elgin. They also resemble the altered series of Prosser Brook, and bear the same relation as the latter to the sub-carboniferous shales which rest upon their flanks. This elevated plateau I believe to be higher even than Shepody Mountain, the height of the latter being usually stated at 1,000 feet.

With the last named eminence we close our descriptions of the easterly districts occupied by this wide spread and most important series. Like all the groups which have preceded, the Cordaite Shales now become covered with carboniferous deposits, and rapidly disappear. On Shepody Mountain they may be seen at the Manganese mines, but only in limited outcrops, being overlaid by the thick conglomerates, which constitute the upper half of the eminence. From the latter the land falls off in all directions towards the sea, and, with the exception of a very remarkable locality, hereafter to be noticed, at Beach Hill, near Dorchester, the "coast belt" is not again seen in this direction.

We have yet to notice the occurrence of the same group in, and to the westward of, the City of Saint John.

Saint John City.—In the remarks on the distribution of the Dadoxylon Sandstone, which it will be remembered forms the lower member of the Little River Group, it was stated that the beds of that division occur near the lower portion of the City, resting upon the slates of the Saint John Group. Reposing upon the latter, and forming the extreme southern limit of the peninsula, are found a few beds of the Cordaite Shales. They do not, however, properly constitute a portion of the City, being below tide level,

and only exposed at low water, in a series of reefs. They are fossiliferous, like the beds east of Courtnay Bay, of which they are the continuation, but exhibit no features requiring especial notice.

Carleton.—In crossing to the western side of the Harbour, the rocks of the Little River Group are not immediately apparent, the area intervening between the volcanic Bloomsbury beds and the promontory of Negro Point, being covered with an extensive deposit of post-tertiary clays. A little to the westward, however, at the locality known as Duck Cove, they are again apparent in bluffs upon the shore, resting upon the Dadoxylon Sandstone, and extending in a series of reefs outward below the Bay. It is here that the vegetable remains already alluded to, by which the age of these rocks has been definitely ascertained, are found in the greatest abundance and most thorough preservation. They have been made the subject of special study by Mr. Hartt, who has worked indefatigably in their collection and determination. As the results of this gentleman's labours have never yet been published, it is only just that they should find a place in the present Report, and it is therefore with much pleasure that I here refer the reader to the Appendix, where Mr. Hartt's observations are given in detail.

Pisarinco.—Between the plant-bearing beds of Duck Cove and the peninsula of Pisarinco, the older metamorphic rocks now under consideration, are largely covered and obscured by post-tertiary clays, with marine and river alluvia. The only outcrops yet observed were noticed by Mr. Matthew at Sheldon's Point and Taylor's Island, the peninsula which forms the southern side of Manawagonish Cove. At both of these localities the rocks are chiefly volcanic, with ledges of purple slaty sandstone along the shore, and are probably at the base of the Mispeck Group.

In the peninsula of Pisarinco, as previously stated, the rocks of the Portland Group extend from the southern shore of Spruce Lake southward as far as the embouchure of Mill Creek, of which stream they form the northern side, in a low ridge of metamorphic limestone. The southern shore of the same tide-way is composed of a series of very hard grey and black altered slates and shales, succeeded by thick beds of trappean rock, covered in turn by bright green and purple micaceous slates, dipping southerly, and forming the northern side of Pisarinco Cove.

On the southern shore of the latter, hard blueish-green altered slates and trappean beds, the former holding veins of quartz and specular iron, occur, being especially prominent near Negro Head, and thence extending westerly for several miles. They are probably the western continuation of the rocks of Sheldon's Point. The last rocks observed in this direction were upon the shore near the village of Irishtown, and consist of interstratified beds of hard green and red felspathic quartzite, and dark green basalt.

From the descriptions of Dr. Gesner, it would seem probable that on the western side of the peninsula, near the point known as the Black Beach, the Portland limestones re-appear by denudation, and again on the opposite side of Musquash Harbour. It is possible, however, that the latter may be

of Devonian age, and represent the limestones already noticed eastward of Black River.

In the remarks on the distribution of the Portland Group, it was stated that near the foot of Spruce Lake, north of Pisarinco, and on the line of the Saint Andrews road, occurs a limited deposit of bright red coarse conglomerates. As the Portland rocks re-appear to the southward, these conglomerates would seem to be a detached portion of a newer formation, certainly Devonian, of which the remaining portion has been removed by denudation. This is rendered still more evident by facts observed to the westward.

Musquash.—Between Spruce Lake and Knight's Mills, along the Saint Andrews road, no rocks of a later date than the syenites of the Portland Group appear. At the last named locality, however, as previously noticed, occurs a limited exposure of Devonian beds, consisting of Dadoxylon Sandstone resting upon red sandstones and conglomerates of the Upper Bloomsbury. The latter deposits are comparatively thin, while the sandstone beds attain considerable thickness, and may be traced to the westward for a distance of several miles.

Eastward of the last named rocks, and occupying the greater portion of the space included by the bend of the Musquash River, there rises a ridge of moderate height, known in the vicinity as the Diamond Hill. This elevation, which comprises an area of several miles, is composed of broad bare ledges of coarse red conglomerates, resting upon beds of reddish sandstone. The conglomerates hold pebbles of red sandy slate, white quartz, jasper, and black slate (like that of the Upper Portland beds), and are seamed through and through in every direction with veins of white and limpid quartz. In the latter quite large crystals are not infrequent in the crevices, while those of smaller size are so abundant as to have given origin to the name by which the hill is generally known. The beds have a nearly easterly strike, and dip southerly at an angle of thirty degrees. They are evidently of Devonian origin (probably representing the Little River Group), and are similar in kind to those that have already been noticed on the south shore of Spruce Lake.

From Ivanhoe to Chance Harbour.—That the succession of deposits on the western side of the Musquash River might be compared with those already described to the eastward, in the peninsula of Pisarinco, an examination was next made along a line extending from Knight's Mills, near the western limit of the village of Ivanhoe, to the Bay shore at the settlement of Chance Harbour. Along the road which connects these two localities, the following observations were made.

After leaving the Dadoxylon Sandstone along the line of the Saint Andrews road, and turning southward, the first rocks observed are reddish purple sandy slates. These attain a considerable thickness, and are succeeded, at a distance of half a mile, by beds very similar to those of Diamond Hill, viz., coarse reddish purple conglomerates and sandstones,

filled with veins of crystallized quartz, (Str. N. 70—80° E. Dip N.)—These latter beds extend to a point about half way between Musquash and the shore, where the road from the former forks with those which lead respectively to Chance and Dipper Harbours. Following the first of these, the red beds above described are almost immediately succeeded by a dark green sandstone, dark purple porphyritic slate, and dark green sandy shales. Passing the latter, which are comparatively thin, an abrupt change is apparent in the character of the beds. To the red and purple sandstones and conglomerates, succeeds a series, enormously developed, of hard altered semi-granitic sandstones and pink imperfectly formed granites. The latter, like the former, are distinctly stratified, dipping southerly, and are passed over continuously to a point within a short distance of the Bay shore. Though nearly uniform in character, they occasionally hold a few small beds of dark green altered slate.

At a short distance from the shore at Chance Harbour the granitic rocks are succeeded by deposits of altered grey micaceous schists. These attain but little thickness, and the section is suddenly terminated at the shore by a high basaltic hill, rising abruptly to an elevation of over two hundred feet.

In reviewing the general character of the rocks above described, in connection with those already noticed in the peninsula of Pisarinco, the resemblance to what has been observed in the district immediately eastward of Saint John, is very striking, and well worthy of further notice.

On page 59 of the present Report, in some remarks on the characters of the highly altered sediments of West Beach and Black River, a sectional list of deposits is given, as observed by Mr. Matthew. On comparing the latter with the observations above recorded, the similarity in the character and succession of the beds is too obvious to leave any doubt that, in age and relative position, the two are strictly identical. Each member of the series there enumerated has also been observed on the Chance Harbour road, with the exception of the fourth, holding beds of hematite. As, however, no examination has been made of the surrounding country, and as iron is abundant in the beds of Pisarinco, it is not improbable that this most valuable member will be yet discovered in this neighbourhood.

It has also been stated in the same connection, that to the eastward, the quasi-granite of West Beach passes into schist, abounding with volcanic ash-beds, some of the latter containing large beds of iron ore, and still further to the eastward, is succeeded by thick belts of impure limestone much altered, and hard clay slate with copper pyrites.

It would seem that, while in the district between Musquash and Chance Harbour there is a repetition of the deposits near Beveridge Cove, we have in the beds of Pisarinco the volcanic ash-beds above alluded to, and possibly the thick beds of impure limestone, as previously suggested. This comparison is rendered the more striking by the occurrence in both, of numerous seams of Specular Iron, as well as of slates holding thin veins of Copper Pyrites.

It has been stated by Dr. Gesner, that between Mace's Bay and Point Lepreau, the rocks are thick conglomerates, holding pebbles of trap, porphyry, and serpentine, and filled with veins of quartz. These rocks, according to the same authority, extend as far as Dipper Harbour, of which they compose the shores, while about a mile to the northward re-appears "the great limestone formation," with enormous masses of serpentine. There can be little doubt that the conglomerates are the same as those observed on the Chance Harbour Road, which are certainly Devonian, and it is extremely probable that the same age is to be assigned to the limestone beds. It is, however, possible, that the latter may, as suggested in the remarks on the limestones of Pisarinco, be a portion of the Portland Group, exposed by denudation.

All the beds above enumerated, both those of Beveridge Cove, and those of Pisarinco and Chance Harbour, may be considered as certainly Devonian. It is not yet fully ascertained whether they should be referred to the Cordaite Shales, the upper member of the Little River Group, or be considered as portions of the Mispeck Group, altered by volcanic action.

Lepreau.—Before leaving the consideration of the Devonian rocks of the Little River Group, I desire to make a few observations on the character of the deposits at and around the village and harbour of Lepreau.

In the Report of Dr. Gesner (I. 51—53) it is stated, that at the entrance of this harbour, "conglomerates and *new* red sandstones" appear, composing two small islands, while upon the main land, at the falls of the Lepreau River, are other sandstones "intermediate between the new red, and those forming the upper series of the coal measures." Northward of the bridge, the sandstone is again termed "*new red,*" and is said to occupy a low, level country. It is still further stated, that on the south side of the entrance the deposits referable to the coal measures appear, extending along the shore of Mace's Bay to "*The Basin,*" where they are *covered* by a coarse conglomerate, and finally by the (new ?) red sandstone. The sandstones referred to the Carboniferous Period are stated to contain numerous remains of plants, (including, among others, a Stigmaria), while the rocks themselves have been hardened, and crystals of feldspar formed among the particles of sand.

I have had but little opportunity to examine more than a limited portion of the rocks described by Dr. Gesner, but have no hesitation in saying that a portion at least of the above assumptions are totally incorrect. There can be little doubt that a large part, if not the whole, of the deposits referred to, are neither of Carboniferous nor Triassic origin, but really belong to the Devonian Age. This opinion is based upon the following facts :—

a. It has already been shown that Devonian sandstones and conglomerates, of a red colour, occupy the whole district between Musquash and the shore at Chance Harbour. A slight westerly extension of these rocks would include the Harbour of Lepreau.

b. Between Musquash and the Lepreau Village, the only rocks observed, as far as Hanson's Brook, are syenites of the Portland series. Near the latter stream, coarse dull red conglomerates appear, holding ash-like pebbles,

which in turn rest upon bare ridges of trap. These two rocks would seem to represent, respectively, the Lower and Upper Bloomsbury beds. They extend as far as the village, turning, however, near the latter, a little to the northward.

c. The red sandstones of the Lepreau Falls bear no resemblance to either the New Red or Carboniferous beds seen elsewhere on the coast, while they do strongly recall, by their dull purple tint, many of the deposits of the Upper Devonian.

d. The "New Red" system, so far as observed in New Brunswick, is invariably confined to the very edge of the coast, and never extends more than a short distance inland. As the rocks so called are stated by Gesner to be *covered* by conglomerates, and as the latter are probably continuous with those of the Chance Harbour road, it is reasonable to suppose that both are of Devonian age.

e. The rocks of Saint Andrews, referred by the same authority to the New Red Sandstone and Carboniferous Systems, and described as containing plants, have been shown by Principal Dawson, upon the evidence of the same plants, to be in reality Devonian. Analogy would suggest the same conclusion for the rocks of the Lepreau Basin.

It would, at first sight, appear as if the existence of plants must be taken as positive evidence of the Carboniferous age of the beds which hold them, but when, in the same description, we find that "the small quantity of coal and lignite, has been changed into a kind of anthracite," the impression is almost irresistible, that where the latter occurs the beds are of Devonian age.

It is further stated by Dr. Gesner, that "the strata of conglomerate, extending from Mace's Bay to Point Lepreau, are thick, and composed of pebbles of trap, porphyry, and occasionally serpentine, united by a calcareous cement. They contain numerous veins of calc-spar and quartz, and also afford evidence of the disturbing force communicated to all the formations along the coast." This description applies very well to the conglomerates of Musquash and the Chance Harbour road, while it is very unlike the coastal Carboniferous series. Moreover, the latter part of the description distinctly implies that these beds have undergone flexure with the other (Devonian) formations of the district.

I do not, by the above criticisms, intend to deny that *any* Carboniferous and New Red Sandstone beds occur at this locality. On the contrary, I think it quite possible that *both* may be sparingly represented; but what I do mean to assert is, that a large proportion of the beds above described have not been correctly referred to these formations, but are in reality of Devonian age.

As to the existence of a Carboniferous basin, it is rendered probable by several facts. Among others, it has been stated to me by Mr. Reynolds, of the Lepreau Mills, that he has observed small ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) outcroppings of coal

in this district, mixed with iron ore, while at New River in Charlotte County, six miles to the westward, Mr. Matthew observed numerous fragments of the same substance scattered over the fields. Upon the latter Mr. Matthew remarks:—"It is difficult to account for their presence here. It is just possible that a thin deposit of carboniferous age may exist under the terrace upon which they are scattered, but it seems more probable that they have come from some part of the Lepreau Basin. This hypothesis would make it necessary to allow the existence of westerly currents during the Terrace Period."

As to the beds of New Red Sandstone, if such really occur in the vicinity of Lepreau, they must occupy very limited areas directly upon the coast. Possibly, as suggested by Gesner, the promontory on which stands the Light House, may be of this age.

Age of the Little River Group.—As previously noticed, the study of the fossils contained in the plant-beds of Carleton, has enabled Principal Dawson to refer the strata in connection with them to the Chemung and Portage Groups of the Upper Devonian Series.

Topographical Features.—After the details now given of the character and distribution of the Cordaite Shales, it will not be necessary to enter into a minute description of the extensive district which they occupy. It is sufficient to say that the latter is among the wildest and most rugged in the Province, intersected by numerous streams, whose courses for miles occupy the bottoms of deep defiles, and rising along the shore of the Bay of Fundy into cliffs and lofty ridges of great grandeur. An excellent idea of the peculiar scenery may be gathered from the description, already given, of the Little Salmon River. From the mouth of the latter to the Harbour of Point Wolf, the height of the land will average from six to seven hundred feet, and near the Vernon mine rises to a still greater elevation.

Agricultural Capabilities.—Although not to be considered as producing soils of superior quality, the character of the land overlying the Cordaite Shales cannot be looked upon as so utterly barren as in the case of some of the groups already described. Many portions of the district occupied by these rocks are, indeed, remarkable for their sterility, but, taken as a whole, the land is usually well wooded, and affords, both in the excellent supply of timber and the abundance of water-power, excellent opportunities for the lumbering trade. Few attempts have yet been made to cultivate the land, which is mostly in a wild state, and roads are greatly needed, both for the development of its agricultural and mining capabilities.

Useful Minerals.—*A.* Dadoxylon Sandstone.—As far as known, the lower member of the Little River Group is entirely destitute of valuable minerals, and may therefore be dismissed without further consideration.

B. Cordaite Shales.—It has already been repeatedly stated that the rocks of this division, constituting the upper member of the group now

under consideration, may be regarded as the great metalliferous series of Southern New Brunswick. Having now offered the proof of their Devonian age, as well as described in detail their characters and distribution, we have only to call attention to the several points at which productive ore-beds have been observed.

The metals which have so far been found in the rocks of this series are iron, copper, and manganese.

a. Iron Ores.—The principal locality for this metal is the district in the vicinity of West Beach and Black River, where several large beds of hematite occur. As they are well known, and were described in my Report of last year, it is not necessary to make further allusion to their character, than to say that one portion of the ore occurs in a coarse reddish-grey conglomerate, the other, two or three miles to the eastward, in beds of trappean and micaceous slates. These rocks have been shown by Mr. Matthew clearly to form a portion of the Cordaite Shales in the Devonian series.

Besides the ore-beds alluded to, iron is abundant in seams and veins through most of the rocks occurring in this district, and it is not improbable that further search would reveal the latter in available quantities.

The only remaining district likely to be productive of this metal is the peninsula of Pisarinco. I have already alluded to the resemblance between the latter and the beds of Beveridge Cove, and stated that specular iron is not uncommon in its southern portion. Were the metal in greater demand, its presence in this region might be looked for with very good prospect of success. The same is true of the district lying to the west of Musquash Harbour, and thence towards the Basin of Lepreau.

b. Copper Ores.—The most important and well known localities of copper, appertaining to this series, are the mines occurring in the eastern portion of Saint John, and western portion of Albert, Counties. In the district alluded to, between Martin's Head and the settlement of Great Salmon River, no less than four distinct attempts have been made to carry on operations, with varying success. These constitute respectively the Vernon, Alma, Gordon, and Williams Mines. The three latter were visited by myself in the summer of 1863, and described in my Report of that year; the former, though also alluded to in the same Report, was not visited until the past season. It may therefore not be out of place to add a few observations, made by Mr. Matthew and myself, upon its present condition.

The Vernon Copper Mines are situated upon the Bay Shore, about three miles eastward of Martin's Head, and about two from the mouth of Goose Creek. The rocks in which operations have been begun are metamorphic beds of the Bay Shore belt, which here rise abruptly from the level of the sea to a height varying from six to eight hundred feet. Their character has already been described. They consist of dull purple and grey micaceous slates, conglomerates, and grits, much injected with igneous matter, and holding veins of quartz, calc-spar and chlorite. They are in every way identical with the rocks of Martin's Head and the region to the westward,

belonging, with the latter, to the Cordaite division of the Little River Group, a formation referable to the Upper Devonian Age.

Since the date of my last Report, operations of a vigorous character have been begun, and a force of about forty men is now constantly employed. At the time of my visit, three adits had been driven near the base of the hill, and preparations were in progress for systematic labour. Owing, however, to the abrupt character of the shore, the want of a suitable harbour, and the difficulty of procuring supplies through the unsettled district above, active operations had been greatly retarded. A road is now being opened to connect the mines with the Shepody Road, and I believe it is the intention of the company to erect a breakwater, whereby the obstacles at present existing may be greatly diminished.

The rocks of the Alma, Williams and Gordon Mines, are in every way similar to those of the Vernon, and, having been described in my previous Report, do not require further notice. All mining operations at these localities have been for the present discontinued.

In addition to the places above described, the following are localities appertaining to the Cordaite Shales, in which the presence of ores of copper has been ascertained:—

a. The shores of the Great Salmon River, Albert County, probably a continuation of the lodes at the Alma and Gordon Mines. *Ore*—Copper glance.

b. On the farm of Andrew M'Farlane, three miles back of Salmon River, Albert, and on road to New Ireland. *Ore*—Peacock copper and yellow sulphuret, in dark slaty grits. No explorations have been made.

c. Near entrance of Little Salmon River, Saint John County.* A small quantity of copper, associated with much iron pyrites, occurring in slate.

d. M'Lachland's farm.* Indications somewhat more promising than at the last named locality.

e. Near Martin's Head, at foot of the hills, on the north side of the marsh connecting the headland with the shore. *Ore*—Erubescite (or Peacock ore.) The specimens seen were of a very rich character. No attempt had been made, at the time of our visit, to ascertain the extent of the deposit, but the locality is a promising one, and deserves further exploration. The facilities for the successful carrying on of mining operations are very superior to those of the Vernon mine, the land being lower, and the shore protected by the promontory of Martin's Head. Indications of copper have also been observed upon the Head itself.

f. Shepody Mountain. Near the Manganese mine of Mr. Steadman, a shaft has been sunk in greenish chloritic slate, to a depth of fifty feet, in search of copper, which is said to occur in veins of quartz. The locality was examined by Mr. Hartt, but no indications of that metal were observed. It has also been stated that *native* copper occurs in quartz veins in the conglomerates of the Manganese mine.

* Observed by Mr. Matthew.

g. Black River Settlement, on the Mountain road from Loch Lomond. *Ore*—Copper pyrites and the green carbonate, in hard clay slate.*

h. Pisarinco. Yellow sulphuret of copper has been found in the altered slates and grits of this peninsula, but not in profitable quantities.

At all the above named localities, the rocks are certainly members of the upper division of the Little River Group. In those which follow, the beds are probably portions of the same series, but, as expressed in the remarks on the characters of this group, their position has not been ascertained with absolute certainty.

i. Blackwood Block, Albert County. I am informed by Mr. Matthew, that in this district, and near the lake which forms the source of one of the branches of the Salmon River, copper has recently been found by Mr. G. F. Keans of Saint John.

The latter gentleman observed some veins, and numerous boulders, of quartz on the hillsides about the lake, as well as felspar, mica, (silvery grey and black) horneblende, actinolite, and chlorite. The copper was observed in a ledge of hard grey metamorphic slate, on the north side of the lake, filling seams in the rock, and is a green carbonate, not the original ore. The accompanying rocks are described as paler and coarser slates, some of the latter having an ash-like aspect (volcanic?), and reddish felsite. All of these rocks are similar to those occurring in the Cordaite Shales, or cupriferous band of the coast. Both of the above-named gentlemen, to whom I am indebted for the facts of its occurrence, regard the locality as a promising one, and deserving of further examination.

This locality is not very distant from the point at which particles of drift gold were observed by myself and others in the summer of 1863. The occurrence of the latter is curious, and difficult of explanation. It can scarcely be supposed that this metal should have come from beds of Devonian age, such as those of the neighbourhood appear to be. Neither are there any rocks of a greater age in this portion of the Province, unless we suppose the re-appearance of the Saint John slates, or some portion of the Coldbrook and Portland Groups. As to the former, as far as observed to the eastward, no approaching alteration, such as is usually found in gold-bearing series, was observed, and eastward of King's County the group itself appears to be entirely wanting. The same is true of the Portland Group, but it is not at all unlikely that beds of the Coldbrook may be represented in this district, and to them we must provisionally look for the origin of this metal. It should, however, be borne in mind, that Dr. Hayes of Boston, has, by analysis, ascertained the presence of gold in the rocks of the Vernon mine, also a part of the series of which the locality at Blackwood is supposed to form a member.

k. Beech Hill, Westmorland. On the south-eastern side of the Memramcook River, in the Parish of Dorchester, and about three miles from Char-

* Observed by Mr. Matthew.

ters' Inn, occurs a very singular metalliferous locality, but recently discovered, and which opens a new field of investigation in a district heretofore supposed to be destitute of metal-bearing rocks.

The precise locality where this discovery was made, is on the land of Joseph Landry, constituting a portion of the settlement known in the vicinity as Beech Hill. The land has been leased from its owners by Mr. Alex. Wright of Salisbury, with whom I paid a visit to the spot during the past season.

In examining the district where the ore occurs, I found that the land immediately surrounding the lode is everywhere covered with rocks of carboniferous age, over the surface of which are scattered innumerable boulders of highly crystalline quartz. The beds from which the latter have been derived are not directly visible, but near the point where they are most abundant, a pit has been sunk to a depth of about five feet, exposing a distinct quartz lode of from four to five feet in thickness. This lode has a course about N. 22° W., a nearly perpendicular dip, and is bounded by regular walls. Only one of the latter was distinctly visible, and consisted of buff-coloured and reddish altered grit or breccia. Covering the latter, as well as a portion of the lode, are an ochreous clayey conglomerate, then a reddish slaty clay, and finally over all some two or three feet of soil. These uppermost deposits have a decidedly carboniferous look, and are destitute of metallic indications.

The ore, which is confined to the quartz lode, is the grey sulphuret, and is scattered through the rock in veins and spots, while, by alteration, it has given a green tinge to much of the associated gangue. A portion of the quartz is distinctly, and at times finely, amethystine, (indicating the presence of manganese). Barytes is also found in the lode, and specimens from the neighbourhood contain a green variety of fluor. There seemed to be an entire absence of calcareous matter.

Hoping that some exposures might be found in the neighbourhood, by which the age of the deposit could be ascertained, I made a careful search, but found no beds *in situ*, with the exception of carboniferous sandstones, shales, and conglomerates, the former holding characteristic plants. Boulders, however, were common, and evidently derived from a metamorphic series, such as gneiss, syenite, mica schist, green and ashy slates.

This locality is certainly an interesting one, and worthy of further exploration. It would seem to imply an easterly prolongation of the metalliferous coast belt, as well as a great thinning out of the carboniferous beds by denudation. It is not unlikely that similar exposures, from which the boulders have been derived, may be discovered in the neighbourhood.

MISPECK GROUP.

DISTRIBUTION.—The deposits of this Group, constituting the newest member of the Upper Devonian Series, occupy, in comparison with the groups already described, a very limited area. So far as certainly known, they may be said to be confined within the narrow district intervening between the Little and Mispeck Rivers, and consequently occupying the centre of the basin already pointed out, as formed by the folding of the Upper Devonian Groups.

They rest immediately upon the beds of the Cordaite Shales, and so nearly resemble the latter as to be not easily distinguished. It is therefore not unlikely that the group may yet be found to have a wider distribution, especially westward of the Saint John River, in the peninsula of Pisarinco.

The Mispeck Group not being included in the field of our summer's labour, the following descriptive remarks are taken from the paper of Mr. Matthew.

CHARACTERS.—"West and north of Mount Prospect, where the Cordaite Shales disappear beneath the stratified gravel which covers the top of that hill, the dip of the beds at the base of this group rapidly diminishes from 30° to 15°, and the strike at the same horizon varies 10°. The lowest member is a coarse reddish conglomerate, having a red slaty paste filled with large subangular fragments of a grey altered rock, like the lower slate of the Coldbrook Group. It also contains fragments of reddish sandstone, and a few pieces of impure slaty limestone. The conglomerate is overlaid by thick beds of purple clay slate, which, by accession of coarser materials, becomes a slaty sandstone and grit filled with white particles. The strata of this group are much thicker on the north than on the south side of the basin. An isolated deposit of red slates, resembling the finer beds of this group, rests against a mass of altered rock, which seems to be a continuation of the Bloomsbury volcanic beds, at Taylor's Island, west of the Harbour of Saint John."

If the beds last alluded to be properly referred, it is very probable that those of Pisarinco, already described, may in part at least appertain to the same group. They have been noticed, however, as forming a portion of the Cordaite Shales. The same is true in part of the district between Musquash and Chance Harbour.

AGE.—The Mispeck Group, as will be seen by the Sections at the close of the Report, constitutes the highest member of the Upper Devonian Series, and is covered unconformably by conglomerates at the base of the Lower Carboniferous Formation. It has not been found to contain any fossils.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, AND AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES.—Between the districts underlaid by the rocks of the Mispeck Group, and those which belong to the series last described, there is little diversity. No very prominent ridges appear, and the soils, except where the result of diluvial agency, are usually of a very inferior character.

USEFUL MINERALS.—With the exception of slates for roofing purposes, which some beds of this series are capable of furnishing, the Mispeck Group has not been found to contain any minerals of economic importance.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE DEVONIAN.

A. ORIGIN OF THE BEDS.—After the minute descriptions which have now been given, it will not be difficult to understand the origin and succession of the several formations, which constitute in Southern New Brunswick the Upper Devonian Series.

Ushered in by a period of intense volcanic activity, which moreover seems to have been renewed at various intervals, and was again prominent near its close, the Upper Devonian age presents a succession of deposits, partly of volcanic and partly of sedimentary origin.

The great bulk of material which now constitutes the lower member of the Bloomsbury Group, consisting of basalt, amygdaloid, trap-ash, and conglomerate, may, in part, have been produced above the level of the sea. From the compact character of its rocks, however, and their association with aqueous sediments, it seems more probable that the eruptive outbursts were, for the most part, sub-marine, or at least under the influence of oceanic currents. The associated beds, while they indicate the presence of moving waters, do not imply that those waters were deep, and we may readily suppose the existence of volcanic vents so near a coast, that materials, discharged from the former, may have fallen into, and been re-assorted by the currents of the latter. The presence of conglomerates with the volcanic rocks confirms this view of their origin.

It is noticeable that the rocks which immediately succeed the eruptive beds are of a bright red colour. It has been remarked by Mr. Matthew, that such association of reddish sediments, with volcanic outbursts, is of almost invariable occurrence, the former appearing to be a consequence of the latter.

Between the lower member of the Bloomsbury and the upper member of the Little River Group, so great is the variety and so constant the alternations in the several beds, that no one description would prove applicable to them all. Many kinds of rocks, conglomerates, sandstones, and shales, occur in oft-repeated succession, and are evidences, as already observed, of as many changes in the physical conditions under which they were deposited. Coarse conglomerates, where they occur, are an indication of rapidly moving currents in shallow waters, or of wave action on exposed shores; sandstones are indicative of more tranquil waters, though still too much disturbed for the accumulation of finer sediments; while slates and shales are composed only of those materials, which, sheltered from the waves and currents, have been slowly reduced to the finest mud. It is in these latter, also, that we most frequently find traces of those organic relics, which, more than any merely mineral characters, give us evidence of the age and origin of the beds which bear them.

In the several groups of the Devonian, all the varieties of rocks above enumerated occur, with the addition of volcanic sediments, which seem to have been produced in varying quantities through the whole age, and some

thick beds of limestone. None of the rocks, with the exception of the last, bear evidence of a deep water origin, while the fossils, so abundant in some portions of the Little River Group, even imply the presence of marshes and dry land. The limestones, as remarked under the observations on the Silurian, may have been the result either of organic secretion or chemical deposition. For the reasons there stated, the former is considered the more probable explanation.

B. DISTURBANCES AND FOLDINGS.—To those at all familar with the general character and aspect of the district occupied by the Devonian Rocks, it will scarcely be necessary to state that the various formations which these rocks compose, do not now occupy the horizontal position in which they were deposited. They have been violently and powerfully disturbed, uplifted, and pressed into gigantic folds. Where still soft and pliant they have yielded to the pressure, and we find their curved and bending strata giving evidence of the fact; where too firmly consolidated to admit of flexion, they have cracked and broken, giving rise to enormous fissures, not unfrequently filled with the eruptive matter which was the cause of the disturbance.

To form a just idea of the character and amount of these enormous dislocations, it will only be necessary to glance at one or more of the different Sections* appended to this Report. These Sections, which are three in number, are designed to represent the general structure, arrangement and position of the different geological formations in the lower portion of the Province, extending from the County line of Queen's to the Bay of Fundy. They are not merely ideal, but are based upon the results of actual examination, and illustrate, much more clearly than can be done by any verbal description, the general relations and disturbances of the different groups in the districts which they represent. The Key appended to the Sections, together with the numbers indicative of the several groups, and the topographical references, will enable those interested in the subject to readily understand the explanations which follow.

In the examination of the First Section, representing the structure of the district along a line from the granite of Nerepis to the Bay Shore at West Beach, it will be seen that there are three anticlinal axes, (two of great, and another of lesser magnitude,) with four, and perhaps five, corresponding synclinal folds. The former are marked by the position of the Portland Rocks south of Kennebeckasis Bay, and of the Lower Bloomsbury Group, east of the Mispeck, while between the two is seen a smaller anticlinal, and an extensive fault, near Beaver Lake. The two great ridges of the Portland and Bloomsbury Groups thus form the outer limits of a valley, divided however near its centre by the high gravel beds of Mount Prospect, in which are now found in regular succession the Coldbrook, Silurian, and Devonian beds. The latter, but not the former, re-appear again southeast of Bloomsbury Mountain, at West Beach, and Black River.

*Prepared by Mr. Matthew and myself.

In the western portion of the Section no details are given, the extreme metamorphism of the Portland and Kingston Rocks rendering all observations on their inclination very difficult and unreliable. There would seem, however, to be a general northerly dip along the Kennebeckasis and the peninsula of Kingston, while beyond "the Reach" the dip is reversed, and has a southerly direction, the Saint John River occupying the synclinal depression between the two.

It is important to observe that between the Azoic, Silurian, and Devonian Groups, there is a general conformability through all the folds, but that in the Kennebeckasis valley, Carboniferous rocks rest upon the upturned edges of the former.

On comparing the Section just described (A) with that indicated under (B), and which extends along a line nearly parallel to, but eastward of the former, several prominent points of difference will be apparent.

The Portland Group still forms a central anticlinal, and from it, as before, the Coldbrook and Saint John rocks dip southerly. The Bloomsbury beds still occupy the same position (with the Devonian and Carboniferous formations resting on their southern slope), but no longer as an anticlinal; disturbances, upheavals and downthrows having altered the relations of the different groups, and brought to view deposits which, in the previous section, were concealed below the surface. The cause of the changes here alluded to, is evident in the ridge of eruptive syenite north of Negro Lake, which has produced a secondary folding and a dislocation of the adjacent beds. By this folding the Saint John rocks are again exposed, and to the southward re-appear in their natural sequence. The western portion of the section differs from the one first described, only in the gradually increasing prominence of Sub-Carboniferous deposits, which, as before, rest upon the older series unconformably.

In the Third Section, taken along a line still farther to the eastward, the changes already begun in the second section become still more apparent, and several new features are introduced. It will be seen that the great mass of the Lower Bloomsbury Group, before so prominent, is no longer seen, though possibly indicated, in part, by the depression of Nugent Lake, while the Lower Coldbrook beds, wanting in the southern part of the first section, and but slightly visible in the second, are now enormously thick, and constitute the one great anticlinal upon which the other groups repose. The Portland Rocks have entirely disappeared (at Hammond River), and are not again found to the eastward, the place which they before occupied being now filled with the high conglomerate ridges of Upham and Salt Spring Brook. None of the older series are again seen to the north, with the exception of the Kingston Rocks, divided by the valley of the Belleisle, and partly covered with Carboniferous beds.

In the southern portion of the Section (near Quaco), some other changes of great interest will be observed. In addition to the Carboniferous deposits,

which are here represented as at M'Kay's Head, an entirely new series is introduced in the Triassic or New Red Sandstone formation, lying unconformably upon the Carboniferous strata, as these, in turn, are unconformable to the Devonian beds below them. The relations of the different groups are still further complicated by the presence of enormous dykes of eruptive basalt, constituting the bold promontory of Quaco Head, and violently disturbing all the overlying beds, with the exception of the New Red Sandstone. As this portion of the district is particularly interesting, a second, ideal Section (D) has been prepared upon a larger scale, where the relations of the different groups may be seen as viewed from the surface of the Bay. This section will be more fully described in the remarks on the Carboniferous formations of the coast.

In pursuing the investigation of the districts to the eastward of those above represented, the most marked changes are the entire disappearance of the Coldbrook (or Huronian?) Series, near the eastern side of the County of King's, and the enormous widening of the Cordaite Shales. The details of the latter, from the wildness of the district, are too disconnected for the construction of another section parallel to the last; but, as already noticed, there would appear to be one or more synclinal, and corresponding anticlinal folds along the Little Salmon River, and in the central portion of Albert County. Still farther eastward, a section in the valley of the Petitcodiac, would show only Carboniferous deposits, almost completely concealing the older series, at Prosser Brook and Shepody Mountain.

From a comparison of the three Sections above described with the Geological Map, it will at once become apparent that the general direction of the folds is very regular, a little north of east, and approximately parallel to the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy.

This direction coincides with what has been observed in other portions of America, and indicates that the force producing the disturbance, must have acted uniformly over immense districts. What the nature of the force it is difficult to say, but that its power was enormous will be sufficiently evident from the descriptions already given of the effects produced. That it was exerted in a direction *from* the sea, would also seem to be probable, a fact long since noticed along the entire Atlantic coast, where it is most evident in a general prevalence of easterly dips. In New Brunswick the force has not been sufficient to produce the latter, (as will be seen from the sections,) but the same conclusion would still seem to follow from the occurrence of all the downthrows on the northern sides of the anticlinals, *i. e.* on the side most remote from the ocean.

The most remarkable of these faults and downthrows is that already noticed as occurring near Negro Lake and Ratcliffe's Millstream, south of Loch Lomond, and illustrated in two of the accompanying Sections. By comparison of the position of the different groups represented, it will be seen that the amount of displacement is equal to the entire thickness of the Lower

Coldbrook Group, not less, therefore, than 5,000 feet. Even this, however, would seem to be exceeded by the tremendous fault now indicated by the valley of the Kennebeckasis, if, as is probable, the latter was formed, like the above, at the close of the Devonian Age. Supposing the Kingston rocks to be only Upper Silurian, we still have a downthrow equal in vertical depth to the entire thickness of the latter, added to that of the Lower Silurian, (Huronian ?), and part of the Laurentian; for we now find the former, (*i. e.* the rocks of Kingston,) side by side with the limestones and syenites of Portland.

Such were some of the physical changes, which cause the Devonian Age to stand out so prominently in the geological history of this portion of the continent.

C. METAMORPHISM.—It will readily be believed, after a consideration of the enormous power exerted upon the rocks of the Devonian Series, whereby they have been changed in position, and thrown into such gigantic folds, that the mere flexion of the beds was not the sole nor even the principal result produced by these disturbances. The characters of the rocks themselves have undergone a marked alteration, whereby sandstones, conglomerates and shales have been hardened and solidified, and limestones have lost all traces of their organic origin; or it may be the process of alteration has advanced still further, and resulted in a complete crystallization of the beds, the evidence of their original character being thereby obliterated.

We have already had occasion to offer some remarks on the subject of metamorphism, as illustrated in the deposits of the Azoic and Silurian. In the groups now before us, constituting in New Brunswick the Upper Devonian Series, we have this process more fully exemplified in all its stages. These may be most conveniently treated under the three heads of consolidation, partial alteration, and crystallization.

a. Consolidation.—This is the first step in the process of metamorphism, and consists of a simple hardening of the sedimentary beds. All of the Devonian rocks have undergone this change in a greater or less degree, what were formerly deposits of sand or pebbles, becoming hardened into refractory sandstones and grits, while soft and friable shales have been changed into compact and unyielding slates.

Such consolidation is partly the result of heat, and partly of aqueous solutions. The cements most commonly occurring among the Devonian rocks are calcareous and silicious. The great quantity of the latter in particular localities is well illustrated in the eminence known as Diamond Hill, east of Musquash, where the abundance of the quartz, cementing the conglomerates, is truly wonderful. Iron seems also to have been an active and very common agent in producing consolidation, especially in the Little River Group, where the abundance of this metal is shown, not only in the frequency of ferruginous veins, but also in the red tint which characterizes the larger portion of its beds.

b. Partial Alteration.—From the mere consolidation of loose materials to their partial metamorphism, the step is a short one, while the latter in turn passes by insensible stages into a complete crystallization, whereby the characters of the original substance are lost, and new mineral aggregates are produced. This partial metamorphism is best illustrated by the changes thus wrought upon the *organic* contents of the beds, giving rise to distortion of the forms in animal fossils, or a debitumenization of those belonging to the vegetable kingdom. These changes are well marked in some of the beds of the Little River Group, especially in the Dadoxylon Sandstone and the fossiliferous portion of the Cordaite Shales. In the former, the remains of trunks of trees, such as the great Conifer termed *Dadoxylon*, first changed into seams of ordinary coal, have now, as noticed by Mr. Matthew, been converted into anthracite, while in the latter, the ferns and other delicate plants have undergone a still greater alteration, and are now found to have the lustre and character of graphite.

Among other effects produced by partial metamorphism, the most common and the most important are changes in the composition of mineral veins, or alterations in the colour of the enclosing beds. Such changes may be the result of a moderate and gentle heat only, and consist of a simple loss of water and other vaporizable constituents, as when the iron ore termed *Limonite* is converted into *Haematite*, or a more powerful heat may have been necessary, a heat sufficient to produce sublimation, giving rise to the escape of vapours and mineral solutions.

All of the changes here mentioned are common among the rocks of the Devonian Series in New Brunswick, the former in the great variety of colour characteristic of the sedimentary beds, and which is largely due to the presence or absence of combined moisture, the latter in the effects produced where the disturbances have been most active, and igneous ejections most powerful and frequent. The whole coast of the Bay of Fundy, occupied by rocks of this age, is filled with such evidences of partial metamorphism, while at Martin's Head, and about the various Copper mines, they are especially remarkable. Veins of calc-spar, naturally of a pure white colour, have been changed to a rich crimson red, epidotic and chloritic veins penetrate the rocks in all directions, while the accompanying ores themselves have undergone similar alteration, oxide of iron becoming changed into the specular variety, or the dull-coloured sulphurets of copper into glance and peacock ore.

c. Crystallization.—This third and most complete stage in the process of metamorphism, is that by which the original character of stratified deposits is completely destroyed, and the ordinary beds of sand and clay converted into crystalline granite, syenite, and gneiss,—a change already illustrated in the highly-altered deposits of the Azoic Age.

In several of the Devonian groups a similar but more partial alteration has already been pointed out. The semi-crystallized rocks of Black River and Chance Harbour are but imperfectly formed granites, which a very slight

continuance of the metamorphic influences would have converted into compact unstratified beds, not to be distinguished from the similar formations produced by purely igneous agency. The same may also be said of the semi-granitic and protogine rocks, associated with the upper member of the Little River Group, in the County of Albert.

There are, however, extensive districts in various portions of the Province, where the process of crystallization has reached its extreme limit, and where we can no longer directly trace any evidence of sedimentary origin, the deposits of clay and argillaceous sand having become converted into micaceous slates, gneiss, syenite, and true granite.

The districts occupied by these rocks, being among the largest in the Province, require a more extended notice.

DEVONIAN GRANITES.—*a. Distribution.*—The general position and extent of the great granitic belts of the more central portions of the Province, have already been pointed out in the introductory Chapter. Not being directly included in the district examined during the past season, a small portion only of their distribution is represented upon the Map. They are two in number, the general outline and position of which may be described as follows:—

The first, or great central belt, entering the Province from the State of Maine, passes through the Counties of York, Northumberland, and Gloucester, and extends to within a short distance of the Bay of Chaleur, at Bathurst. Its northern limit is a line, starting from the North Lake, near the Monument Brook, on the boundary, passing between the first and second Eel River Lakes, on through the neighbourhood of the Howard Settlement, to the Saint John River, above the Meductic Rapids. Crossing the latter, it trends northeasterly near the head-waters of the Miramichi, and strikes the Nepisiquit River a few miles above the Grand Falls of that stream. The southern boundary is approximately parallel to the northern, crossing the Saint John River four or five miles below the mouth of the Pokiok, but is much more widely separated to the west than to the east, where, near Bathurst, the width of the belt becomes greatly reduced. It will be observed that in the latter direction, as well as at the crossing of the main river, these outlines differ materially from those heretofore represented.*

The second great band of granitic rocks, also entering the Province from the State of Maine, extends from the neighbourhood of Saint Stephen, with some interruption, to the Saint John River, where it is abruptly terminated opposite Spoon Island, below the village of Hampstead. It is here somewhat over a mile in thickness, being partly covered on its northern side by argillaceous and micaceous slates, and on its southern, by the rocks of Kingston.

* For the particulars of the occurrence of this granitic belt, and the associated slate formations at Bathurst, see the Report of last year; also, an Article on the Geology of the Nepisiquit, in the Canadian Naturalist.

b. Characters.—In mineral composition the first of the above great series is remarkably variable. It may be well studied at and near the mouth of the Pokiok, where this stream, running through a narrow gorge not more than thirty feet in width, but over a hundred in depth, falls into the River Saint John. The most abundant rock at this locality is a coarse reddish syenite, divided by irregular joints, (to which the course of the stream is due), associated, however, with some true granite, (consisting of quartz, white felspar, and black mica). Much of the latter is very coarsely porphyritic, large crystals of felspar, sometimes two inches in length by one in breadth, composing a large proportion of the rock, and projecting on its weathered surface in grey and white angular blotches. This porphyritic granite is very abundant throughout the central belt of York, and is scattered in boulders over a large portion of the County. In this respect it differs greatly from the other series yet to be described. To the north of the Pokiok, and between that stream and the Shogamoc, the granite contains some beds of gneiss passing into mica slate, while veins of finer grained granite, with others of compact crystalline felspar, occur at various points.

The granites of Queen's County differ from those above described, chiefly in their more compact and even texture. So far as I am aware, they are never coarsely porphyritic, and are more constant in composition. Along their eastern terminus, where they have been extensively quarried, they are true granites, being composed of quartz, light-coloured felspar, and black mica, in nearly equal proportions. They have been described by Gesner as approaching gneiss, but the appearance of stratification, which that author observed, is, I think, due solely to a system of joints, by which all these granites are characterized, and which is of great service in the process of quarrying.

To the westward, along the line of the Douglas Valley, the granites become somewhat coarser, and at Fall Brook hold considerable quantities of *schorl*, or impure black tourmaline.

c. Age.—In series so extensively altered as those now under consideration, the only facts upon which our conclusions can be based, are their stratigraphical relations, and the analogy of adjacent districts.

As to the former, it has already been noticed, that throughout their entire extent the granites of York are flanked on either side by nearly perpendicular series of slates and quartzites, while in the Parish of Prince William, both are covered by rocks of the Lower Coal Measures, which rest upon their upturned edges unconformably. It is therefore evident that the period of upheaval and crystallization in the former, must have been subsequent to the deposition of the mica slates, yet antecedent to the opening of the Carboniferous era. Judging from the phenomena exhibited in other portions of the Province, it seems probable that the Devonian Age, so remarkable for the number and extent of its volcanic outbursts, witnessed also the disturbance which is here referred to. It is, however, possible, that such dis-

turbance may have taken place at an earlier date, or even at several widely separated epochs. The latter supposition would seem to be directly proved by the presence of granite veins passing through the earlier series, and producing a secondary alteration of its constituent minerals.

The above view of the age of the New Brunswick granites, excepting those of the Portland and Kingston Groups, is confirmed by the analogy of Nova Scotia, where, according to Dawson, rocks of this character and age penetrate the formations of the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian.

d. Topographical Features.—The central granitic band of New Brunswick is for the most part high and rugged, although less so than the formations in the northern portion of the Province, or the southern band of the Nerepis. The latter affords some of the wildest and most lofty scenery in New Brunswick, including Bald Mountain, Douglas Mountain, the Eagle Cliffs, and many other eminences. Over both districts there is little soil beyond that furnished by the "Drift," and the country is in almost all parts an unbroken wilderness.

e. Useful Minerals.—Indications of Tin have been said to occur in the rocks near the mouth of the Pokiok, but after a careful search, I have found nothing to warrant a belief in the existence of metals at this point. Beyond their application for building purposes, for which the granites of Queen's County are admirably adapted, the rocks of these series are without economical value.

Condition of this portion of the Continent during and at the close of the Devonian Age.

It will be remembered that in the remarks on the close of the Silurian Age, it was stated that the character of the rocks then forming in this portion of the Continent, seem to indicate a gradual sinking of the land beneath the sea. The upper beds of the Saint John Group are deep-water formations, while those of Kingston, in many parts at least, also indicate a similar origin. How long this subsidence continued, or whether any portion of the groups was again elevated to form dry land, during the long interval which elapsed before the opening of the Upper Devonian Era, it is impossible from our present data to determine. As, however, the latter epoch approached, it is probable that all those portions of the Province now occupied by the rocks of the Bloomsbury, Little River, and Mispeck Groups, with many others from which these beds have since been removed by denudation, were still covered by the ocean, for the volcanic products of the former indicate an origin under pressure, which could alone have been produced by outflows beneath the sea.

It does not necessarily follow that the waters then covering the land were deep, and as we pass to the upper member of the group, the evidence of strong but shallow currents, producing coarse conglomerates, indicates a gradual period of emergence. During this and the succeeding epochs, a

series of minor oscillations, marked by the alternations of coarser and finer beds, prevailed throughout the course of the Era. As the latter, however, drew slowly to a close, a period of disturbance, upheaval, metamorphism, and mountain-making, began upon a grand scale. The strata previously horizontal, or nearly so, were pressed into gigantic folds, the span of which is sometimes as much as several miles, and the original height not less than 2,000 feet, while at the summit of the folds, where the strain was greatest, dislocations ensued, resulting in the formation of extensive fissures, and the outflow of igneous matter. Accompanying the escape of the latter, began that general process of alteration and metamorphism which, as we have seen, characterizes so large a portion of the deposits belonging to this age. Then, too, the vapors and chemical solutions, filling the cracks and fissures, commenced those changes which have resulted in the formation of mineral veins, which abound in many portions of the districts described, and give to them their economical value.

Before leaving the consideration of the Devonian Age, we may add a few words on its peculiar *Life*, for it is here that we first meet with undoubted indications of a *land* vegetation. It will be remembered that vegetable fossils, of an obscure and doubtful character, have already been noticed as occurring in deposits of a much older date, even as low as the Saint John Group, and the upper beds of the Portland. In all these, however, the remains are too poorly preserved to be easily made out, and are, without exception, *marine* plants, of the very lowest order of organization. In the Upper Devonian sandstones and shales, however, a great advance has been made, in the change from a *marine* to a *terrestrial* vegetation. In place of the low and humble sea-weeds, which represented the entire vegetable world in the earlier periods, we have now to contemplate the Continent as raised in part above the sea, and clothed with Ferns and Conifers.

Among the most remarkable and constant of these plant-remains, is the fossil called the *Dadoxylon*, from which the name of one member of the Little River Group has been derived. This plant (*Dadoxylon Ouangondianum —Dawson,*) seems to have been a coniferous tree, of considerable size, some of the trunks, which are common in the sandstone, being as much as a foot or more in diameter. They are sufficiently preserved to show the pith, and, occasionally, even the rings which marked their annual growth.

Besides the pine-like *Dadoxylon*, the sandstones and shales contain the remains of numerous *ferns*, beautifully preserved and of great variety, and with them numerous Calamites, plants closely allied to the *Equisetum* or *Scouring Rush* of our marshes.

Nor are there wanting evidences by which we may judge of the animal as well as the vegetable life which flourished in this portion of North America at that early period. Not the least interesting of the discoveries made in the rocks of the Devonian Series, was the finding by Mr. Hartt of the undoubted traces of an *insect* life, the wings of these animals being, like the Ferns, beautifully preserved in the softer shale. They are by no means so abundant

as the other fossils referred to, but they are quite sufficient to prove the existence of these animals in the Devonian forests, and thus to establish the fact of their introduction upon the globe, at a period earlier by a whole geological age than that which had heretofore been assigned them.

In the disturbances which marked the close of the Devonian Age, most, if not all, of this abundant life became destroyed, and with a few exceptions, all evidence of its existence obliterated.

CARBONIFEROUS AGE.

The Carboniferous Age, or Age of Coal Plants, is usually divided into three Periods—the *Sub-Carboniferous*, when *marine* beds were mostly in process of formation;—the *Carboniferous*, when, over much of the Continent, the land had been sufficiently elevated to form wide-spread plant-sustaining marshes, giving rise to deposits of vegetable matter, now converted into coal;—and the *Permian*, when the sea again covered extensive districts. Of these, the two first mentioned periods only, are believed to be represented in New Brunswick.

A.—SUB-CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

Distribution.—The rocks of the Sub-Carboniferous Period in New Brunswick, like those of the same formation in Nova Scotia, occupy an extensive area, being not only widely spread over a district where no other rocks appear, but also occurring in isolated masses, irregularly distributed among the beds of the older groups, partially filling the depressions produced by the folding of the latter, or even rising along the sides of the ridges, and at times towering above their summits.

The general distribution of the Series will be apparent from a glance at the Map, where the beds comprising it are represented by a bright vermilion colour. As they are much more easy of recognition than the older formations on which they lie, they will not require so minute a description. The following are the principal areas which they occupy:—

1. The Valley of Belleisle Bay, and its extension easterly towards Butternut Ridge; also the Valley of the Kennebeckasis, and its extension easterly, along the Petitcodiac, to Moncton. This latter valley, near Norton, unites with that of the Belleisle, the Sub-Carboniferous rocks extending thence through a large portion of King's, Albert, and Westmorland Counties.

2. The Valley of the Petitcodiac, between Moncton and Shepody Bay. This division includes the district about the Albert Mines, with the asphaltic and bituminous shales of Elgin, Hillsborough, Baltimore, Dover, and Dorchester.

3. Detached areas upon or near the Coast. Of these, the principal are the neighbourhood of Gardner's Creek, with the region around Quaco, Martin's Head, Goose Creek, Point Wolf, and Salmon River.

4. The border of the great central Carboniferous Basin.

5. The Lepreau Basin, Charlotte County. The occurrence of Carboniferous rocks at this locality is not certainly known.

6. On the Tobique River, in the County of Victoria, between the Red Rapids and the Blue Mountains.

The above separation into divisions will be found convenient, not only as a geographical classification, but also as associating together deposits most nearly alike in character. These latter will now be more fully described.

CHARACTERS.—1. *Valleys of Kennebeckasis and Bellisle Bay.*—In this portion of their distribution, the rocks of the Subcarboniferous Period, as first pointed out by Mr. Matthew and Dr. Dawson, consist of materials mostly derived from the older metamorphic ranges on which they rest. These materials are usually of a coarse description, and, cemented together, produce a rough conglomerate, usually of a bright reddish-brown colour, with which, however, are associated some finer beds of sandstone and shale. Mr. Matthew thus describes the composition of those which occur in Kennebeckasis Bay:—

"Paste.—Dark red clay or sand, derived from granite,—rarely a gray calcareous mud.

Pebbles.—Imperfectly rounded fragments, one foot or less in diameter, of 1st, Granite or Syenite; 2nd, Metamorphic Limestone; 3d, Mica Slate; 4th, Soft brown sandstone.

These rocks, except the last named, are derived from beds of the Portland Series." They fill all the upper part of the valley, and have been traced along the line of the river, as far as Apohaqui Station, near Sussex. They also cover, wholly or partially, many of the islands in Kennebeckasis Bay, and though in its lower portion mostly removed by denudation, are still represented in isolated patches, or lengthened strips, along the shore. They constitute the larger portion of Long Island, (where, however, older beds also appear,) and rise into a bold bluff at its eastern end. They form a part of the shores of the Milkish Creek, and are also seen on the southern shore of the Bay, covering most of the district between Boar's Head and Sandy Point. They even re-appear on the western side of the main river, near the County line between Saint John and King's, thus indicating that the whole of this great valley was once filled by them.

Between the rocks of the Kennebeckasis and those of Belleisle Bay, there is little diversity, except in the nature of the materials, and the source from which they have been derived. While the former, as before stated, consist mostly of fragments from the Portland Series, the latter are chiefly composed of the felspathic and hornblendic rocks of the Kingston Group. They are also finer in their texture, and hold a few thin beds of soft green and reddish shale. These rocks occupy a large area, and are well exposed, with beds of freestone, south of Belleisle Point, where the main road from Kingston crosses their broad flat surfaces, dipping slightly to the north.

They occupy also the entire valley of the Belleisle River, rising nearly to the summit of Bull Moose Hill, and thence extend to the eastward, along the slopes of the older series, as far as Butternut Ridge. The latter is composed of conglomerates with thick beds of limestone, and is continuous with the series which surrounds the great central coal-field of the Province.

Between the valley of Belleisle Bay and River, and that of the Kennebeckasis, the rocks are mostly of the kind above described. In addition, however, to the ordinary beds of conglomerate, shale, and sandstone, there are also several beds of impure bituminous limestone. These are well exposed at Dickie Mountain, on the northern side, (where the calcareous beds hold lead and copper,) and westward, along "the middle-land" road to Kingston. These limestones rest directly upon the altered rocks of the older groups, and may be considered as representing, at this locality, the lowest beds of the Carboniferous Series.

It has been stated that the Kennebeckasis conglomerates have been traced to the eastward as far as Apohaqui Station, near Sussex. Their outcrops, however, are not continuous, and at Norton they seem to be overlaid by a newer series, consisting of fine-grained grey sandstones, grey and black shales, with some thin beds of reddish calcareous conglomerates. These are well exposed in the railway-cutting east of the Station, and are remarkable for the great number and fine preservation of the ripple marks, and other impressions, on the softer beds. On one large slab, measuring four feet by four, no less than sixteen of these great ripples were counted, each occupying a space of from one to two inches.

At Apohaqui the lower deposits again appear, as well as the upper. The latter were found by Mr. C. R. Matthew to contain beds of bituminous shale, and sandstones with veins of *Albertite*.

It would be impossible, without unduly extending the limits of this Report, to give a detailed account of all the different localities included in the immense district now under consideration. At hundreds of points the Subcarboniferous rocks have been seen and studied by our party, but few facts, requiring special notice here, were observed.

Mr. Matthew has suggested the division of the series into two members, an upper and a lower, approximately equivalent to a similar subdivision of the same series in Nova Scotia. These two members are thus characterized:—

"1. A lower—consisting of coarse red conglomerates, red sandstones, and red shales. Fossils—Algae, and stems of land plants.

"2. An upper—comprising grey sandstones, and grey and brown shales."

To these divisions of Mr. Matthew, it is now necessary to add the occurrence of large beds of limestone and gypsum, as well as salt springs, in connection with the first member above given, or it may be, occupying even a lower horizon, and calcareo-bituminous shales associated with the latter. As these, however, are of economic importance, their consideration is deferred to the section on the useful minerals of the group.

In general, the coarser conglomerates of the lower division are most frequent along the southern margin of the basin, and near the older metamorphic hills, as at Damascus, through much of Upham, Picadilly Mountain, &c.; the fine grey sandstones and shales usually occupy the central portion of the valley, (in the eastern part, though not in the west), and from Sussex seem to cover most of the district as far as the Petitcodiac.

2. *The Valley of the Petitcodiac, between Moncton and Shepody Bay.*—The Subcarboniferous Basin of Albert and Westmorland Counties, continuous with that of the Kennebeckasis on its northern side, is irregularly bounded on the south and west by the metamorphic hills of the Devonian Series. Besides spreading widely over a continuous district, along either shore of the Petitcodiac River, the rocks of this division also partly occupy depressions between the folds of the older series, and gradually disappear among them. As the district is a large one, allusion will be made only to its more important features.

In the formations of the Albert County Valleys, rocks of both the divisions before enumerated are not uncommon. The coarser conglomerates of the lower member are usually found resting directly upon the metamorphic groups below them, and like those of the Kennebeckasis, have derived the great bulk of their materials from these groups. This is especially the case along the Pollet River, near Elgin, where the conglomerate is very coarse, and holds pebbles (some of them 30 x 18 inches in size,) of porphyry, syenite, jasper, protogine, red clay slate, quartzite, epidote, &c. All of these may have been derived from the rocks of the Cordaite Shales, and beds similar to many of them may be seen *in situ*, a short distance above. This is especially true of the porphyry, found penetrating the rocks in numerous dykes, and occurring in the conglomerates as pebbles of great beauty.

These coarser beds are but the eastern prolongation of the similar ones already noticed as common along the line of the Hammond River, and, though not perfectly continuous, re-appear at many points in the Parishes of Hillsborough and Hopewell. As already observed in the remarks on the older series, they progressively cover the latter to the eastward, and finally, at Shepody Mountain, rise above them. In the eastern and central, as in the western portion of the district, they are associated with sandstones and shales, with large and valuable deposits of limestone and gypsum. The precise localities of the latter will be indicated in the remarks on the useful minerals.

Irregularly distributed among the beds above described, are found, not unfrequently, the grey sandstones and shales which constitute the upper member, and at times also, deposits which can with difficulty be distinguished from the ordinary strata of the Coal Measures. But the formations which are most remarkable in the Group before us, and which give to the whole Series its most interesting character, are those to which we have already alluded under the name of *bituminous shales*, including the coal-bearing

beds of the Albert Mines, and the oil-producing strata of Baltimore, as well as those which yield petroleum at Hillsborough and Dover.

In the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson, (Chapter x,) there is given a section illustrating the relations of the Subcarboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia to those of New Brunswick, and also a detailed account of the geology of the Albert Mine, with a discussion of the origin and nature of that celebrated deposit. As this work is easily accessible, we do not here propose to enter into a recapitulation of the interesting conclusions therein contained, but only to add a few results of our own observations, upon particular localities in the neighbourhood. These will be more readily understood by reference to the following Table, constructed by Dr. Dawson, and designed to illustrate the succession of deposits, in descending order, between the mouth of the Petitcodiac River and the Albert Mines:—

"1. Grey sandstone, often coarse and pebbly, with shales and conglomerate. Hopewell Ferry, &c. These beds perhaps correspond to the great sandstone ledges of Seaman's Quarries, Joggins.

2. Reddish sandstones and shales.

3. Limestone and gypsum.

4. Red sandstone and conglomerate.

5. Grey and dark coloured conglomerate.

6. Calcareo-bituminous shales of the Albert Mines, Hillsborough. These beds appear here to lie at the very base of the lower carboniferous series." A similar descending succession was also observed to the northward, up the Memramcook River.

To these observations of Dr. Dawson, we would add the following remarks:—

A reference to the Geological Map, at the close of this Report, will show that the Albert Mines occupy a position nearly mid-way between the older metamorphic hills and the Petitcodiac River. These hills, constituting the high table-land of Caledonia, and its eastern spur, Shepody Mountain, have been shown to be probably a portion of the Cordaite Shales of the Upper Devonian Series, penetrated by, or at least containing, large beds of granite and syenite, near their central parts. On the northern side of this metamorphic range, in the settlement of Caledonia, shales of the same age and general character, but more highly charged with bitumen than those of the mines, appear, and seem to be in direct contact with the older beds. They here have an easterly strike, and a northerly dip of about 50°.

A few miles west of Caledonia, near the sources of the Prosser Brook, we have already pointed out the occurrence of bituminous shales, similar to the above, and recognizable by their peculiar fossils. This deposit is in the exact direction of a line connecting the shales of the mines with those of Caledonia, and indicates an extension of the series along the valley already alluded to between the sources of this stream and the Coverdale River. On the northern side, however, of the chain which separates this valley from that of the Petitcodiac, we have again the calcareo-bituminous shales, with their characteristic fossils, (extending westward through Elgin far into the County of King's,) but here no longer resting upon the metamorphic hills,

being separated from the latter by the thick and coarse conglomerates of the Pollet River.

At the last named locality the distribution of the series, which was carefully studied by Mr. Hartt and myself, is nearly as follows, the succession being an ascending one :—

1st. Metamorphic rocks of the Upper (Pollet River) Falls.

2nd. At the Lower Falls—Coarse conglomerates derived from the above.

3rd. Interstratified conglomerates, and hard grey sandstones. (Str. N. 48–50° E. Dip 60° N. W.)

4th. Grey sandstones and sandy shales.

5th. Bituminous shales—concretionary, and slightly calcareous—containing ganoidal scales. They more nearly resemble the shales of the Albert Mines than those of Caledonia. The strike and dip are irregular, but approximately as follows :—Str. N.—N. 44° E. Dip often vertical, but at times about 60° N.W. At some points a conglomerate is bedded in the shale.

6th. Grey sandstones, grits and shales—occupying most of the country between Elgin and Salisbury.

It would seem from these observations that the bituminous shales, though apparently in direct contact with the older series at Baltimore and Prosser Brook, are separated from the latter by conglomerates of great thickness at Elgin Corner, (and the same is true at other points,) these conglomerates, therefore, constituting a lower member. Whether the similar deposits of the Kennebeckasis occupy the same position, is not certainly known; but the relation of the bituminous shales near Norton, evidently a westward prolongation of those at Elgin, to the beds below them, render it probable that such is the case. This view is still further confirmed by the observations made upon the carboniferous districts of the coast, where the coarse conglomerates seem to occupy a similar position.

3. *Coastal Detached Areas.*—The principal localiti along the Bay of Fundy, at which Carboniferous deposits have been observed, have been already enumerated. At some of these localities, beds of the Lower Coal Measures, as well as those of the Subcarboniferous Series, occur, and for convenience will be considered in connection.

a. Gardner's Creek and the Region around Quaco.*—"The Carboniferous rocks of Gardner's Creek and vicinity, form a part of the largest of several deposits of this æra, scattered along the southeastern shore of the Province, east of Saint John; now isolated, but evidently marking the former existence of a large area of sediments in the depression filled by the waters of the Bay of Fundy, continuous with the coal formation which bounds its northeastern end; and probably connected also with the Lower Carboniferous (Dawson) of the Kennebeckasis valley, by the depression of land at the mouth of the Saint John River.

"The strata of the district under consideration seem to lie in a series of undulations, nearly parallel to those of the older series of metamorphic

* The following description of the first-named locality is written by Mr. Matthew, from data collected by that gentleman and myself, while spending a few days in that vicinity in the Summer of 1862.

rocks, but having frequently a more northerly direction. These corrugations have been impressed upon the beds, at some period between the close of the Carboniferous and the Triassic epoch; since, as will be shown in the sequel, sediments of the latter age were found reposing upon the upturned edges of the Carboniferous beds.

"Along the shore, from Emerson's Creek to Quaco, cliffs of greater or less elevation, present excellent opportunities for studying the varied characters presented by these latter. The strata consist chiefly of sandstones and shales, in frequently alternating beds, varying from a few inches to 20 feet or more in thickness. The prevailing colour is a chocolate red, paler, and often giving place to grey, in the sandstones, but frequently deepening to a dark purplish red in the shales. The sandstones often pass into grit, and more rarely into beds of a hard conglomerate, made up of pebbles derived from the indurated rocks of the metamorphic hills, imbedded in a sandy matrix.

"A few beds of dark grey shale occur, and, with the finer sandstones, hold plants of several genera and species characteristic of the true Carboniferous formation, usually in an imperfect state of preservation and by no means abundant.

"Specimens of these fossils were submitted for examination to Dr. Dawson, who remarks upon them as follows:—

'In looking over your Gardner's Creek plants, I find the following:—

Cordaites borassifolia, and *trunk* of same.
Calamites Suckowii.
C. —— cannaeformis.
Megaphyton, (species not determinable.)
Sternbergia.
Cardiocarpon, (several species.)
Lepidophyllum.
Neuropteris, { like N. Loshii, / like N. auriculata, } too imperfect to be sure of them.

'In so far as they tell anything, (and this is not very much,) the specimens are Carboniferous rather than Devonian, and are more like the *Millstone Grit* than any other part of the Carboniferous.

'I had almost forgotten to say that the *silicified wood* seems to be coniferous, and *may* be *Dadoxylon Materiarium*, but is not well enough preserved to be certainly determined.'

"Westward of Wallace's Cove, massive beds of a hard conglomerate (of grey and brown colours), derived from the wreck of the Devonian and Silurian rock northward, are brought up by an anticlinal fold in the formation, and constitute the principal mass of the bold promontory known as M'Kay's Head.

"A similar deposit may be seen at Quaco and Rogers' Heads, resting on the flanks of ridges of intrusive trap. Near the Light House at Quaco, it is associated with thick beds of limestone, and for the reasons to be stated presently, Prof. Bailey and myself think both it and the calcareous strata, Lower Carboniferous, the conglomerate probably representing the coarse fragmentary rocks of the Kennebeckasis valley.

"As already intimated, the strata of this coal basin are much folded and otherwise disturbed. Faults, connected with downthrows, were observed at several places; and at Dewar's, (Gardner's Creek,) where the beds are curiously folded and bent, an admirable opportunity is afforded, both in the cliff and on the beach, for studying these phenomena. There seems to be an extensive overturned dip at this place, as indicated in the Sketch and Diagonal Section * across the measures, by which the higher members are inverted."

The region about Quaco, above alluded to in the remarks of Mr. Matthew, is a very complicated one, and deserving of further notice. Subcarboniferous, Carboniferous, New Red Sandstone, and Eruptive Rocks, are all present, and so intimately associated as to be difficult of recognition. The general relation of these different groups will be apparent from the Section (H) illustrative of this locality, and from the following descriptive notes:—

The village of Quaco is situated partly on Carboniferous and partly on Triassic and Diluvial beds. To the west of the settlement, and on either side of the Light House, rise the two bold promontories of eruptive trap, known as Quaco Head and Rogers' Head, the latter attaining an elevation of over 200 feet. Reposing upon the flanks of the first mentioned ridge, the lowest beds observed are limestones (without fossils), attaining at times a thickness of 25 feet, and covered by a hard and coarse conglomerate, composed of materials derived from the eruptive and calcareous beds below, with some pebbles of manganesian slates, cemented by a fine red sandy paste. These conglomerates are undoubtedly the equivalents of those forming the promontory of M'Kay's Head, and of others which occur to the eastward, and like them are covered with thick beds of grey conglomerate and sandstone, (holding *Calamites* and trunks of trees,) with some thin beds of calcareous shale, (the latter containing *Cyprides*, *Naiadites*, *&c.*). All the beds above referred to are full of faults, displacements, and downthrows, a few of which are indicated in the Section. It is in these faults, and among the beds which bound them, that the principal deposits of manganese, formerly mined, occur.

Overlying all the rocks above named, and irregularly filling in all the inequalities produced by the igneous disturbances, are deposits undoubtedly referable to the Triassic Period. The lowest of these deposits, occurring near Quaco Head, and in the rear of the Light House, is a bright red calcareous breccia, holding interstratified beds of manganese. It is unconformable to the underlying strata, being evidently composed in part of materials derived therefrom, and is covered *conformably* by beds of New Red Sandstone, which appear at the Light, and also to the eastward, overlying the trap of the Head, as well as on the shore forming both sides of the Harbour.

In the succession of deposits above enumerated, a number of distinct events are indicated; first, the denudation of some older metamorphic Series,

* See Sections (D and G) at close of the Report.

(probably the Cordaite Shales,) and the production therefrom of the hard conglomerates, associated with thick beds of limestone, which represent the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series; secondly, a slow succession of oscillations near the sea level, of low land growing *Calamites* and trees, and giving rise to the thick beds of sandstone, conglomerate, and shale, with thin seams of coal; thirdly, an upheaval of the trap, causing violent dislocations of the overlying beds, and an alteration of the limestone; and lastly, a period of repose, in which the calcareous breccia and red sandstone strata were deposited in regular succession upon the upturned beds below them. If we take into account the fact that manganese occurs in the superficial deposits of drift, this metal would seem to have belonged successively to no less than *five* distinct geological Periods.

b. Martin's Head, Goose Creek, Point Wolf, and Salmon River.—The remaining coastal Carboniferous areas require but brief notice. At the first of the above named localities, deposits of this age may be seen, filling the space between the Head and the high metamorphic series in the rear. They consist of soft grey sandstones, friable marls and shales, of pale brown, grey, and chocolate colours, and differ from the ordinary type of the coastal Series in their remarkable softness and incoherence. They form a synclinal between the extremity of the Head and the upland, reposing unconformably upon the rocks of the latter, with a southerly dip of 60°. They here hold beds and veins of gypsum, and are overlaid by several well defined marine terraces.

A short distance to the eastward of the last named locality, red and purple conglomerates, and grey slaty calciferous shales are exposed in nearly perpendicular beds, and form the eastern side of the Harbour of Goose Creek. They probably represent the similar beds at M'Kay's Head and Quaco, and afford fine crystals of calc-spar in several varieties.

At Point Wolf, the hard conglomerates representing the base of the Series again appear, but constitute only a few small Islands. Between the latter and the high hills of the metamorphic shore belt, softer conglomerates and sandstones, of red and chocolate colours, are seen dipping northerly, and form the inlet of Herring Cove. They are here covered with thick beds of grey and buff coloured sandstones and shales, shattered and broken in every direction, and filled with enormous pot-holes. It is probable that the lower beds, dipping below the hills, have contained limestone or gypsum like the similar beds at Martin's Head, which, being undermined by the sea, have caused the falling in of the immense superincumbent mass. It is difficult in any other way to explain the broken character of the ground, which in roughness is unequalled in this portion of the Province. As a confirmation of this supposition, I may add that a salt spring issues from the hill upon the Bay Shore.

The Carboniferous Beds of Point Wolf extend to the eastward, through the settlement of Salmon River, and thence to Salisbury Cove. Between the two last named localities, however, the hard conglomerates at the base

of the series again appear, and rise into the bold ridge known as Owl's Head, attaining an elevation of not less than seven hundred feet. They are exceedingly hard, containing pebbles of *quartz*, *epidote*, *jasper*, *calc spar*, *talcose slate*, *&c.*, derived from older series, and are filled with slickenside surfaces. Resting upon them, and forming the northern side of the ridge, are fine-grained grey sandstones and thin conglomerates, the former holding remains of *Sternbergia*, *Calamites*, *Lepidodendra?* *Sigillariae*, *Megaphyta*, *&c.*, with large trunks of undetermined trees. The sandstones at this locality, as also at Quaco, contain numerous thin seams of *coal*, the bitumenized remains of the coal-plants; and attempts have been made to open mines for this substance, but with little or no prospect of success.

Between Salisbury Cove and Hillsborough, the deposits are chiefly those of the upper member above described. Some ridges, however, of conglomerate appear, and constitute the promontory of Cape Enragé, as well as the long islands lying between the latter and Shepody River.

That the deposits of the coastal Carboniferous areas above described contain beds of the Subcarboniferous Series, as well as of the Lower Coal Measures, is regarded as probable by both Mr. Matthew and myself, for the following reasons:—

1st. Heavy beds of hard and coarse conglomerates, such as are seen at M'Kay's Head, Quaco Head, Goose Creek, Point Wolf, and Owl's Head, do not occur in the great central coal basin of the Province, (though this may be due to the absence of protruding ridges, from which these conglomerates might be derived); they probably represent the coarse fragmentary beds of the Kennebeckasis Valley.

2nd. The existence of thick beds of limestone, such as that of Quaco (and Salmon River?). These limestones occupy the same relative position as those of Sussex and Upham.

3rd. The occurrence of *gypsum* at Martin's Head, Salmon River (?), Cape Enragé, and Hopewell; and

4th. The apparent connection of the conglomerates at Owl's Head, with the Lower Carboniferous of Shepody. The finer beds at the same locality, and also west of Quaco, may represent the Millstone Grit of Dawson.

4.—*The border of the great central Carboniferous Basin.*—This division of the Series is a very extensive and varied one, occurring as a narrow belt skirting the Coal Measures around their entire extent.

Starting from the north side of Butternut Ridge, where they gradually coincide with the Series already described of the Belleisle and Sussex Valleys, these rocks may be traced to the westward, along the northern flanks of the Kingston Group, as far as the Saint John River, at Long Island. Crossing the latter, (being nearly opposite on the two sides, not widely separated as heretofore represented,) they extend in a nearly uniform southeasterly direction through the settlement of Inniskillen, to the road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton, south of Brockaway's. Here gradually bending

around, they assume at first a northerly, and then a northeasterly direction, and in the latter course extend, with some irregularity, as far as the Coast of the Bay Chaleur, near Bathurst. The belt is but the outcropping border of a Series, which probably underlies the greater portion of the Carboniferous basin.

Of the extensive district implied in the above description, I have personally examined bnt a very small fraction. These examinations, however, have been found to possess so many features in common, that the general character of the series is sufficiently established. The latter may be conveniently divided into two Sections, based rather upon the conditions of their origin than their geological relation.

1st. A volcanic series,—the rocks being yellow and reddish-purple quartzose grits and altered slates, associated with thick beds of trap, basalt, and amygdaloid, and altered by them.

2nd. Red calcareous conglomerates, red sandstones, and red shales, (unaltered.)

A. Hampstead and Rush Hill, Queen's County.—A general description of the distribution of the different formations at the first of these localities, has already been given in the remarks on the great central granitic band of the Nerepis. In advancing to the north from this granitic axis, after passing a moderately wide belt of nearly vertical mica schists, the latter abruptly give way to a wide-spread series of volcanic and altered rocks, evidently referable to the Subcarboniferous Period. They occupy an area of several miles along the western side of the River, opposite Long Island, and extend to within a short distance of the Otnabog Lake, where they become covered with the ordinary grey rocks of the Coal Measures. It is near their junction with the latter that the best and most typical exposures may be seen, as given in the following Table, the succession being a descending one :—

1. South shore of Otnabog Lake—Grey sandstones, in broad, flat masses, with very slight northerly dip.

2. (At the farm of Mr. Merritt, one mile below)—Basaltic and vesicular trap, with coarse grey amygdaloid, holding *calc spar*, *quartz*, and *heulandite*. The trap slopes gradually to the north, but on the south presents a bold mural face, the general direction of which is N. 60° E. In the valley thus formed are met—

3. At the foot of the cliffs—Buff coloured Carboniferous sandstones.—Dip 40° N.

4. Soft, ochreous, blue and yellow shale, with splintery fracture.

5. (Immediately below the latter)—30 feet of greyish and reddish semi-crystalline limestone, holding numerous fossils.

6. Thick beds of yellowish and reddish altered grit, projecting in pseudo-columnar masses. This is the most abundant and the most remarkable rock of the series. It is of a coarse though uniform texture, and consists of bright glassy particles of sand, perfectly transparent, imbedded in a reddish or yellowish clayey paste. It is quite hard and compact, at times recalling porphyry, but is destitute of a distinctly crystalline character. It passes also insensibly into other beds, which approach more nearly to an ordinary grit. These, with the rocks first mentioned, probably underlie most of the district between Merritt's and the slate of Hampstead, but are largely concealed by diluvial detritus. Many volcanic beds, however, appear, consisting of hard conchoidal basalt, vesicular trap, and amygdaloid.

Directly opposite the section above described, and occupying an equal, if not a greater area, the same series again appears in the Parish of Wickham, the same curiously altered grits being exposed, in broad flat masses, along the river side for several miles. The trap ranges, however, though present, are much less numerous and prominent, while the finer beds and limestones are not immediately apparent. The latter, however, may again be seen a few miles eastward of the river, at Rush Hill, where they resemble in every respect those of Hampstead, in character as well as in the fossils which they hold. They also resemble the limestones of Butternut Ridge, and between the two may be observed at many points along the northern slope of the high land which forms the water-shed between the Washademoak and Belleisle. There is, however, this important difference in the geological position of the series on the two sides of the Saint John River; while on the western these Subcarboniferous rocks repose against vertical mica slates, on the eastern the underlying beds are of the Kingston Group. The nearest rock observed in the neighbourhood of the limestones at Rush Hill, was a coarse-grained diorite, similar in every way to those so abundant in the formations north of the Belleisle.

B. Bald Mountain, York County.—About twenty miles west of Fredericton, and a little to the north of the Saint Andrews Road, near where the latter enters the Harvey Settlement, rises a hill, sloping gradually on its eastern side, but on the western laid bare in a bold mural cliff, known in the neighbourhood by the name of Bald Mountain. This hill, a prominent object in the landscape for miles around, is as curious in its characters and probable origin, as in the isolated position which it holds.

In approaching the eminence from the south, the only rocks observed in the immediate neighbourhood were grey sandstones, &c., similar to those of the central carboniferous district. A short distance to the eastward, however, near the sources of Long's Creek, ledges of red calcareous slaty conglomerate may be seen, dipping westerly, and again at various points in the settlement of Harvey. It would thus appear that Bald Mountain, like the trap beds of Hampstead, occupies a position near the line of junction between the Subcarboniferous Series and the ordinary Coal Measures.

This analogy of relation, taken in connection with the bold and precipitous character of the eminence, would at first sight suggest an eruptive origin, and lead us to expect the presence of basalts and amygdaloids, similar to those so extensively and prominently exposed in the County of Queen's. An examination of the hill itself, however, shows the presence of no such rocks, being entirely composed of sedimentary beds, extremely altered.

These sedimentary rocks may be classified as follows:—

1. Altered purplish slate or claystone, partly amygdaloidal.

2. Dark purple compact felspar, porphyritic with limpid particles of quartz.

3. Altered volcanic grit, also with limpid pebbles of quartz, and undistinguishable from the similar beds of Hampstead and Rush Hill.

The principal mass of the mountain is composed of the altered rock constituting the first of the above divisions. No distinct stratification is apparent, the whole series displaying marks of violent distortion. Many of the rocks exhibit on their weathered surface innumerable zigzag furrows, running in all directions, and giving to the mass the appearance of having been violently compressed while in a still flexible condition; while others are perfectly compact and of extreme hardness.

Neither the second nor the third of the above named divisions were found *in situ* upon the summit of the mountain, but are well exposed on the western flank, and along the Saint Andrews Road, to within a short distance of Harvey. In the latter place, the unaltered red slaty conglomerates appear, and occupy an extensive area.

The details of the two localities above given will suffice as descriptive of a group of rocks largely developed in connection with this division of the Subcarboniferous Series, and which re-appears at many points along the borders of the great central basin. Among other marked localities, I may allude to the district a few miles west of Fredericton, where, on both sides of the Saint John River, we have a re-occurrence of the volcanic beds, in connection with the red sandstones and reddish purple conglomerates, of this formation. The latter may be seen at the Indian Village, resting upon contorted Silurian (?) slates, and again at Sugar Island, in the Saint John River, where they are gypsiferous, and underlie silicious conglomerates, dipping southwesterly at an angle of 90°. At these localities, however, the sedimentary beds are destitute of the highly metamorphic character so remarkable in the rocks of Bald Mountain and Hampstead, while the trappean beds are more basaltic. The latter are well exposed along the river-edge of the Keswick Ridge, and opposite the French and Indian Villages. They also re-appear at Spring Hill, and on the opposite side of the river, at Clark's Mountain and the Royal Road.

The following Table will be found to illustrate, in a systematic order, the various localities where observations have been made on the characters and distribution of this most important series, throughout its entire extent. They are partly the result of my own observations, and partly of those of Dr. Robb :—

a. Parish of Wickham, Rush Hill, &c., Queen's County, described above.

b. " Hampstead, Merritt's, &c., " " " "

c. Inniskillen Settlement, Petersville Parish, Queen's County. Porphyritic breccia.

d. "Brook of Sticks," near Vail's (Brockaway's)—road between Saint Andrews and Fredericton.—Light purple conglomerate, near porphyry, and under grey grits, dipping north. This porphyry is much like the altered slate of Bald Mountain.

e. Northwest end of Harvey Settlement, near Messiah Brook.—Porphyritic breccia, under grey grits.

f. Harvey Settlement, main road.—Red conglomerate, near porphyry.

g. Bald Mountain.—Altered slates and grits, described above.

h. On road from Bald Mountain to Long's Creek, at farm of Nicholas Barker.—Dull reddish brown slaty conglomerate.—Pebbles, angular fragments of trap and mica slate; cement, calcareous.

i. Saint John River, at French and Indian Villages.—Red sandstones and conglomerates, with basaltic trap.

j. Sugar Island and Keswick Ridge.—Same as above.

k. Clark's Mountain, Keswick Road. " "

l. M'Leod's Hill, Royal Road.—Vesicular trap and amygdaloid, much like that of Hampstead, exposing to the west a bold front, but sloping gradually to the east. The amygdaloid holds fine quartz crystals and rhombohedral calc spar, but no heulandite.

m. Between Cardigan and Stanley, York County; also, at Tay Creek and Red Rock Settlement.—Red sandstones, resting on metamorphic slates.

n. Three miles below Stanley.—Red marly sandstones, under grey grits, and near clay-stone porphyry; the latter light coloured, with dark purple blotches.

o. Four miles from Boiestown, forming the axis of the Portage between the Nashwaak and Miramichi.—Amygdaloid.

p. Mouth of the Nepisiquit River, near Bathurst.—Light blueish and reddish sandstones and conglomerates, with light blue shales, holding Lignite and Copper Ore.

It will thus be seen that throughout this extensive Series, the association of volcanic outbursts with red and purple sediments is very marked, and shows that the period of igneous activity, so prominent during the Devonian Age, had not yet ceased in the earlier part of the Carboniferous. It is probable that the greater portion of the references made by Dr. Gesner to eruptive rocks along the district occupied by this belt, as well as the similar indications in the geological Map of Dr. Robb, have had their origin in beds belonging to the Group now under consideration.

AGE.—It has already been stated in the Introductory Chapter, that the great series of sediments now described, were originally referred by Dr. Gesner to the New Red Sandstone or Saliferous System of European geologists, but subsequently, on account of its resemblance to similar formations in Nova Scotia, to the Lower Carboniferous Series. Dr. Robb, on the other hand, while supposing that most of these red beds were below the Coal Measures, and possibly Devonian, indicates by the colouring of his Map, that the grey rocks of King's, Albert, and Westmorland Counties, including the bituminous and coal-bearing strata of the Albert Mines, form a part of the same series as the grey sandstones and grits of the great central basin.

That all the beds included in the foregoing descriptions are, unless otherwise stated, properly to be referred to the Lower Carboniferous System of Dawson, is conclusively proved by the following facts:—

a. The stratigraphical relations of the Albert County rocks, already explained, show their position near the base of the Series referred to. This position is confirmed by the evidence of the fossils,* viz:—*Ganoid Fishes*, remains of *Lepidodendron elegans; L. corrugatum, Cyclopteris Acadica*, and stems of large ferns. These fossils, as well as the character of the beds which

*Observed by Messrs. G. F. and C. R. Matthew in the beds near Norton; also by Mr. Hartt at the Albert Mines, and Elgin.

hold them, render it probable, as first observed by Dr. Dawson, that the latter are contemporaneous with the similar beds of Horton Bluff, in Nova Scotia.

b. That the coarse fragmentary rocks of the Kennebeckasis Valley, and the detached coastal areas, are partly of the same series, but of a lower horizon, has already been shown by their position underneath the bituminous shales of Albert. Associated with the coastal areas, however, are some beds probably referable to the Millstone Grit, and others to the Lower Coal Measures.

c. The limestones, salt-springs, and gypsum, so abundant throughout the series, establish the identity of the latter with the similar Group in Nova Scotia.

d. The limestones referred to, where not too much altered, as at Hammond River, Norton, Butternut Ridge, Rush Hill, and Hampstead, contain characteristic Lower Carboniferous fossils, *Terebratulae, Producti, Conulariae, &c.*

Topographical Features.—Among all the geological formations represented in New Brunswick, there are probably none which exhibit such diversity of outline and position, as the rocks of the Subcarboniferous Series. Being composed of a great variety of material, conglomerates, sandstone, shale, limestones, and traps, and therefore very differently affected at different places by denuding and other agencies, the features of each particular district may in general be inferred from the prevailing character of its rocks.

As a rule, the land underlaid by members of this series is comparatively low, yet at times, when the coarser beds appear, hills and ridges of very considerable altitude are found. This is especially the case along the southern margin of the great central valleys of the Kennebeckasis and Petitcodiac, as well as among the isolated areas on the coast. Among the latter, the high conglomerate ridges of M'Kay's Head, Rogers' Head, Owl's Head, and Quaco, are unsurpassed in this portion of the Province for their lofty and rugged grandeur.

Between the ridges and valleys of the Carboniferous, and those of the underlying metamorphic series, there is always this distinction to be observed, that while in the latter the elevations and depressions are the results and indications of great flexures in the beds, the former indicate no disturbance whatever, being merely the result of excavation by running waters. The general course and dimensions of the older valleys are therefore uniform over extensive areas, while those which are due to the eroding power of water, are as irregular as the direction of the currents which produced them. Even where conforming to the general folds of the district, the latter are often connected by transverse valleys, the former never so, unless through the agency of faults, giving new direction to the currents.

Bearing in mind these facts, together with what has already been stated with regard to the character and distribution of the group, it will not be

difficult to understand the more prominent topographical features of the different districts occupied by these rocks.

The most important of these districts, both in an agricultural point of view, and as affording the only easily available line of connection between the eastern portion of the Province and the City and River of Saint John, is the great valley of the Kennebeckasis and Petitcodiac Rivers, sufficiently indicated by the position of the European and North American Railway, which occupies its centre. This valley is too well known to require minute description here.

South of the latter, and approximately parallel in general direction, are the valleys of the Hammond River and its tributary, the Salt Spring Brook. These valleys are bounded and separated from each other by high and frequently precipitous ridges of coarse conglomerate, due entirely to the action of running waters, which have removed the softer shales and sandstones, while the harder beds have been unaffected. These conglomerate ridges, so common in the Parish of Upham, continue to the eastward, where they include Picadilly Mountain and the high lands south of Sussex, and along the Dutch Valley, (being here divided by the transverse depressions of Trout Creek and its branches,) and extend far into the County of Albert. In the latter, however, the conglomerates gradually approach the older series, and conform to their foldings, while the country to the east and south, at and about the Albert Mines and Hillsborough, becomes broken into innumerable minor valleys, too irregular to admit of accurate description.

The only remaining district requiring notice in this connection, is the great border of the central Carboniferous basin, where the presence of eruptive agencies has produced features somewhat different from those found in other portions of the Series. As a whole, this belt of rocks is low, (although more elevated than the beds of the Coal Measures which it surrounds), and only acquires prominence where raised and altered by igneous dykes, as at Bald Mountain, Keswick Ridge, and many other localities.

Agricultural Capabilities.—While, as has been shown, the districts occupied by the rocks of the Silurian and Devonian ages are for the most part covered by soils of a poor, or very inferior quality, those in which the series now under consideration occurs, are unsurpassed for their value and fertility. Composed for the most part of materials very imperfectly consolidated, they are easily acted upon by atmospheric and aqueous agencies, and readily crumble into rich and productive soils. The presence also of limestone and gypsum, of almost universal distribution through the series, greatly enhances its value, and gives to this division of the geological scale an interest which is scarcely equalled even by its abundant mineral deposits. Hence the great importance of an accurate knowledge as to the distribution and characters of its several members, and of a Map by which their location may be readily ascertained. No other district in the Province, except where alluvial deposits prevail, will compare with that of the Subcarbon-

iferous Series in fertility, and none, therefore, offers so many facilities for settlement. In the southern portion of the Province, this fact, readily recognized by settlers, though unconscious of its cause, has led to the occupation of the greater part of the district, but many fertile tracts still remain uncleared; while along the Tobique River, where similar rocks occur, the advantages of settlement are unsurpassed. The position of these rocks, so far as they occur in the southern Counties, may be readily ascertained from their delineation on the Map. Where limestone and gypsum are indicated, the soil can hardly fail to be of a rich and productive character.

USEFUL MINERALS.—The deposits of economical value belonging to the Subcarboniferous Series, are *Limestones*, *Gypsum*, *Salt*, *Coal*, *Bituminous Shale* and *Petroleum*, *Freestones*, and the ores of *Iron*, *Lead*, and *Manganese*.

a. Limestone, Salt, and Gypsum.—The mode of occurrence of these three most valuable minerals has already been described in the remarks on the characters of the Series. It only remains to indicate in tabular form the various localities in which they have been found.

LIST OF LOCALITIES CONTAINING SUBCARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONES, SALT SPRINGS, AND GYPSUM.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Demoiselle Brook.—Limestone, gypsiferous sandstone, and gypsum.

Plaster Quarries.—The beds, as observed at this locality by Mr. Hartt, are 60 feet thick. The gypsum is of two varieties, the *Hydrous* and the *Anhydrous* Sulphate, which pass into each other. The latter is usually of a blueish tint and is much seamed by "soft plaster." It also occurs of a very pure white colour, and quite translucent. The *Hydrous* variety is often equally white, and so soft as to be readily cut with a knife. Reddish brown crystals of *selenite* were observed to occur rarely in the plaster. The latter, with slaty limestone, may be seen outcropping at many points in the neighbourhood. At the time of our visit, extensive operations were in progress, 80 tons being daily transported to the wharf on the Petitcodiac River.

Near Elgin.—Limestone, on farms of James Ayton, and J. Hayward.

Prosser Brook.—Limestone, on farm of Isaiah Steves.

Turtle Creek.—Limestone, on farms of Edward Berry and William Forbes.

KING'S COUNTY.

Butternut Ridge.—Limestone and Gypsum. (Salt Spring, Gesner.)

Hammond River, Parish of Upham.—On road from Quaco to Sussex, at W. Baird's, large bed of gypsum. To the eastward, near Wanamake's Inn, limestone.

Davidson's Manganese Mine.—Limestone;—also at the source of South Branch of Trout Creek.

Mill Stream.—Limestone and Gypsum, at several points between Apohaqui and Butternut Ridge.

Norton.—Limestone, with galena and copper pyrites.

Salt Spring Brook.—Salt Springs, on land of A. Campbell.

Sussex.—Limestone, gypsum, and salt springs.

Springfield.—On middle-land road from Kingston to Belleisle, Limestone.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

At Merritt's, above Hampstead, limestone.

Rush Hill.—Limestone; a continuation of the same is indicated by boulders along the northern side of the high land in rear of the Belleisle.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

Quaco.—Thick beds of limestone, between the Village and Rogers' Head.

Martin's Head.—Gypsum. This deposit was formerly worked, but long since abandoned, except as required for local use.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Salisbury, on the North River, above Petitcodiac Station.—Limestone, Salt Spring, and Gypsum.

Parish of Sackville.—Gypsum.

To the above may be added the immense limestone and plaster beds of the Tobique River, already noticed as probably referable to the Subcarboniferous Series.

b. Coal and Bituminous Shale.—The only deposits belonging to the Subcarboniferous Series, usually referred to the above head, are the so-called coals of the Albert Mines, near Hillsborough, and the calcareo-bituminous shales or cannel coal of Baltimore. We do not propose here to enter into the vexed question as to the nature and origin of the first named substance, but refer the reader to the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson, where will be found a complete history of the remarkable locality in which it occurs, with observations on its character and probable mode of formation.

We may, however, state that, in the opinion both of Mr. Matthew and myself, the Albertite is neither *coal* nor *jet*, but an *oxydized oil*, derived from the decomposition of fish remains, and subsequently changed by chemical action. We base this opinion partly on its geological age, (the discovery by Mr. Hartt, during the past summer, of *Cyclopteris Acadica* and *Lepidodendron elegans* in the shale of the Mines, proving its position as a part of the Lower Carboniferous of Dawson, probably equivalent to the red shales of Gaspereau, Nova Scotia,); partly on the almost complete absence of vegetable remains and underclays, such as abound where all true coal-beds exist; partly on the chemical composition of the substance, and the almost entire non-production of ash, when burned; partly also on its perfectly homogeneous character, wherein it differs from all ordinary varieties of coal; and lastly, upon the mode of occurrence of the deposit itself, which is not like that of a true *bed*, but rather in *veins*, irregularly penetrating not only the enclosing shale, but also layers of sandstone at a great distance from the principal deposit. To these reasons may also be added the fact, that springs containing oil are not uncommon throughout the district in which the Albertite is found.

A more important question than the origin of this coal is that of its *amount*, and the probability or otherwise of its occurrence in different localities from those now under exploration. The determination of this question, however, is beset with many difficulties, due partly to the unsettled state of the country, but chiefly to the very irregular mode of occurrence in the deposit itself. Our labours have been mainly devoted to ascertaining the geographical extent and distribution of the accompanying shales, and their relations to other groups.

Before leaving the vicinity of the original Albert Mines, it may be well to refer to a more recent attempt to obtain this coal, from another locality in the immediate neighbourhood. At a point about half a mile from the principal works, and near the line of the Railway, a shaft* has been sunk to a depth of 200 feet. It passes through a very friable dark red sandstone, with greenish patches, in which also fibrous gypsum occurs abundantly, filling up the cracks and joints. The bituminous shales may be seen at several points near the works, being much folded and full of concretions. Their strike is irregular, and the dip, while at one point only 4° or 5° to N. 55° W. is at another southerly to about the same amount. The coal does not apparently differ from that of the Albert Mines, but I am not informed as to its quantity or mode of occurrence.

In the remarks on the characters of the Subcarboniferous Series, it has been stated that the calcareo-bituminous shales occur at several points to the westward of the original Mines, as at Baltimore, Prosser Brook, and Elgin. It would seem, (as will be apparent from an examination of the Map,) that there are two or more distinct bands of this substance, extending in nearly parallel directions, over a large extent of country.

The first of these belts may be considered as having its centre at the Albert Mines. About six miles to the westward occur the so-called shales or pyro-schists of Baltimore, evidently co-ordinate with those of the former locality, though differing somewhat in appearance and composition. Like the latter, they contain Ganoidal fishes and veins of Albertite, irregularly distributed through the mass of the rock. Still advancing westward in the same direction, we reach the head of Prosser Brook, where again the peculiar bituminous shale may be seen near the house of A. Hayward, and is easily recognizable by its peculiar fossils. It here occupies a position at the bottom of a narrow valley in the older metamorphic series, and apparently rests upon the latter. Beyond this point it has not been traced in this direction.

The second belt, occupying a position somewhat north of the latter, extends along the base of the metamorphic hills, and was first observed a few miles east of Elgin, on the land of W. A. Colpitt. It was found at this point to be highly bituminous, and several fossils were detected by Mr. Hartt, among others, the common *ganoid scales*, teeth of a *rhizodont* type, like those of Horton Bluff, in Nova Scotia, and remains of plant-stems, with a fragment of *Lepidodendron elegans*. With the shales occur friable grey calcareous sandstones, and thin layers of fibrous calc spar. The former have a strike about N. 45°—50° E., and a northerly dip of 50°.

In the village of Elgin the bituminous shales again appear, and were traced in a westerly direction for some distance up the branch of the Pollet River. They more nearly resemble the shales of the Albert Mines than those of Baltimore, are often highly calcareous, and contain, besides some obscure fern-stems, numerous large plates of fishes, much like those of Horton Bluff. The general relations of the beds at this locality have already been given.

To the westward of Elgin, and in the eastern part of the Parish of Sussex, a shaft has been sunk in beds of shale, evidently a continuation of those last described, and *Albertite*, in every way similar to that of the first discovered deposit, has been sparingly removed.

* The observations at this locality were made by Mr. Hartt. Since writing the above, I have received a specimen, termed "East Albert Coal," recently discovered about two miles southwest of Hillsborough. It does not, apparently, differ from the ordinary Albertite, and gives new interest to the occurrence of this valuable mineral. The new vein at the surface has, I believe, a thickness of three or four inches, which increases with the depth.

The next point at which deposits of the substance under consideration have been observed, is at Morris', on the South Branch of Trout Creek, and still in the general direction of the deposits already described.

Lastly, calcareo-bituminous shales, as before noticed, occur in the vicinity of Norton, with sandstones, containing veins of Albertite. This is the most extreme westerly point at which beds of this character have been observed.

Returning to our starting point, at the Albert Mines, and going in an easterly direction, the fish bearing shales are again found on the eastern side of the Petitcodiac, in the County of Westmorland, but whether a continuation of either of the above described belts, it is difficult to say. The following are points at which they have been observed:—

a. Boudrot's Village, Parish of Dorchester. This is in the exact direction of a line connecting Baltimore and Hillsborough.

b. At White's, near the Ferry, Dorchester.

c. At J. Robertson's, Memramcook.

d. Near Ayer's Mill, Dover.

It will thus be seen that of the two belts of coal-bearing shale, the one occupies a position somewhat to the north of the other, and extends with much regularity from Norton Station through Elgin to Dover. The second, approximately parallel, also extends easterly from Prosser Brook through Hillsborough, to the Memramcook River, in Dorchester.

While thus succeeding, beyond our expectations, in the determination of the position and extent of the Albert Shales, we are still without definite facts as to the actual occurrence of workable deposits. When, however, we consider the comparatively slight indications which led to the exploration of the original mine, we may well trust that in a district so large, other beds of equal extent and value will be found. The presence of the mineral itself at such widely separated points, the abundance of fish remains wherever the shale occurs, and the highly bituminous character of the latter, to say nothing of the presence of oil-springs, all tend to confirm this opinion, and to give to this portion of the Province an interest not exceeded by any other.

Petroleum.—In connection with the discussion of the characters and position of the Albert coal, and the oil-yielding strata of Baltimore, it is interesting here to allude to the various points at which the last named substance has been found to exist as a naturally-formed product.

The presence of *petroleum*, or mineral oil, in the Parish of Dorchester, was early recognized by Dr. Robb, Dr. Jackson, and others, but it is only within the last few years that any attempts have been made to open distinct wells. The principal locality at which operations have been begun, is that where the presence of this substance was earliest pointed out, viz: the district lying between the Petitcodiac and Memramcook River, near Dover. The "Westmorland Petroleum Company," incorporated in 1864, have here erected buildings suitable for their undertaking, and have sunk by boring to a depth of over 400 feet. The rocks passed through, as enumerated in a Report to the Company, are as follow, in descending order:—

Blue clay.
Shale.
Soapstone (?).
Blue limestone, full of crevices. Red sandstone.
Shales ———. Depth, 90 feet. Several veins of Oil.
Sandstone and Conglomerate. Depth 120 feet. An excellent show of Oil.
Soapstone (?)
Limestone and Conglomerate, very hard, and with many crevices.
Red Sandstone.
Grey Shales. Depth 207 feet. Evidence of Copper, the tools coming up coated with that metal.
Conglomerates, with Iron and Manganese.
Very hard rock. Depth 300 feet. Struck a vein of salt water. Gas strong and burning on the Sand Pump.
60 feet of Black compact Shale. Small vein of Oil below.
Conglomerates.
Hard rock, Shales and Sandstone, } 400 feet. Gas very strong. Struck a vein of salt water and Oil.
Sandstone. 430 feet.

The general character of the rocks enumerated, would seem to imply that the strata passed through belong near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series, and are similar to what may be observed at the Manganese Mine, on Shepody Mountain. The so-called *Soapstone* is probably a *fire-clay*, such as occurs at the last named locality; while the indications of copper and manganese may be due to secondary ores derived from subjacent metamorphic beds. I have not however seen any specimens of the rocks removed, and am therefore unable to pronounce positively on their character.

At the time of my visit, operations had been temporarily suspended, during the putting down of copper pipes for pumping. I observed, however, the strong escape of gas from the well, bubbling through a mixture of water and oil, and also observed the latter substance floating on the surfaces of springs in the vicinity. I have since been informed, that after the sinking of the pipes, several gallons of oil were removed in a single day's pumping.

Besides the locality above referred to, petroleum has been observed at several other points in this district, sometimes in a liquid form, escaping with the water of springs, at others in an oxydized condition, forming a thick tarry substance, termed *maltha*.

On the western side of the Petitcodiac River, an American Company have undertaken to bore for oil, on Stevens' Brook, near Hillsborough. At the time of the examination of the locality by Mr. Hartt, operations had but just commenced, and pending the arrival of a steam engine, the boring was carried on by hand. The depth then reached was only twenty five feet, the excavation being made in a friable red sandstone. A few feet from the latter, an adit had been driven into the foot of the hill, and had become partially filled with water, on the surface of which a thick mineral oil was floating by bucketsfull.

With the Sandstones of this locality are beds of blueish shale, and compact impure concretionary limestone, with numerous irregular masses of jaspery agate.

The last point at which I have had an opportunity of observing the presence of mineral oil, is the neighbourhood of Elgin Corner in Albert County, where several of the springs were found to be thoroughly impregnated with this substance, so as to be rendered unfit for ordinary use. The most marked of these springs is on the land of David Steves, and but a short distance from where we had already recognized the existence of Albert shales. A gas bubbles constantly from the water, and the latter tastes and smells strongly of petroleum. I did not, however, observe any distinct oily films, though the iridescence due to the latter was sometimes present.

In attempting to arrive at positive conclusions as to the probable quantity and value of Petroleum in Southern New Brunswick, we are immediately met by the uncertainty which still prevails in other portions of America, with regard to the origin and mode of action of oil-wells. In the absence of certain data from which to judge, we may briefly allude to the principal facts which favour a belief in the existence of the latter in the districts above enumerated.

In the first place, the geological age of the formations where these springs occur (already shown to be near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series), is the same as that of the great oil-regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Secondly, the large quantity of Albertite, if the latter be properly regarded as an altered oil, shows the former existence of this substance in a fluid condition, filling cavities in the disturbed strata. If we suppose the greater part of the oil to have become converted into the so-called *coal*, it is not reasonable to suppose that only a single deposit of the latter exists, and if not, other large beds of Albertite are to be expected, a result as important economically as would be the discovery of oil-wells.

Thirdly, the wide area over which actual indications of petroleum have been observed, goes far to indicate the general presence of the latter. It is no objection to such a belief that but trifling quantities of oil have as yet been obtained at the several localities, for such is often the case, where continued search leads to profitable yields. Indeed, so great is the uncertainty attending the discovery of actual wells, that in the Pennsylvania oil-district, according to Professor Evans,* "it is one chance out of many to strike oil at all, even in neighbourhoods where it exists in abundance." The same author observes that the presence of oil on the surface of water in springs is not a reliable indication of the original well, as currents of the latter may have carried the oil to considerable distances; gas springs on the contrary, and especially the finding of large quantities of imprisoned gas, are regarded as good indications that oil is near.

We leave this interesting subject, with the hope that operations of a sufficiently extended character will be persevered in, until the question shall have been definitely settled, whether or not this valuable substance is to be

* See an Article on the action of Oil Wells in September No. (1864) of Silliman's Journal.

sought for in this portion of America. We may add, that the district about Elgin would seem to be a favourable one for the prosecution of such undertakings.

Freestones, &c.—Among the useful minerals of the Lower Carboniferous Series, the gray sandstones of Albert and Westmorland Counties, so extensively used for building purposes, occupy a prominent place. The principal quarries are the following:—

Albert County.—Mary's Point and Grindstone Island—Albert Stone Quarries.
Cape Demoiselle—M'Kay's and Stuart's Quarries.
Westmorland.—Dorchester Freestone Quarries.
Sackville Parish, Joggins—Westmorland Olive Freestone Quarries.

At all of the above localities, operations of a more or less extended character are carried on, and large quantities of stone are annually exported or employed for local use.

Grindstones, also highly prized, are obtained at most of the above named quarries.

Iron.—This metal, though occasionally found in connection with other ores as a part of the series under consideration, does not occur in sufficient quantity to be of economical value.

Lead.—The principal locality at which this metal occurs in Lower Carboniferous rocks, is the foot of Dickie Mountain, near the Fingerboard, Norton, where limestone of this age holds both lead and copper. As the ores have probably come from the underlying metamorphic beds, they have already been described in connection with the latter. (*See useful Minerals of Kingston Group.*)

Manganese.—This is by far the most abundant ore present in this series, and has been observed at a number of points.

a. In the neighbourhood of Quaco, between the latter and Rogers' Head, the occurrence of manganese has already been pointed out, both as present in Carboniferous rocks and the overlying New Red Sandstone. The metal seems to occupy the line of a fault in the former, and irregular beds and pockets, in a breccia referred to the latter. The largest bed observed was from one to two feet in thickness. The same metal occurs as pebbles in the associated limestone, and with the latter in a coarse conglomerate.

b. On the western slope of Shepody Mountain, in a situation geologically similar to that at Quaco, manganese has been extensively mined, as described in my Report of 1864. Since the date of my first visit, operations have continued with increased vigor, and a new steam engine has been erected for pumping and for removing the ore. The manganese at this locality occurs at the base of the Carboniferous conglomerate, separated from the older metamorphic series (Cordaite Shales) only by a bed of *fire-clay*. The metal occurs in irregular beds near the surface, but farther under the mountain is more evenly distributed. Native copper has been reported as occurring in quartz veins, associated with the conglomerate.

c. The manganese mine of Mr. Davidson, situated at the source of the Hammond River, and upon the Parish line between Hammond and Sussex, was also alluded to in my Report of last year. The locality has since been visited by our party, and the ore has been found, as then described, to occur in semi-metamorphic Carboniferous limestone, containing *Terebratulae*, and also in "Drift." In the former the metal, of variable thickness, is included between distorted beds of the limestone, and is associated with *Barytes*, *Calc Spar* and *Limonite*, (*hydrous Peroxide of Iron*). The deposit from the drift gravel has been worked out, and operations have been abandoned at both points. Further exploration, however, would be very desirable.

It will be observed that at all the three localities above mentioned, viz., Quaco, Shepody, and Sussex, this ore would seem to occur in the same geological position, near the base of the Lower Carboniferous Series, as will be more apparent from the following comparison:—

Quaco.—First Carboniferous Conglomerate, (with pebbles of the two following):—
Manganese.
Limestone.
Sussex.—Second* Carboniferous Conglomerate.
Manganese and Limestone.
Shepody Mountain.—First (?) Carboniferous Conglomerate.
Manganese.
Limestone and Fire clay.

It may be added that the lead of Norton occupies a similar position, in limestone at the base of the Carboniferous System.

CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

DISTRIBUTION.—The rocks of the Carboniferous System, irrespective of the great and important Gypsiferous Series last described, occupy, in the more central portions of the Province, a district not exceeded in extent by that of any other formation in New Brunswick. Bounded on every side, except that which faces the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, by the red rocks of the Subcarboniferous Series, the position and outline of the latter, already described, is a general indication of the extent and distribution of the Coal Measures. As but a very small portion of this large area has been included within the field of our labours, it will be sufficient to refer very briefly to its outline and general characters.

Occupying a triangular basin, of which the two principal sides are from one hundred to one hundred and sixty miles in length, the Coal Measures of New Brunswick have their western limit near the Oromocto Lake. From this point as the apex of the triangle, they widen gradually to the eastward, and occupy, on the line of the Saint John River, the entire district between

* The first conglomerate of Hammond River is a thin deposit.

Spring Hill, above Fredericton, and the lower side of Otnabog Lake, in Queen's County. On the eastern side of the river, their outlines are less accurately known, but they have been found to include most of the country near the head-waters of the Miramichi and its tributaries, as well as to the southward along the Washademoak, spreading on the Gulf of Saint Lawrence from New Bandon, Gloucester County, to Shediac, and possibly beyond. The outline of that portion of the series represented in the Map, has been laid down somewhat arbitrarily, except along the Saint John River, where it has been directly observed.

In addition to the region above described, a few detached areas belonging to this series are represented among the Carboniferous districts along the north shore of the Bay of Fundy.

Characters.—The rocks of the great central coal basin are entirely of sedimentary origin, and graduate from coarse silicious conglomerates and grits, through several varieties of sandstone, to sandy shales. The latter are comparatively rare, and true shales still more so, although the latter constitute beds of some thickness in the more central portions of the district. The most common rocks, especially on the western side of the Saint John, are sandstones, generally silicious, which pass insensibly into grits and very coarse conglomerates, the latter increasing in number towards the border of the basin.

In *colour*, the rocks referred to differ remarkably from those of the series last described. While the latter are almost universally of bright red or reddish brown colours, the rocks of the Coal Measures are almost as universally grey. Reddish beds, however, are not entirely wanting, (as at Grand Lake, and elsewhere,) and at times greenish, yellow, and even pure white sandstones occur. These varieties of colour may in part be due to the presence or absence of plant remains, such as *Calamites*, *&c.*, which are very abundant throughout these rocks.

The materials out of which the conglomerates and sandstones of the Coal Measures have been formed, have not been clearly recognized. In the western part of York County, where only I have had an opportunity of studying them, the pebbles are very generally of pure quartz, jasper, or quartzite, enclosed in a sandy matrix. Boulders of altered slate and diorite are also sometimes seen, and the matrix becomes more felspathic, as if derived from granite. Unlike the Lower Carboniferous rocks, they are seldom calcareous.

Age.—The precise equivalency of the different members of the great New Brunswick coal-field with those of Nova Scotia, where the succession has been most carefully worked out, is still a matter of some uncertainty. The study of the fossils, collected from various portions of the basin, has led Principal Dawson to observe, that there is a mixture of the Floras of several different horizons, possibly due to the comparatively small thickness of the Carboniferous beds. The plant-remains (*ferns*, *&c.*), from the region of Grand

Lake, are believed by that author to be on the horizon of the middle coal formation, though tending to the upper, while those collected by Mr. Matthew, from Gardner's Creek, more nearly belong to the Millstone Grit. Descriptions of many of these plants, including the names of all those yet collected in New Brunswick, by Messrs. Hartt, Matthew, and others, may be found in a paper by Dr. Dawson, entitled a "Synopsis of the Flora of the Carboniferous Period."

Topographical Features.—In the term *basin*, already frequently applied to the district occupied by the rocks of the Coal Measures, we have the general character of that district sufficiently indicated. Lying in a trough or shallow depression, left by the folding of the older metamorphic series, and nowhere themselves much disturbed from their original horizontal position, the Carboniferous strata occupy a broad expanse of comparatively low and level land, much depressed in some portions of the basin, where lakes of considerable size are found, and rising gently towards the borders. The Saint John River, entering the district a few miles above Fredericton, drains with its tributaries the western and central portions, while the Miramichi, and other streams which flow into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, perform a similar office for the more eastern parts.

Agricultural Capabilities.—Compared with the soils of the Lower Carboniferous districts, those of the Counties underlaid by the Coal Measures are generally poor and unproductive. Derived from rocks composed largely of grey sandstone and shale, they are usually themselves grey in colour and light in texture. Where the former prevails, the soil is usually sandy, where the latter, it is as commonly a stiff clay. From the level character of the country, drainage is frequently imperfect, and sphagnous swamps, bogs, or low sandy barrens, are abundant, frequently extending over large areas. Intersected however by several of the principal rivers, which in the spring freshets annually submerge large districts, the amount and quality of the intervale lands is nowhere exceeded in the Province. Excepting where the latter occur, settlements are almost entirely wanting.

For very excellent remarks on the soils of the Coal Measures, as well as upon those of other geological formations in New Brunswick, we may refer the reader to the Agricultural Report of Prof. Johnston.

Useful Minerals.—*Coal.*—The only locality where mining operations have yet been carried on for this mineral, is the region about the Grand Lake, where, however, the beds do not exceed a thickness of twenty inches. Coal has also been reported from a great number of other localities embraced within the district under consideration, but has nowhere been found to exist in profitable quantities.

The absence of this mineral over so wide an extent of country where the rocks are clearly those of the Carboniferous Period, has always excited surprise, and hopes are still entertained that some portions of the district, much

of which is still covered with forest, will yet be found to be productive. If, however, the suspicion of Dr. Dawson should prove to be correct, that only those beds of the Cumberland coal-field are here represented, which under and overlie the workable coals, there is little to be expected.

During the past year, several attempts have been made to obtain this mineral in the settlement of Harvey, near the western limits of the coal-field. A visit to the locality by the writer, has convinced him that the operations begun in this quarter cannot result otherwise than in failure. With a very moderate easterly dip, and at a very short distance from the Subcarboniferous Series, the Coal Measures can here have but little thickness, while their coarse character, and the abundance of conglomerates, are very unfavourable to the existence of coal. The inducements which have led to the search for the latter, are the presence of numerous pieces of this substance contained in the sandstone, but these are only the altered remains of plants, common everywhere in rocks of this age. The few seams which exist never exceed a few inches in thickness.

If any portion of the central basin should prove to be productive, it is most likely to be along its eastern border, in the Counties which front the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. It is, moreover, to be remembered, that the coal occurring in this series is a true caking coal, and bears no relation to the so-called coal of the Albert Mines.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE CARBONIFEROUS.

A. Origin of the Beds.—By examining the materials out of which rock-formations have been built, and regarding the greater or less degree of wear undergone by the former before consolidation, we have the key to their whole history. A mass of stone, no matter what its character, broken off by waves or currents from some larger mass, ground and polished by constant attrition, and subsequently heaped up with hundreds of others, which may or may not be like itself, to be with the latter firmly cemented together, and raised far above the ocean in which it was originally formed, is still an unmistakeable evidence of the beds from which it came, and tells us at once of the physical changes which the latter have undergone.

In the rocks of the Carboniferous Age, as developed in New Brunswick, the tracing of such evidences is a very easy and a very interesting study. In the Lower Carboniferous Series, more particularly, the conclusions to be drawn from the examination of its various formations, are remarkably striking and instructive.

It will be remembered that in the description of the coarse conglomerates occurring at the base of the series, in the Valley of the Kennebeckasis, along the Hammond River, and among the promontories of the coast, it was stated that the rocks were in each case composed of materials derived from the

older metamorphic hills upon which they rest. That such is in reality the case is plain, for the different pebbles out of which the conglomerate is built, still retain all their original characters, and may be directly compared with the beds from which they came. Many illustrations of this fact have been already given, especially among the formations of Albert County, and along the Bay of Fundy, which have been made principally from the wear of the Upper Devonian Series; but nowhere are they more striking than in the valley of the Kennebeckasis, both for the readiness with which the rocks may be recognized, and the conclusions to which their comparison has led. The conglomerates in the valley referred to, hold numerous pebbles, sometimes as much as a foot in diameter, of syenite, granite, or metamorphic limestone, in every way identical with the same rocks in the Portland Series below them, and evidently derived therefrom. It will, however, be apparent, that as the latter is the oldest group of rocks represented in the Province, and on either side of the principal fold is covered with the later deposits of the Huronian (?), Silurian, and Devonian beds, these must all have been removed before the former could have been exposed, or fragmentary materials be derived therefrom. Hence we are obliged to adopt the conclusion already pointed out by Mr. Matthew, and unmistakeably indicated in the character of the beds, that "currents or other agencies of vast force or long continuance, (perhaps both,) held sway over that region at the opening of the Carboniferous age," and that by the eroding power of these currents the superincumbent beds were worn away. Moreover, from the very general occurrence of these conglomerates among the Subcarboniferous rocks of the Lower Counties, we infer that the areas traversed by these currents must have been numerous and wide-spread.

In the rocks of the same series surrounding the great central coal basin, the absence of such coarse conglomerates is very remarkable, and shows that in physical and geographical conditions this portion of the Province differed somewhat from that above described. Here, too, we have a new feature introduced in the presence of volcanic products. That the curiously altered sandstones, claystones, &c. of Hampstead and Harvey, were formed through the influence of igneous action, is evident from their constant association with beds of trap and amygdaloid, having been, with the latter, probably formed beneath the pressure of the sea. Their connection, moreover, with unaltered shales, and limestones abounding with marine animals, prove that they were not all directly affected by these eruptions, but were merely formed of the products to which the latter gave rise.

The abundance of limestones, associated with thick beds of gypsum, throughout the Lower Carboniferous Series, and their intimate relations with the coarse conglomerates of the lower Counties, would seem to indicate, as pointed out among the similar beds of Nova Scotia by Principal Dawson, that deposits of several different kinds may have been in process of formation within comparatively small districts. It is probable that while the waves and powerful currents were building up the coarse conglomerates

along the margins of the older metamorphic ranges, animal life, giving rise to the accumulation of calcareous beds, was abundant in the deeper waters, and layers of fine mud, now hardened into shale, were forming. There were oscillations of level also, and beds of fine or coarse-grained sandstone were made where shales or conglomerates were produced before, each alternation in the character of the rocks being an evidence of some change in the conditions under which they were deposited.

Principal Dawson, in his Acadian Geology, has explained the formation of the great gypsum beds of Nova Scotia, on the theory of volcanic action near or in seas tenanted by lime-secreting animals; the former giving rise to streams of sulphuric acid, which, flowing beneath the ordinary sea-water by their greater density, have come in contact with beds of calcareous matter, converting the latter into gypsum. The similar relation of this substance to the beds of marl and limestone with which it occurs, renders it probable that the same explanation may be extended to New Brunswick, where the evidence of intense volcanic activity among the later formations of the Devonian Age, constitutes the most marked feature in that era. It is, however, not a little remarkable in this connection, that though limestones are abundant among the Subcarboniferous rocks of the central basin, where the associated beds have largely been formed from volcanic materials, gypsum is quite absent, no deposits of the latter having been yet observed.

The origin of the calcareo-bituminous shales of Albert County, and their associated beds of liquid and solidified oils, is even more puzzling than that of the gypsum which accompanies them. Their identity in geological age and general character with the shales of Horton Bluff and Gaspereau River in Nova Scotia, would seem to imply a correspondence in their mode of formation, the latter, as shown by Dawson, having been produced by the gradual accumulation of fine mud in waters abundantly tenanted by fish, while upon the neighbouring shores, Lepidodendra and other carboniferous trees were growing. Between the two localities,* however, there is one prominent difference, in the absence among the Horton beds of the great deposits of bituminous matter which are so remarkable in the region about Hillsborough, in New Brunswick. If, as we have supposed, the latter are due to the oxydation and hardening of oily matter derived from the decomposition of fish-remains, the deposit may have accumulated in open fissures in a period subsequent to the formation of the shales, producing extensive oil-wells, to be compared with those opened within the last few years in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and indications of which are also abundant in many parts of the district now under consideration. The subject is, however, still wrapped in great obscurity, much of which may be removed when the origin of *liquid* oil-wells shall have been more completely understood.

In all the deposits above referred to, with the possible exception of the Albert Shales, the character and alternation of the different rocks indicate

* The bands of limestone, referred to by Dawson, as distinguishing the beds of Horton Bluff, have been observed by Mr. Hartt and myself among the fish-bearing shales of Elgin.

an origin at or beneath the level of the sea, and also that there was a gradual subsidence of the land when the earlier beds were formed. How great must have been this subsidence is evident, when we consider how elevated were the folds left at the close of the Devonian Age, from which, however, all the upper portions were removed, exposing, as in the Kennebeckasis valley, even the original Azoic rocks, at the very base of the geological series. This subsidence, moreover, was slow and not continuous, for the alternations of coarser with finer beds, and the occasional formation of thin seams of coal, show repeated oscillations near the sea-level.

In passing from the Lower Carboniferous Series to the consideration of the Coal Measures which succeed, the evidence of the rocks still proves the general prevalence of aqueous conditions, and the formation of deposits under the influence of powerful currents. The seas of the epoch, however, were much less deep than in the earlier period, and limestones and gypsum were no longer formed. Conglomerates and coarse sandstones, filled with drift-plants, are the most abundant rocks, and tell us only of gradually emerging sand-reefs, or beds of gravel, subject to constant alteration, and occasionally giving birth to a few straggling plants, or detaining and burying those floating by in the changing currents. Some portions of the basin were indeed above the water, and swamps, in which grew luxuriant forests, prevailed in the more central regions, as at Grand Lake and elsewhere; but those prolonged conditions, so remarkable in the Coal Measures of Nova Scotia, of estuaries and lagoons, extensive forests, and low peaty swamps, giving rise to the accumulations of enormous masses of vegetable matter, now represented by the coal-beds, do not seem to have been present in New Brunswick, where such deposits never exceed a few inches in thickness. It is, however, to be remembered, that even for the formation of a single foot of coal, there must have been, as shown by Bischoff, Dana, and others, an accumulation of vegetable matter at least eight feet in depth, the remaining seven having been subsequently lost by chemical alteration and compression. Future observations may show that these swamp-conditions were more common and abundant than is now thought to have been the case, but a wide distinction will still remain in this respect between the Carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick and those of Nova Scotia.

B. Disturbances and Foldings.—Like the Azoic, Silurian, and Devonian formations which have preceded them, the rocks of the Carboniferous Age no longer hold their original horizontal position. An examination of the Sections at the close of the Report, already explained as regards the older metamorphic series, will show that while these latter are covered unconformably by the conglomerates, shales and sandstones of the Carboniferous Period, these in turn have themselves been tilted, and pressed into a series of greater and smaller folds. They now stand in positions variously inclined to the horizon, and at times, as already shown in the case of the formations of this age at Gardner's Creek, have been completely overturned. Faults

and fissures abound along the lines of these disturbances, and downthrows have also been observed.

That these upheavals and dislocations were produced in the interval between the close of the Devonian, and the opening of the New Red Sandstone Era, which is to follow, is evident, from the fact that the Carboniferous beds are unconformable to the older metamorphic series, and are composed of materials derived from them, while they in turn have their tilted and denuded edges covered by the deposits of the Triassic seas. There is, however, a general correspondence between the older and the later groups in the direction of the folds, showing that the force, whatever its nature, which produced the disturbances in the earlier periods, was still in action at the close of the Carboniferous.

Besides the *general* flexion and dislocation of the beds above referred to, there were also some local disturbances during the period we are now considering, most evident in the upheaval of the beds by intrusive igneous action. The most remarkable example of such uplifting is furnished in the cliffs of Quaco, where also many other successive events are finely portrayed. A description of this remarkable locality has already been given. (*See Section west of Quaco.*)

Between the Subcarboniferous Series and the rocks of the Coal Measures, there would appear to be much discordance in the amount of their upheaval, and I should not be surprised if decided unconformability should yet be established, the latter, in the central basin, never having so far as I am aware, the high dip found among the Lower Carboniferous beds which underlie them.

METAMORPHISM.—In the remarks upon this subject, at the close of the Devonian Age, it has been stated that three separate and successive stages may be distinguished in this process, viz:—Consolidation, or the mere cementing of loose materials, Partial Alteration, and Complete Metamorphism or Crystallization.

In the Carboniferous formations of New Brunswick, these changes are mostly confined to the first named stage, and more rarely to the second; re-crystallized rocks are almost entirely wanting.

Among the most firmly consolidated beds of this age are the coarse fragmentary deposits near the base of the series, as seen in the valley of Hammond River, and among the headlands of the coast, many of the latter equalling in hardness the older metamorphic groups, from whose wreck they have been built. From these to the soft beds of shale, penetrated by and filled with the remains of plants, there is every variety of gradation.

Of the second stage in the metamorphic process, the beds of this series also afford numerous examples, most prominent, however, in regions characterized by igneous activity. It was probably from partial alteration, produced by eruptive outflows, that the limestones in the cliffs of Quaco lost their colour and their fossils, while similar influences have wrought the

remarkable changes, already noticed, in the sandstones and shales of Hampstead, Harvey, and other localities along the margin of the coal-field. In the latter, the change has at times almost resulted in a re-crystallization of the minerals, the altered beds referred to being with difficulty distinguished from true porphyries.

In this connection, reference may be made to a very curious rock, apparently an altered sandstone, occurring in beds on the Kouchibouguac River, in Kent County, and known among the French as "*Gres a reflets.*" As implied by the latter name, its broken sides, no matter what may be the plane of fracture, exhibit brilliant reflecting surfaces when held at definite angles, although in other positions as rough and destitute of lustre as are ordinary sandstones. The mineral would seem to be the result of partial metamorphism, but I am ignorant as to the precise mode of its occurrence.

Condition of this portion of the Continent during and at the close of the Carboniferous Age.

In looking back to the general physical and geographical conditions which prevailed in this portion of America, during the progress and at the termination of the Upper Devonian Era, it will be remembered that through the lengthened periods when the different formations of the latter were in progress, the more southern portions of the Province (and probably the northern also,) were still, for the most part, below the level of the sea. They do not, however, appear to have been depressed to any considerable depth, and there were some districts sufficiently elevated to produce plant-sustaining marshes, and others even dry land, covered with a forest vegetation and tenanted by animal life. These, however, were not the prevailing conditions of the period, which was rather one of slow oscillations below the sea-level, accompanied by numerous volcanic outbursts, and a gradual sinking of the land, sufficient to build up by the agency of the waves, strata several thousands of feet in thickness. Towards its close these minor oscillations culminated in grander movements, and an epoch of revolution ensued, during which the beds, previously horizontal, were thrown into gigantic folds, and metamorphism and mountain-making followed the periods of comparative repose.

The ridges formed during this epoch of disturbance, and now represented by the various elevated lines of hills in the lower Counties, constituted at the opening of the Carboniferous Era, the dry land of the period, and against their flanks washed the waves, by whose eroding action the various deposits of the latter group were formed. There were still oscillations, and probably in the earlier portion of the age a somewhat rapid depression of the land, especially near the mouth of the Saint John River, and in the more easterly portions of the Province. The greater part of Saint John and Albert Counties were probably islands, surrounded by coral-building seas, while the Bay of Fundy, already outlined, was bounded on the south by the

Cobequid Hills of Nova Scotia, and was then a wide channel opening freely at both ends to the sea. Over the more central portions of the Province, also, the ocean still prevailed, for we there find limestones, filled with relics of marine life, and this vast bay, a western prolongation of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, may have been connected with the waters of the Kennebeckasis valley by the great fault at the head of the Long Reach, through which the Saint John River now flows. Around the margin of this bay, and possibly over its entire extent, volcanic outbursts were frequent, and some of the conditions of the earlier Devonian Periods were again witnessed.

In passing from the Lower to the Middle and Upper Carboniferous formations, we find that the same series of minor oscillations were still in progress, but now no longer upon the margins of deep seas, while the general movement was one of elevation rather than depression. The extent of the great basin above alluded to became narrowed by the gradual filling up and raising of its bed, and in place of waters tenanted by marine animals, we have to contemplate the existence of wide-spread inland seas, or shallow fresh water lakes, with extensive marshes, covered with luxuriant vegetation. These swamp-conditions, however, as previously remarked, were of much shorter duration here than in the other great coal-fields of America, and, while the immense accumulations of vegetable matter, now stored in the form of *coal*, were being deposited in the neighbouring Province, New Brunswick passed with comparative rapidity through these elevatory movements, and was added to the permanently dry land of the Continent.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON PALAEOZOIC TIME.

We have now attempted to trace, from the evidence of its rocks and fossils, the gradual formation and growth of this portion of America, and to present a general view of its physical and geographical conditions during the different geological ages, constituting what is known as Palaeozoic Time. Before passing to the consideration of subsequent epochs of growth or alteration, it is interesting to compare the succession of events so far described, with those which characterized other portions of the Continent during the same eras.

The *Silurian Age*, the first of the Palaeozoic Series, does not, so far as known in New Brunswick, seem to have differed very greatly in its characteristics from what has been observed over the greater part of North America. It was an age of almost universal submergence, though to but shallow depths, and in the seas were to be found only the lower forms of animal and vegetable life; Trilobites and Brachiopods characteristic of the former, sea-weeds or marine Algae of the latter. Limestones, however, so abundant among the Lower as well as the Upper Silurian strata over the more central portions

of the Continent, do not seem to have been here represented among the former, although it is not unlikely that such may yet be found among the calcareous and fossiliferous formations in the north of the Province.

Of the *Devonian Age*, which succeeds to that above described, we know in New Brunswick only the later portion. No deposits, unless some part of the Kingston Series, have yet been found to represent the earlier and middle epochs of the era, and we are therefore without data from which to form comparisons with other regions of the continent. The want of these deposits, as stated in an earlier portion of the Report, may be due to the elevation of the land at this time above the level of the sea. In contrasting the formations of *Upper* Devonian age, as found in the Province and elsewhere in America, the most marked point of difference is the very general prevalence of igneous activity in the former, both as evinced in the thick volcanic accumulations of the Bloomsbury epoch, and also later, in those of Little River and Mispeck. As in other portions of the continent, however, dry land of greater or less extent had now succeeded to shallow seas, and there is evidence of a terrestrial vegetation, and of insect life.

In the period of upheaval, folding, and metamorphism, which separated the Devonian from the Carboniferous Age, we see the grandest and most striking of the physical events which mark the geological history of New Brunswick, as well as the feature in which that history is most strongly contrasted with what took place elsewhere on the continent. Throughout the Atlantic coast of America, including the great Appalachian region, where oscillations of level were most frequent during the Palaeozoic ages, this period of revolution did not take place until the close of the Carboniferous. Some slight elevations, accompanied by metamorphic changes, did indeed occur at the close of the Lower Silurian, and the slight unconformability between the rocks of the Saint John and Bloomsbury Groups, may indicate a corresponding oscillation here, but no great period of disturbance and mountain-making prevailed, until after the deposition of the coal beds. The events as observed in New Brunswick more nearly correspond with those of Canada, Maine, and Nova Scotia,* where, as in this Province, the Subcarboniferous rocks cover the upturned edges of Silurian and Devonian strata unconformably.

In the *Carboniferous*, or last of the Palaeozoic Ages, while there were some general points of resemblance between this and other regions of the Continent, there were also some marked differences. From the folding and metamorphism which brought the Devonian Era to a close, the conditions of general level which had hitherto prevailed, and which still continued to prevail, over a large part of North America, had here been succeeded by others of much greater diversity. There were numerous islands, peninsulas, and long narrow strips of land, possibly of considerable elevation, at some periods separated by deep oceanic waters or shallow straits, at others, sur-

*(Logan, C. Hitchcock, Dawson.)

rounded by extensive inland lakes. There were probably rivers of greater or less size, (for the inequalities of the land would naturally produce a flow of water from their sides), and marshes filled with a tropical vegetation. Volcanoes also seem still to have been in active operation, especially in the more central portions of the Province, and may, in part, have produced the oscillations indicated by the alternations of different stratified deposits.

As the Carboniferous Age was closing, and disturbances on a grand scale were affecting other portions of the Continent, similar changes, but in a much smaller degree, were again witnessed here. There were uplifts, foldings, and dislocations, accompanied by a breaking and hardening of the strata, but there was no metamorphism. The rocks are not *crystalline* rocks, and the coal deposits are those of the ordinary bituminous variety, which have not been changed by the action of heat. About the region of Albert County, these dislocations were especially numerous, but whether they were strictly cotemporaneous with the great period of Appalachian revolution or not, is still undetermined.

With the close of the Carboniferous Age, we reach also the termination of one great cycle in geological time. After repeated alternations of submergence and elevation, of wear and restoration, this portion of the continent had become comparatively stable. Oscillations of level did indeed take place at a later date, as they are undoubtedly taking place *now*, but, in general, they were sufficient to affect only the very border of the Province, and a long interval elapsed before the whole was again depressed beneath the sea. The organic world, also, hitherto of a character very unlike that of the present creation, was from this time of a more modern type, most of the ancient or Palaeozoic forms having disappeared.

MESOZOIC TIME.*

From the Palaeozoic rocks, to the description of which the preceding part of this Report has been mainly devoted, we pass to the consideration of another series, which marks the introduction of a new order of things in Geological History—the increase and prevalency of *Reptilian* forms of life, and the assimilation in the type of the vegetation to that which now exists.

These features characterize the great cycle of time, known as the Secondary or Mesozoic Age. Of the three periods into which this age is usually divided, the *Triassic*, *Jurassic*, and *Cretaceous*, the first, or period of the New Red Sandstone, is alone represented in New Brunswick.

NEW RED SANDSTONE OR TRIAS.

DISTRIBUTION.—The occurrence in this Province of deposits of later date than the Carboniferous Era, has long been a disputed question; for, while Dr. Gesner asserted in his Reports, that the sandstones of Saint Andrews—shown to be Devonian,—those of the Rennebeckasis and Petitcodiac Rivers, and certain deposits west of Gardner's Creek—which are Lower Carboniferous,—and the higher strata of Grand Lake, probably Carboniferous,—were all New Red Sandstones, Dr. Robb, on the contrary, was of opinion that no rocks of this age occur on the north side of the Bay of Fundy.

There are, however, three very limited areas on the Bay shore, where deposits of this period do exist. The first is between Gardner's and Ten Mile Creek, one and a half miles long and half a mile wide. The second is at Quaco, where they may be seen in the depressions, east, south and west of Quaco Head. They underlie the village, and probably extend along the shore to the eastern end of the settlement, where we observed them in contact with the older Devonian shales, which form the shore-line thence to Lower Salmon River. They also extend some distance beneath the waters of the Bay, and may thus connect with the first mentioned area. A third outcrop is on the low shore of Salisbury Cove, east of Owl's Head. Here the action of the sea, in removing a covering of sand and gravel, has exposed two patches of Red Sandstone.

CHARACTERS.—The bulk of the Secondary strata at the several localities above enumerated are red sandstones, but at Vaughan's Creek, (Quaco.)

* The remarks upon this division of the geological scale, as well as upon that of Cenozoic Time, which is to follow, are from the pen of Mr. Matthew, that gentleman having kindly undertaken the task of completing this portion of the Report, while I was myself engaged upon that which has preceded. The data upon which these remarks are based are, as far as regards the New Red Sandstone, chiefly from observations made by our party collectively; those upon the Post Tertiary Period are the results of Mr. Matthew's individual studies.

an upper member appears, having an entirely different aspect. It is an incoherent conglomerate, of a grey colour, consisting of sand and round boulders of quartzite, altered slate, &c., derived from the hard sediments of the metamorphic hills northward, being, as Gesner remarks, "conformable" to the red sandstones which constitute the lower member, and "perfectly stratified."

These latter consist chiefly of soft earthy sandstones of a bright red colour; but layers of conglomerate, holding quartz pebbles mixed with fragments of grey and brown sandstone, are common in those at Gardner's Creek. From the coarser beds, and from detritus on the beach at the last named place, were gathered the only organic remains which we observed, viz., fragments of *coniferous wood*. As the majority of these were partly rounded and imbedded with pebbles, they were probably derived from the ruins of the Carboniferous strata, in which, at the distance of a few miles, such fossils may now be seen. One, however, bore no marks of transportation, and of it Dr. Dawson observes—"The fossil wood from the New Red Sandstone, though not well preserved, appears to be coniferous, and to have one row of discs on the cell-walls, in the manner of the mesozoic pines of the genus *Peuce* or *Pinites*."

Many striking instances of oblique lamination were observed at the same locality, and, indeed, this irregular structure characterizes the formation. The influence of currents setting in three or four directions at consecutive periods, can be traced in the few layers represented in the wood-cut F, at the close of the Report.

At Quaco the lower beds are often concretionary or brecciated, while the more easterly deposit at Salisbury Cove, although agreeing in other respects, has but a slight dip (to the E. N. E. 10°,) and is of a pale colour. The rocks of the lower or red member can be readily distinguished from the Carboniferous and Lower Carboniferous formations which they accompany, (although frequently confounded with them by Dr. Gesner,) by the irregular thickness and truncation of the layers, by the absence of fine shales and hard massive conglomerates, and in general by their bright red colour.

The general course and inclination of the strata at Quaco and Gardner's Creek are remarkably constant, the dip being to the N. N. E. at angles varying from 25° to 45°, the highest beds at the latter place having the last named inclination. Here too, unless there are extensive downthrows on the south side of the numerous cleavage-planes by which the beds are intersected, the sandstones must attain a considerable thickness—probably 800 feet—seeing that they rise into cliffs 100 feet or more in height, and extend half a mile inland.

Age.—In an article entitled "Observations on the Geology of Saint John County, N. B.," published in the Canadian Naturalist, the Secondary age of the red sandstones east of Gardner's Creek was asserted. This will be evident on inspection of the Section D, where their western edge may be

seen to meet the highly disturbed Carboniferous strata, and also by the Sketch E, of their eastern termination, where the discordance is equally obvious.

These observations have been confirmed by an examination of the red sandstones of Quaco, which rest upon the limestone and conglomerate of the Lower Carboniferous formation unconformably, as may be seen on reference to the Section H, illustrative of this locality. These red sandstones, although intersected by numerous cleavage-planes, are not contorted or folded at any of the places where we have examined them.

From the features presented by the two series at Gardner's Creek and Quaco, we infer that a considerable period of time elapsed, during which the numerous thick beds of sand, gravel, clay, and calcareous mud, now forming the limestones, conglomerates, sandstones and shales of the Lower Carboniferous and Carboniferous formations on the coast, were hardened into stone, the imbedded trees which they contain silicified, and the whole series disturbed, pressed into sharp folds, injected with trap, and entirely removed in some places by denudation, before any sediments of the later or New Red Series were formed. The latter, therefore, can scarcely be older than the Trias. But in their main features, and in their relations to older formations, the red sandstones on the northwest side of the Bay of Fundy, agree with those which add so much to the fertility of Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys in Nova Scotia, and no doubt mark in this direction the limit of that tidal bay, traversed by strong and variable currents, in which Dr. Dawson supposes the latter to have been deposited.

Loose beds of coarse shingle, which are found at the summit of the series, mark the influence of similar powerful currents and long continued wave-action on an exposed coast, at the *close* of this Period.

Topographical Features and Agricultural Capabilities.—The sediments of this series, situated as they are upon the southern margin of New Brunswick, and being of such limited extent, can have little influence on the agricultural capabilities of the districts in which they occur. They are soft and yield easily to the waves, whose destructive action rapidly undermines the cliffs, and enlarges fissures in the strata, thus forming "*drongs*" or perpendicular detached masses of rock, and giving rise to some of the most remarkable scenery on the coast.

Useful Minerals.—The only useful mineral known to exist in available quantity in these sandstones, is the oxide of manganese, found at Quaco. The character and mode of occurrence of the latter has already been noticed in another connection.

CENOZOIC TIME.*

Between the epoch of the New Red Sandstone, and the close of the Tertiary Age, a wide gap occurs in the geological record of this part of America. During this interval, extensive accumulations equivalent in age to the Oolite, Chalk, and Tertiary deposits of England, were spread over wide areas of this continent, embracing a large extent of country on both flanks of the Alleghanies, and the great western plains. The Islands of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, off the coast of Massachusetts, and certain *lignite* beds of Brandon, Vermont, indicate the eastern limit of these formations, which, if they ever existed here, were swept away by the extensive denudation marking the succeeding period of the "Drift or Newer Pliocene."

The phenomena which distinguish the latter epoch are noticeable in every part of the Province. For wherever the soil is removed, the rock beneath is found to be covered with numerous parallel furrows or grooves, having in general a north and south direction. These marks have been made by stones and fragments of rock, frozen to enormous masses of ice, which, impelled from the north over the surface of the country, have also given to the northern declivities of hills and rocky ledges, a rounded outline.

The accumulations of mingled mud, stones, and fragments of rock, resulting from the breaking down of prominent ledges, and the erosion of the softer beds by this agency, constitute the *boulder-clay*, and form the principal subsoil of the country. They are frequently well exposed by the wasting away of high banks along the sea shore, and occasionally in the river valleys.

At the close of the period last described, the whole Province, excepting perhaps the highest hills, was buried beneath the ocean; but during the next, which was an epoch of emergence, the superficial deposits of the preceding or "Drift Period," were exposed to the action of the waves, and while the coarser material was left on the hill sides and elevated plains, forming gravel flats and sandy terraces, the finer portion was washed away by the waters, and settling from them in depressions of the surface, formed the clay beds which fill valleys in various parts of the Province.

The continual rising of the land, and consequent retrocession of the ocean, would bring one area after another within the influence of the waves, and the sand-banks and flats formed at one period would be cut down and partially swept away in the succeeding; thus giving rise to the terraces met with on the coast and in the interior.

To this cause, viz., the gradual recession of the sea,—we may ascribe the terraces and *high* intervales of the Saint John River and its tributaries, below

* I may here repeat the statement, that the above remarks are the results of Mr. Matthew's individual observations, and are from his own pen. The views set forth are therefore to be considered as those of that writer only.—L. W. B.

the Grand Falls. For, the rising of the land being at times arrested, the sediment brought down by the river, would settle in the still water of the estuary which then existed at Woodstock and Fredericton, and by a further recession of the sea, a greater impetus being given to the current, the delta would be cut through by the river, and carried further down to form a new flat at a lower level, leaving a skirting of the older deposit rising in a terrace on both sides of the valley. This process, carried on for a lengthened period, would give rise to a series of river terraces, at different heights, in the valley of the Saint John, corresponding to those which border hill-sides along the coast.

The stratified clay and sand of this Epoch contain numerous organic remains of the creatures which inhabited the waters from which they were deposited. Those in the vicinity of Saint John have yielded about fifty species of Mollusca (*shell-fish*), ten Radiata, Bryozoa, and Articulata (*Star-fish, Corals, Barnacles, &c.*), and also three species of Algae (*sea-weeds*); while ten additional species are known to occur in other parts of the Province.

How long the elevation of the land above referred to continued, or to what limit the waters retired, we know not, but it is evident that it extended beyond the present shore of the continent, for, as may be gathered from the observations of Drs. Gesner and Dawson, former land-surfaces, indicated by the presence of stumps of trees, logs, and beds of peat, have been met with in shallow waters along the shore of the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of Saint Lawrence at various points, such as Grand Manan,* Cumberland Basin, and Miramichi; as has also been observed to greater depths on the coasts of Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

At a subsequent period, the land thus elevated began to sink slowly beneath the ocean, and the vegetation which covered it was either swept away, or buried beneath deposits of sand and mud, such as the salt marshes of Albert and Westmorland Counties, and the marshes and *low* intervales of the lower courses of the Saint John.

This epoch of depression is that in which *we* live. On the coast of New England and the Middle States, the subsidence of the land goes on at the rate of about one foot in the century. Here the rate has not been ascertained, but the process is so slow that the marshes (where indications of the sinking of the land are most readily seen,) are built up by the addition of fine mud settling from the tidal waters of the Bay, so that no appreciable change appears.

There are certain fresh-water and terrestrial deposits, such as *river alluvia, calcareous marls, silicious earths,* and deposits of *peat,* belonging chronologically to both this and the preceding epoch, but which are more conveniently considered in connection with the later; for although they were no doubt in process of accumulation in the more elevated districts at the time that the low land was still submerged beneath the sea, and its surface-

* Also Frye's Island.—L. W. B.

deposits undergoing modifications attending the rising of the land, yet at every locality where fresh-water strata and peat accompany stratified clays and sands of marine origin, they are found to rest upon them, and therefore must have been formed at a later period.

The superficial deposits of the Province may thus be conveniently classified under three heads, indicating as many changes in the relative position of sea and land. These are*:—

The Glacial Period—In part at least an epoch of depression.
Champlain and Terrace Periods—A time of elevation.
Modern Period—A time of depression.

At a future time I hope to be able to give in greater detail an account of phenomena incident to these periods, more especially the *Life* of the second, as indicated by the organic remains in deposits along the southern shores of the Province, (and the application of the latter to Agriculture and the useful arts), to which account these remarks are introductory. Any information which will extend our knowledge of the subject, will be thankfully acknowledged by the writer.

GENERAL SUMMARY.†

In the preceding Report upon the Geology of Southern New Brunswick, the whole series of formations known to exist within that region has been described, and the age of each, so far as known, indicated. In conclusion, the following Table is given, to present in a synoptical form a history of the physical changes which these formations have undergone.

In the *first* column they are separated into three great divisions, based upon the state in which the remains of the vegetation are found. No carbonaceous matter has been observed in the New Red Sandstone, but it is presumed that it will resemble that of the Coal Measures.

The *second* column shows the great physical disturbances resulting from movements in the earth's crust, and furnishes a further means of separation into six or more minor divisions.

In a *third* column, the relative consolidation and alteration of the various formations is shown,—a change from loose layers of gravel, sand or mud, which depends not so much upon age as upon disturbance of the earth's crust, with intrusion of melted matter from beneath, dissemination of vol-

* The classification here given by Mr. Mathew, differs somewhat from that already used in the Tabular View, on Page 13. The latter, as before stated, has been adopted from the Manual of Professor Dana. For further remarks on the succession of the Post Tertiary Epochs, reference may be made to the last named work, also to an Address of Dr. J. W. Dawson, before the Natural History Society of Montreal, published in the Canadian Naturalist.—L. W. B.

† By Mr. Matthew.

canic ashes in the strata, or the deep burial of sediments, where great accumulations are formed. Several stages of change are indicated, *coherence* where the particles in the beds become consolidated; *partial alteration* where the layers are hardened; *great metamorphism* where the rocks are frequently crystalline, but the stratification is not obliterated; and *extreme alteration*, where the evidences of original sedimentary deposition are almost or entirely lost.*

In the *fourth* and *fifth* columns will be found respectively the local names given to the various groups of strata, and to the several formations with which they are known or supposed to correspond.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SEDIMENTS OF SOUTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK ON PHYSICAL GROUNDS.

State of organic matter.	Disturbances.	Metamorphism.	Local Names.	General Divisions.
Peat.	Horizontality not at all, or but slightly disturbed	Incoherent.	Boulder clay, Stratified clay, Gravel, &c.	Newer Pliocene, and Post-Tertiary.
Bitumen present. Coal of the ordinary character, (soft.)	Corrugations absent, not folded with Carboniferous.	Particles slightly or not at all coherent.	New Red Sandstone.	Trias.
	Corrugated, but not involved in the great folds of the older strata.	Slight or partial.	Coal Measures. Albert Shales and Sandstones. Kennebeckasis Conglomerates and Shales. Carboniferous Limestone.	Coal Measures, and Lower Carboniferous.
All involved in the great corrugations impressed at the close of the Devonian Age. Bitumen absent. Carbonaceous matter converted into anthracite & impure graphite.		Partial, often great, where volcanic sediments prevail.	Mispeck Group. Little River " Bloomsbury "	Upper Devonian.
		Great, not unfrequently extreme.	Rocks of Kingston, Nerepis, and Bellisle.	Middle and Lower Devonian ? Upper and Middle Silurian ?
			Not recognized.	Upper part of Lower Silurian.
	Undulations anterior to the great folds of the Devonian Period.	Great, but extreme only in volcanic sediments.	St. John Group. Coldbrook "	Primordial Period, (Dana.) Huronian.
	Line of contact with Coldbrook Group undulating.	Great, often extreme.	Portland Group.	Laurentian.

* For further explanation of the different stages of metamorphism as illustrated in New Brunswick, see the observations on this subject in the general remarks at the close of the Silurian and Devonian Ages.—L. W. B.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I cannot allow this Report to be concluded, without expressing to the various gentlemen who have aided in its preparation, my thanks for the services they have so kindly offered. My obligations are more especially due to my fellow-travellers, Messrs. Matthew and Hartt, both for their assistance in the field, and subsequently, in the study of the rocks and fossils collected; to Prof. Dawson, of Montreal, for a revision of some of the more important data, and an examination, in connection with Prof. Hunt, of selections of the metamorphic rocks; and to Prof. Verrill, of Yale College, and Mr. Scudder, of Boston, for valuable contributions. It had been hoped that the papers of the last two gentlemen, (that of the former on "The Mineral deposits of the western border of New Brunswick, and the Geology of Grand Manan," and that of the latter on the Insects of the Devonian Rocks near Saint John,) would have been completed in time for publication with the main body of the Report; but as this has been found impossible, it is intended that they shall appear in the form of Appendices.

In addition to the contributions last named, Mr. Matthew has kindly offered, from the reports of Dr. Gesner, the observations of Prof. Hitchcock in Maine, and data collected by ourselves during the past season, to add a short article on the Geology of Charlotte County; also one on the comparison of the Coast (Devonian) Series with the Metalliferous Rocks of the Eastern Townships of Eastern Canada.

Mr. Hartt will further contribute a Paper "On the Devonian Plant Locality of the Fern Ledges, Lancaster, N. B., with a detailed Section and Notes on the Fossils."

These, with a List of New Mineral Localities and of the Fossils of the Province, will appear as soon as they can be prepared.

APPENDIX A.

ON THE DEVONIAN PLANT LOCALITY OF THE "FERN LEDGES," LANCASTER, NEW BRUNSWICK,

WITH A DETAILED SECTION, AND NOTES ON THE FOSSILS.

BY C. FRED. HARTT, A. M.

The following description of the Devonian plant locality at Lancaster, in the vicinity of Saint John, and the section of the strata, are compiled from notes made during the summers of 1861, '62, and '63, during which I undertook to examine carefully every bed exposed at the locality, and to collect as complete sets as possible of the fossils occurring in each.

Of the several localities for fossil plants in the vicinity of Saint John, the richest and most interesting is that of the "Fern Ledges." These are a series of ledges exposed on the sea shore, between high and low-water mark, at the foot of the properties of Messrs. N. S. Demill and Zebedee Ring, Duck Cove, Lancaster, about a mile west of the town of Carleton. The ledges are formed by the outcropping edges of beds of sandstone and shale, belonging to the Little River Group of Mr. Matthew. These have a strike of about W. 10° N., and a southerly or seaward dip of about 45°. This strike corresponds very nearly to the trend of the shore, along which, rounded and much worn by wave action and buried in sea weed, their edges run like furrows. The shale beds, in which the plants occur, are, on account of their softness, everywhere so worn away by the waves from between the enclosing sandstones, as to be in only a few places accessible.

Only near high-water mark are the ledges of any height, and from these the plant-bearing shale beds are almost entirely removed. The ledges extend along the shore for some 325 paces, with a width of 300 feet, more or less, exposing a thickness of strata of about 150 feet. Numerous faults occur at the locality, the principal of which, on the easternmost side of the most prominent projecting ledge, and whose direction is S. 30° W., is a downthrow of about 50 feet.

Directly in front of the ledges, and about half a mile from the shore, is a series of skerries laid bare at low water, called the "Shag Rocks." I have never visited them, but the beds of which they are composed have an apparent east-westerly strike, and a high dip to the southward. They are probably the upper members of the Cordaite Shales.

Beds of sandstone and shale, similar to those at the Fern Ledges, show themselves on the shore about three quarters of a mile to the westward.

They contain the remains of a few species of plants, identical with those occurring at the "Ledges," but the beds are higher up in the series. This locality, called the "Calamite Ledges," has not been so carefully examined as that to the eastward. I have collected there the following species, nearly all of which are common to the two localities:—

Cordaites Robbii, DAWS.—Extremely abundant in certain layers of black shale, and very finely preserved.

Sphenopteris Hitchcockiana, DAWS.—Abundant in detached pinnules.

Pecopteris discrepans, DAWS.—Apparently rare. Have found but a single pinnule.

Cardiocarpum cornutum, DAWS.—Not infrequent, associated with cordaites, calamites, &c.

Calamites transitionis, GŒPPT.—Abundant.

C. cannæformis, BRONGNT. "

Annularia acuminata, DAWS.

Pinnularia dispalans, DAWS.—Common.

Psilophyton? glabrum, DAWS.

Stigmaria ficoides, (*var.*) BRONGNT.—A single specimen with rootlets attached was found by my father, J. W. Hartt, in a bed of sandstone, about half-way up in the section here exposed.

Lepidodendron Gaspianum? DAWS.—Two or three ill preserved specimens of a Lepidodendron, which Dawson has referred with doubt to this species, were collected at this locality by Mr. Matthew and myself.

The sandstone at the Fern Ledges is very compact and hard, and of a grey colour. It contains many plant remains, but usually in a badly preserved state. Thin beds of arenaceous shale, of a fine texture and dark grey colour, becoming black sometimes, or passing into light greenish-grey, are interstratified with the sandstones, and these beds are highly charged with plants, which occur preserved as graphite, every nerve and nervule of a fern leaf being as distinct as in a pencil drawing.

It had been ascertained several years ago, by Gesner, Robb, Dawson, and others, that the beds of the Little River Group were fossiliferous, and ill-preserved plant remains had been observed in the sandstones of the "Ledges." Mr. Matthew, who had previously discovered in the shales at the foot of the City of Saint John, near the Barracks, the plants which Dawson described in his paper on the "Flora of the Precarboniferous, &c.," collected in 1860, at the "Ledges," from one of the exposures of plant bed No. 1, of the following section, some obscure markings which were probably leaves of *Asterophyllites longifolia*, DAWS.; but it was not until May, 1861, that I found that these rocks were richly fossiliferous, and discovered in beds Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8 (?), a large number of fossil plants, principally ferns, a remarkable Crustacean, *Amphipeltis paradoxus*, SALTER, and a *Spirorbis*. Messrs. Matthew, W. R. Payne, James Hegan, and Lunn, took part in the explorations which were carried on during the summer, Mr. Matthew discovering, among other things, a new species of *Eurypteris*, *E. pulicaris*, SALTER; while Mr. Payne secured a single specimen of a trilobite, still undetermined, the only one the locality has afforded.

These discoveries proved so interesting that Principal Dawson, to whom I communicated them, paid a visit to Saint John, and examined the locality in person. The collections made were put into his hands, and the plants were described in an interesting and valuable paper published in the Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, entitled, "*On the Flora of the Devonian Period in Northeastern America.*" The number of plants obtained thus far from the Lancaster localities was 36, which, with the three species of Crustacea, the Spirorbis, and the three species of plants previously collected in Saint John by Mr. Matthew, made the number of species of animals and plants ascertained to occur in the Little River Group, 43.

The following summer I spent thirty days at this locality, being rewarded by the discovery of some ten or more new species of plants, principally ferns, and by securing larger and more perfect specimens of many of the species described by Dawson from mere fragments. But the most valuable and entirely unexpected discovery, was that of *remains of insects*, of which five species have been obtained. These specimens are in the hands of my friend, Mr. Scudder of Boston, the well known Entomologist, for description. During the summer, I began the task of examining every bed in the section at this locality, a task not easy to perform, where the tough rocks lying below high water mark and buried in a luxuriant growth of sea weed, are worn away in such a manner as to make it difficult to work them.

In the summer of 1863, I spent eight days at the locality, during which time I finished my section. Several new plants were discovered, together with many quite perfect specimens of several hitherto known only as fragments. Of the latter was a large frond of *Neuropteris polymorpha*, DAWSON.

The Crustaceans *Amphipeltis paradoxus*, SALT., and *Eurypteris pulicaris*, SALT., were described and figured by Salter in the Journal of the Geological Society for February, 1863.

A paper by Mr. Geo. Matthew, entitled "Observations on the Geology of Saint John County, New Brunswick," in which the relations of the Little River Group to the other rocks of the vicinity of Saint John were considered, appeared in the Canadian Naturalist in the preceding year.

The number of species of plants now in my hands for determination, is not far from twenty-five. It is my intention, after having made yet more careful examinations of the rocks of the Little River Group, to describe and figure them in a *Monograph of the Flora and Fauna of the Devonian Period in the vicinity of Saint John*, which paper I hope ere long to have ready for publication.

In the following Section, the measurements were taken along a line crossing the beds at right angles to their strike, from high-water mark near the bathing house stairs, to low-water mark. The rich fossiliferous shale beds, or *plant-beds*, as I shall term them, are numbered from below upwards, for convenience of reference. The thickness and lithological character of these beds vary somewhat in their different exposures. The position of one or two plant-beds appearing elsewhere at this locality, but not observed

on the line of section, is indicated. I have given lists of all the plants, &c., described, which I have collected from each plant-bed, with some remarks on their mode of occurrence, and I have noticed some of the undescribed species.

The following Section begins at the base of the Dadoxylon Sandstone beds, at their junction with the trappean beds of the Bloomsbury Group, which form the high land skirting the shore to the northward, and takes up the overlying beds in ascending order :—

SECTION OF THE LITTLE RIVER GROUP AT THE "FERN LEDGES," LANCASTER, N.B.

Heavy beds of grey sandstone and flags. Thickness, by estimation, 300 feet.

Dadoxylon Ouangondianum, DAWS.—*Calamites*, &c.

Under this head I have classed all the beds underlying the Plant-bed No. 1, which I am disposed to regard as the lowest of the rich plant-bearing layers, and the base of the Cordaite Shales. These beds occupy the low ground lying between the ridge of the Bloomsbury Group and the shore. They are covered by Drift, and show themselves only in limited outcrops, and in the ledges on the shore. In the western part of the ledges they are thrown forward on the beach by a fault, forming a prominent mass of rock, in the summit of which a fine trunk of *Dadoxylon* is seen imbedded in the sandstone. Recent excavations made in these beds in quarrying stone for building purposes, in the eastern part of the locality, where the rocks are very much broken up by dislocations, have exposed numerous badly preserved impressions of large trunks of this tree.

PLANT BED No. 1. Thickness 1 foot.

Black arenaceous shale, varying from a fissile sandstone to a semi-papyraceous shale, very fine grained and very fissile, charged most richly with beautifully preserved remains of plants, among which are the following species :—

Calamites transitionis, GŒPPT.—Occasional, in large, *erect* specimens.

Asterophyllites latifolia, DAWS.—Extremely abundant, often showing ten or twelve whorls of leaves, sometimes with many branches.

A. aciculoris, DAWS.—Also very abundant. I have obtained, since the publication of Dawson's paper, some very fine fronds, showing the mode of branching and the strobilus-like termination of the frond.

? A. longifolia, BRONGNT.—I have, since the appearance of Dawson's paper, collected a fine suite of specimens of the species which he has referred with some doubt to the above, and strongly suspect it to be a distinct species.

? A. scutigera, DAWS.—The curious stems of this species, with their scale-armed nodes, occur abundantly in this bed. The specimen figured in Dawson's paper on the Flora. Dev. Period, N. E. America, Pl. xiii. fig. 19, and which he refers to the apex of this species, came from Plant-bed No. 2, in which I have never detected *A. scutigera*. Stems of this Asterophyllites are not unfrequently found in the sandstone overlying Bed 1 in the eastern part of the Ledges.

Sphenophyllum antiquum, DAWS.—A single specimen of a *Sphenophyllum*, found in a light coloured shale overlying the bed, has been referred by Dawson to this species.

? Pecopteris obscura, LESQX.—Ferns are extremely rare in this bed. Dawson has referred with doubt to this species, a single specimen, the only one I have yet found. It is figured in his paper.

Sphenopteris sp?—A delicate little *Sphenopteris*, occurs very rarely in this bed. It may be *S. marginata*; but my specimens are not sufficiently well preserved to enable me to identify it.

Cardiocarpum cornutum, DAWS.—Rare.

Psilophyton elegans, DAWS.—Occasional.

I have never detected any trace of *Cordaites Robbii*, DAWS., in this bed. It is extremely common in the overlying strata.

Grey sandstones and flags, with occasional ill-preserved plants, *Calamites transitionis*, GŒPPT., *Cordaites Robbii*, DAWS.—*Asterophyllites and Sternbergiæ*, 2 feet 6 inches.

Black arenaceous shales of the same character as those of No. 1, but without fossils so far as I have examined,— 11 inches.

Compact, flaggy, grey sandstone, with badly preserved plant remains, *Calamites*, &c.,— 2 feet.

Very soft, dark, lead-coloured shales, much slickensided and charged with fragments of plants. This bed is so soft that the action of the weather and the sea have everywhere denuded it to the level of the beach. 4 feet.

PLANT BED No. 2. 1 foot.

At the point where the section crosses the bed, and where I first discovered it, it consists of very compact and hard, light lead-coloured, slate-like, arenaceous shale; but the character of the shale varies much in its different exposures, being sometimes very soft and fissile, and of a very black colour. The following is the list of species which it affords:—

Calamites transitionis, GŒPPT.—Occasionally; never in good specimens.

C. cannæformis, BRONGNT. " " "

Asterophyllites acicularis, DAWS.—Rather rare.

A. latifolia, DAWS. " "

A. longifolia, BRONGNT. " "

A. parvula, DAWS.—Whorls of a minute *Asterophyllites*, which may belong to this species, are not infrequent in this bed.

Annularia acuminata, DAWS.—I have collected a great number of specimens of this species from Bed No. 2, as well as from some of the overlying plant-beds, where it is very much more abundant; but I have found it to occur invariably in detached whorls. The leaves in a whorl are never spread out in the same plane, as in *A. sphenophylloides* for instance, but are always more or less erect, usually spreading slightly. It is a minute species, the leaves being 1-6—1-5 of an inch in length.

Pinnularia dispalans, DAWS.—Abundant.

Psilophyton elegans, DAWS.—Quite common, always in fragments, never in good specimens.

P. glabrum, DAWS.—Flattened stems, with a wavy woody axis, traced in a brighter line of graphite, occur in this bed, but always in fragments. Dawson refers them with doubt to the above genus. They are not uncommon elsewhere at this locality.

Cordaites Robbii, DAWS.—Extremely abundant, and very fine specimens may be obtained, especially from the upper part of the bed, and rarely specimens showing the base or the apex of the leaf.

Cyclopteris obtusa, LESQX.—Occurs very abundantly in detached pinnules, rarely with several attached to a rachis. The specimen figured in Dawson's paper, Pl. xv. fig. 33, came from this bed, as also did those of the following:—

Cyclop. varia, DAWS.—Rare.

Neuropteris serrulata, DAWS.—Very rare.

N. polymorpha, DAWS.—Extremely abundant, never in large fronds.

Sphenopteris Hæninghausii, BRONGNT.—Quite abundant, often in fine fronds. Is this species specifically identical with the European?

S. marginata, DAWS.—Abundant, in fine fronds.

S. Harttii, DAWS.—Very rare. The original specimen came from this bed.

S. Hitchcockiana, DAWS.—Dawson has suggested that certain minute bodies, which resemble fragments of comminuted leaves, and which are scattered abundantly through the shale of this, as well as some of the other plant-beds, may be the detached pinnules of the above fern. They, however, show no structure, being merely minute rounded or oval patches of graphite, and they have never been found attached to a rachis.

Hymenophyllites Gersdorffii, GŒPPT.—Rather rare. *Hymenophyllites Gersdorffii* is a species occurring in the French coal. I am inclined to doubt whether the New Brunswick species is identical with it.

H. obtusilobus, GŒPPT.—Rare.

H. curtilobus, DAWS.—The specimen on which Dawson founded his species, was obtained from this bed.

Pecopteris (*Alethopteris*) *discrepans*, DAWS.—Amongst all the abundance of plants afforded by Bed No. 2, I have detected only one or two pinnules of this fern, which appears first in abundance in Bed No. 3. It is afterwards one of the most common species.

Pecopteris ingens, DAWS.—Very rare, only two or three fragments of pinnules having been found.

Trichomanites?—Only a single specimen, probably, as Dawson has suggested, only the skeleton of a fern.

Cardiocarpum cornutum DAWS.—Abundant, and very finely preserved, never attached.

C. obliquum, DAWS.—Quite abundant, also never attached.

Trigonocarpum racemosum, DAWS.—Rare.

Eurypteris pulicaris, SALTER.—The occurrence in Bed No. 2 of this minute Crustacean, was first detected by my friend Mr. George Matthew. It is very rare, not more than four or five specimens having been found by Messrs. Matthew, Payne, and myself, at the time of the description of the species by Salter. I have since that time succeeded in collecting nearly twice as many more, some of which appear to belong to a new species.

Amphipeltis paradoxus, SALTER.—The specimen figured in Salter's paper was found by Professor Dawson and myself, in breaking a piece of shale in my cabinet, that came from this bed. Only one other specimen has since been obtained. It consists of two or more of the thoracic segments, and was collected by Mr. Lunn. It is in the collection of the Natural History Society of New Brunswick. In addition to the above species, this bed has afforded the following as yet undescribed :—

Cyclopteris, sp. nov.—A large *Cyclopteris* occurs not unfrequently in Bed No. 2, although rarely in complete pinnules. It bears some resemblance to *Cyclop. ingens*, L. & H. of the Middle Coal Measures of Grand Lake, New Brunswick. I have lately obtained some fine specimens in sufficiently large number to admit of its description.

Neuropteris, sp. nov.—A single specimen collected by Mr. Lunn. Dawson speaks of it as in some points resembling *N. gigantea*, and says—"It is about an inch in length, broadly oval in form, and with thick and persistent and crowded nervures, forking twice."

Sphenopteris, sp. nov.—A specimen of a *Sphenopteris* was discovered in this bed by my friend Mr. James Hegan of St. John. It was forwarded to Prof. Dawson, but proved too imperfect for description. I have since obtained other specimens, which will enable me to describe it.

Spirorbis, sp?—The leaves of *Cordaites* in the upper part of the bed, are as thickly covered with a little *Spirorbis* as are the fronds of the recent fucoids of the Ledges. The specimens are too poorly preserved for identification.

Trilobites.—Mr. Payne collected a minute trilobite from this bed. The specimen was sent by Professor Dawson to Mr. Salter, but that gentleman has made no mention of it in his paper.

Insect Remains!—In the Summer of 1862 I discovered an organism in Bed No. 2, which at the time I could make nothing of; but which I have since proved to be the wing of an insect. Several weeks after, I found in Bed No. 8 an unequivocal insect's wing. This discovery was followed by that of others, as I shall have occasion hereafter to relate, my father, J. W. Hartt, finding another in this bed.

Compact flaggy sandstone, quite barren.	5 feet 10 inches.

PLANT BED No. 3. 10 inches.

Black and lead-coloured shales, quite compact in upper part, but in lower very crumbling, splitting irregularly, slickensided, often with polished surfaces, and traversed by thin quartz-veins. These shales are so soft that the sea and weather have everywhere denuded them to the level of the beach. There are now no exposures of the bed workable.

The following are the Fossils which occur in it:—

Calamites transitionis, GŒPPT.—Occasionally.

C. cannæformis, BRONGNT. "

Asterophyllites latifolia, DAWS.—Very beautiful whorls of this plant are very common here, the whorls, though usually detached, being sometimes found united three or four together.

Annularia acuminata, DAWS.—Common.

Pinnularia dispalans, " "

Psilophyton elegans, " Occasionally.

P? glabrum, " "

Cordaites Robbii, " Extremely abundant, but not so well preserved as in Bed No. 2. Leaves apt to be preserved as polished bands of graphite, with venation obliterated.

Cyclopteris obtusa, LESQX.—Not very abundant.

Neuropteris polymorpha, DAWS.—In beautiful specimens, common.

Sphenopteris marginata, " Not common.

S. Haninghausii, BRONGNT.—Not common.

Pecopteris (*Alethopteris*) *discrepans*, DAWS.—It was here that I first discovered this species. It occurs quite abundantly, but always in fragments. It was from specimens taken from this bed that Dawson figured and described the species.

Cardiocarpum cornutum, DAWS.—Quite common.

C. obliquum, DAWS.—Quite common.

Coarse sandstone, full of obscure casts of *Sternbergiæ* and *Calamites*,	6 feet	6 inches.
Soft shale and fissile sandstone, with *Calamites*,	0 "	3½ "
Sandstones,	2 "	3 "
Shale, with obscure remains of plants,	0 "	2½ "
Sandstones, barren so far as examined,	4 "	10 "
Sandstone and shale, with a few *Calamites* and *Cordaites*,	0 "	9 "
Sandstone and coarse shale, with obscure markings,	5 "	10 "
Light greenish, coarse shale, with fern-stems, *Cordaites*, and obscure markings, *Carpolites* (*?*)	0 "	7 "
Sandstones and coarse shales, with badly preserved vegetable remains,	18 "	9 "
PLANT BED No. 4.	1 "	0 "

Coarse shales, affording at the point where the line of section crosses it—

Cordaites Robbii, DAWS.

Calamites transitionis, GŒPPT.

Neuropteris polymorpha, DAWS.

Psilophyton glabrum, "

Pinnularia dispalans, "

I have examined at two different points in the eastern part of this locality, a bed which appears to correspond to this. It is characterized there by a very beautiful *Neuropteris* (sp. nov.) with long linear-lanceolate pinnules decurrent on the rachis, to which they form a broad wing. The pinnules are often four inches in length. This is one of the most beautiful ferns occurring at the locality. Several other new forms are associated with it. Among these is a magnificent *Cardiocarpum*, nearly two inches in diameter.

Sandstone with obscure markings. 9 feet 6 inches.

PLANT BED No. 5. 6 inches.

Soft, fine-grained, light greenish shale.

Cordaites Robbii, DAWS.—Extremely abundant.

Calamites cannæformis, BRONGNT.—Found occasionally.

Psilophyton ? glabrum, DAWS.

? Asterophyllites acicularis, DAWS.

Pecopteris (Alethopteris) discrepans, DAWS.—Quite abundant.

Sphenopteris marginata, " "

Pecopteris, sp. nov. ?

Hymenophyllites, sp. ?

Neuropteris polymorpha, DAWS.—Very abundant.

Spirorbis occurs in the bed, attached to the leaves of *Cordaites*. I have never detected it in any of the beds higher up.

Compact flaggy sandstones and coarse shales, with a few plants. 8 feet.

PLANT BED No. 6. 2 feet.

Fine-grained and light coloured shale, with great abundance of *Cordaites Robbii*, and *Calamites transitionis;* above that a layer of coarse shale, with *Cordaites* and stems of plants badly preserved; then a layer of soft, very friable shale, with few fossils; and lastly, a layer of coarse shale of a greenish-grey colour, with—

Pecopteris discrepans, DAWS.—Abundant.

Cordaites Robbii, " "

Calamites cannaeformis, BRONGNT.

Neuropteris polymorpha, DAWS.

Cardiocarpum cornutum, "

Cardiocarpum obliquum, "

Pecopteris, sp. nov.—Occurs abundantly in some of the overlying beds.

Sandstones and coarse shales, with abundance of plant-remains, principally *Cordaites* and *Calamites*. 5 feet.

PLANT BED No. 7. 2 feet.

This is one of the richest plant-beds of the section. The shales composing it vary much in character in different exposures. They are for the most part of a grey colour, and compact, like a fine-grained sandstone, though they pass into a light brownish, very fissile, soft shale, and there are some layers of a very black colour.

Cordaites Robbii, DAWS.—Very abundant, and in a beautiful state of preservation.

Calamites transitionis, GŒPPT.—Not abundant as good specimens.

C. cannæformis, BRONGNT.—Rare.

? Asterophyllites acicularis, DAWS.—In very beautiful specimens, very common in certain thin layers. There are two or three other species, occurring also in the overlying beds, which appear to be new.

Annularia acuminata, DAWS.—Extremely plentiful.

Pinnularia dispalans, " " "

? Psilophyton elegans, DAWS.—I have obtained several specimens of a *Psilophyton*, growing in tufts, and closely resembling this species.

Neuropteris polymorpha, DAWS.—Occasional.

Pecopteris (Alethopteris) discrepans, DAWS.—Abundant, and obtainable in good specimens.

Cyclopteris obtusa, LESQX.—Occasional.

Sphenopteris marginata, DAWS "

? Hymenophyllites Hildrethi, LESQX.—Occasional. This delicate little fern, which is very common in the overlying plant-bed, bears a very strong resemblance to *H. Hildrethi;* but it may be new.

Cardiocarpum cornutum, DAWS.—Quite abundant.

C. obliquum, " "

C. sp. nov.—A very elongated species.

Alethopteris, sp. nov.—A new species allied to *A. Serrula*, LESQX., but distinct.

P. (*A.*) sp. nov.—A new species, apparently allied to *P. Miltoni*, shows fructification ?

P. (*A.*) sp. nov.—A very beautiful species, occurring in very large fronds. Several other plants not yet determined.

Insects.—A single insect's wing was obtained from this bed by my father and myself.

Compact sandstone and coarse shales. (Barren of fossils.) 3 feet.

PLANT BED No. 8. 1 foot 10 inches.

Fine grained, tough, but fissile sandstones, rather coarse shales, often of a greenish cast, and at the top a thin layer of very black shale, very rich in plants. The middle portion does not contain so many plant remains, but the lower is as well stocked as the leaves of a herbarium. The following are the fossils I have collected from it:—

Cordaites Robbii, DAWS.—As usual in great profusion, and in very fine specimens.

C. transitionis, GŒPPT.—Occasional.

C. cannæformis, BRONGNT. "

? Asterophyllites acicularis, DAWS.—Quite common, together with one or two other species apparently new, which occur also in Bed 7.

Annularia acuminata, DAWS.—Extremely common, especially in certain layers.

Pinnularia dispalans, DAWS.—Abundant.

? Lycopodites Matthewi, DAWS.—Rare.

Cyclopteris obtusa, LESQX.

Cyclopteris, sp. nov.

Neuropteris polymorpha, DAWS.—Quite frequent in detached pinnules.

? Hymenophyllites Hildrethi, LESQX.—Very common.

Pecopteris (*Alethop.*) *discrepans*, DAWS.—This is the most abundant fern in this bed. It occurs usually in detached pinnules, though not unfrequently in considerable fronds. I have from this bed a frond ten inches long, which I hope to figure.

Pecopteris (*Alethop.*)—Besides the above, there are three or four other species, new, some of which occur also in Beds 6 and 7.

Cardiocarpum cornutum, DAWS.—Not very common.

C. obliquum, DAWS.—Also, " "

C. sp. nov.—The elongated species spoken of in the list of fossils given for Bed 7.—Quite common.

Several other species of plants not yet determined.

Insects.—Two species, two specimens. One was obtained by my friend Mr. James Hegan. Mr. Scudder informs me that all the insect remains from this locality are sufficiently well preserved for determination.

Sandstones and coarse shales, with badly preserved *Cordaites Robbii*, DAWS. *C. transitionis*, GŒPPT., and *Pecopteris* (*A.*) *discrepans*, Daws. 26 feet.

Fine grained, light-greenish shale, with obscure remains. 1 foot.

Sandstone and shales, with *Calamites* and obscure markings. 23 feet.

This brings up the section to those beds which are exposed within a few feet of low-water mark. Owing to the short time during which the rocks are laid bare by the fall of the tide, to their hardness, and to the way in which they are rounded down by the surf, the work of exploring this part of the section is very difficult, and I have not been able to give them a very close examination.

A very rich plant-bed crops out within a short distance of low-water mark on the very eastern margin of the ledges. Its place in the section is somewhere near Bed 8. It is characterised by *Cyclopteris valida*, DAWS., which appears to be limited to it. The unique specimen figured in Dawson's Paper "On the Flora of the Devonian Period, &c.," Plate xvii. fig. 52, came from this bed. I obtained here a magnificent frond of *Neuropteris polymorpha*, DAWS., showing its structure finely, and the different forms of the pinnules in different situations on the frond. Many of the species common in the underlying beds are also to be found in this; but I am unable to give a complete list.

Total thickness of the Beds embraced in this Section, 444 feet, 11 inches.

Cambridge, Mass., December, 1864.

Since the above was written, I have received the following letter from Mr. Scudder, relating to the fossil Insect-remains.

Boston Society of Natural History,
Berkeley, corner of Boylston Street, January 11, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. HARTT,—I have made as careful an examination as my present circumstances will permit, of your most interesting collection of the fossil remains of insect-wings from Lancaster. There are ten specimens in all, eight of which are reverses of one another, thus reducing the number to six individuals; of these, one, a mere fragment, belongs, I think, to the same species as another of which the more important parts of the wing are preserved, so that we have five species represented among these Devonian Insects, and these remains are all, I suspect, composed of portions of the anterior wing alone. The data being thus fragmentary, the conclusions cannot be quite so satisfactorily determined as we could wish, but we can still discover enough to prove that they are of unwonted interest. Besides the peculiar interest which attaches to them as the *earliest known traces* of *insect life on the globe*, there is very much in themselves to attract and merit our closest attention.

One of them is a gigantic representative of the family of *Ephemerina* among Neuroptera, some three or four times the size of the largest species now living, with which I am acquainted.

Another borrows some striking points of the peculiar wing-structure of the Neuropterous family *Odonata*, and combines with them those of families remote from that, and even belonging to a distinct section of the Neuroptera, exhibiting to our view a synthetic type which combines in one the Pseudoneuroptera and the Neuroptera, and represents a family distinct from any hitherto known.

Other fossil insects, found in carboniferous concretions in Illinois, and described in Silliman's Journal, (N. S. xxxvii, 34), which Professor Dana has kindly allowed me to examine,* also belong to hitherto unrecognized families, exhibiting similar relations to these in-our-day-disconnected Sections of Neuropterous insects; and your third species is a member of still another family of Neuroptera, which finds its natural relations between the two described by Professor Dana.

A fourth, of which only an unimportant fragment was found, would seem to belong to the Neuroptera; but by some peculiarities of the minuter cross-veins, thrown off in the middle of the outer edge of the wing, in a most irregular and unusual manner, suggests no intimate relations with any known family, but must have belonged to a group of large and weak-winged insects.

* The results of this examination will shortly be communicated to Silliman's Journal.

The fifth and last to be mentioned is of very striking interest, because, while it exhibits the peculiar venation which forms the well known tympanum or stridulating apparatus of the male, in the Orthopterous family *Locustariae* (though differing somewhat from that), it also most resembles the Neuroptera in all or nearly all the other peculiarities of its structure, and suggests the presence in the insect-faunæ of those ancient times of a synthetic type, which united the characteristics of the Orthoptera and Neuroptera, in themselves closely allied; this point however requires patient and severe investigation, and only my earliest impressions are here recorded, made however immediately after a close examination into the relations of other fossil insects.

I earnestly hope that this locality, from which these remains were disinterred, may receive a most careful and thorough examination by yourself, who have already shown so much diligence and careful scrutiny in the discovery of such important and easily overlooked remains. Hitherto, the study of fossil insects has been mainly confined to those of much more recent date, and has resulted in shedding comparatively little light upon geological and palæontological questions; but these few remains, coupled with the pair of insects found in Illinois, induce us ardently to anticipate that the future study of fossil insects, drawn from such ancient strata as these, may lead to as brilliant and important results, in the elucidation of geological problems still open, in widening the range of our palæontological horizon, and in our general knowledge of the history of Life on our globe in all its bearings, as have been reached by the study of the remains of animals of a more substantial structure, but which have hitherto been denied to the student of fossil Entomology.

With many thanks to you for the opportunity of an inspection of these relics, to which so strong an interest attaches, and hoping soon to give you a more detailed and satisfactory report,

I remain, very sincerely yours,

SAM. H. SCUDDER.

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF NEW BRUNSWICK FOSSILS.

By C. Fred. Hartt, A. M.

The following list of Fossils comprises all the species ascertained to exist in the Province. A large proportion of these, principally plants, have been accurately determined, thanks to the labours of the distinguished Dr. Dawson, to whom Acadian Geology and Acadian Geologists owe almost everything. The list is of course very incomplete; but it will serve to show what little has been done in the study of the Palæontology and Fossil Botany of New Brunswick, and the extent of the field yet unexplored that invites the researches of the Palæontologist and Fossil Botanist. It has afforded many treasures, and there is promise that the future explorer will not go unrewarded.

The materials for this list were collected from the following sources:—

Dawson's "*Synopsis of the Flora of the Carboniferous Period in Nova Scotia*," in which a number of species of Carboniferous plants from several localities in New Brunswick are given, a few being new.

Dawson's "*Flora of the Devonian Period in N. E. America*," from which was taken the list of described Devonian plants.

The papers of Dawson, Salter, Matthew, and Jackson, relating to the geology or Palæontology of the Province. For the list of *post-tertiary* forms I am largely indebted to my friend Mr. Matthew. The rest of the list is made up from my own notes.

Quite a number of New Brunswick Fossils are mentioned in Gesner's Report, but his determinations are not trustworthy, and I have included none of them in this list.

I. Post Tertiary.—Marine Clays.

Articulata.

Balanus Hameri, Lawlor's Lake.
B. crenatus, " "

Mollusca.

Pecten Islandicus, *Ch.* Lawlor's Lake, R. R. Depot, Saint John.
P. tenuistriatus,
Mytilus edulis, *Linn.* " " " "
Cardium pinnulatum, *Con.* " " " "
Tellina Grœnlandica, Lawlor's Lake, &c.
T. calcarea, Duck Cove, &c.

Leda Jacksoni, Lawlor's Lake.
L. truncata, Duck Cove; Lawlor's Lake; R. R. Depot, Saint John.
Nucula antiqua, " " " " " "
Mya arenaria.
M. truncata, " " " " " "
Aphrodite Grœnlandica, Duck Cove, &c.
Cardium Islandicum, *Linn.*
Mesodesma, R. R. Depot.
Saxicava distorta, *Say.*
Lyonsia arenosa, Duck Cove.
Lacuna neritoidea, *Gould*, Duck Cove.
Pandora trilineata, "
Natica clausa, *Sow*, "
Buccinum undatum, *Linn*, Duck Cove.

Bryozoa, several species undetermined, Taylor's Island, Lawlor's Lake, &c.

Radiata.

Ophiurans, two species, Saint John, Duck Cove.
Toxopneustes drobachensis, (Echinus granulatus,) Red Head, Lawlor's Lake.

Plants.—Algæ, three species, undetermined.—Manawagonis.

N. B.—Beside the above Mollusca, there are in Mr. Matthew's hands twenty or thirty additional species, not yet determined.

II. New Red Sandstone.

For remarks on the only fossil of this age see Report, page 124.

III. Carboniferous Epoch.

a. Upper Coal Formation.—(Dawson.)

Plants—Described Species.

Dadoxylon materiarium, *Dawson*, Miramichi.

b. Middle Coal Formation.—(Dawson.)

Animals.

The only animal I have seen from the Middle Coal Formation is a little Spirorbis, resembling *S. Carbonarius*, which occurs attached to plants in the roof-shales of the Coal-Seam at Coal Creek, Newcastle, Grand Lake. *Coprolites of Fishes* are found in the same shales.

Plants—Described Species.

Dadoxylon Acadianum, *Dawson*, Dorchester.
Calamodendron approximatum, *Brongnt.* Coal Creek, Grand Lake.
Antholites rhabdocarpi, *Dawson*, " " " "
Calamites Suckowii, *Brongnt.* " " " " Gardner's Creek.
C. Cistii, *Brongnt.* " " " " Baie de Chaleur.
C. nodosus, *Schlot.* " " " "
C. cannæformis, Gardner's Creek.
Asterophyllites grandis, *Sternberg.* Coal Creek, Grand Lake; Baie de Chaleur.
Annularia galioides, *Zenker*, " " " " " "
Sphenophyllum emarginatum, *Brongnt.* " " " " "
S. saxifragifolium, *Sternberg.* Baie de Chaleur.
Cyclopteris (Nephropteris) obliqua, *Brongnt.* Coal Creek, Grand Lake.
C. (? Neuropteris) ingens, *L. & H.* " " " "

Neuropteris rarinervis, *Bunbury*, Coal Creek, Grand Lake; Baie de Chaleur.
N. gigantea, *Sternberg*, " " " "
N. Loshii, *Brongnt.* Gardner's Creek ? Baie de Chaleur.
N. auriculata, " "
Odontopteris Schlotheimii, *Brongnt.* Baie de Chaleur.
Sphenopteris munda, *Dawson*, Coal Creek, Grand Lake.
S. latior, *Dawson*, " " " "
S. gracilis, *Brongnt.* " " " "
S. artemisifolia, *Brongnt.* " " " "
S. Canadensis, *Dawson*, Baie de Chaleur.
S. obtusiloba ? *Brongnt.* " "
Alethopteris lonchitica, *Sternberg*, Coal Creek, Grand Lake.
A. nervosa, *Brongnt.* Baie de Chaleur.
A. muricata, *Brongnt.* Bathurst.
A. pteroides, *Brongnt.* "
A. Serlii, *Brongnt.* Baie de Chaleur.
A. grandis, *Dawson*, "
Beinertia Gœpperti, *Dawson*, Coal Creek, Grand Lake; Baie de Chaleur.
Palæopteris Harttii, *Dawson*, " "
Lepidodendron Pictoense, *Dawson*, " Newcastle River, Grand Lake.
Lepidostrobus squamosus, *Dawson*, " " "
Cordaites borassifolia, *Corda*, " " "
C. simplex, *Dawson*, " Baie de Chaleur.
Cardiocarpum bisectatum, *Dawson*, " Newcastle River, "

Undescribed Species.

Nœggerathia, sp. nov. *Dawson*, Baie de Chaleur.
Halonia? sp.? *Dawson*, Coal Creek.

c. Lower Coal Formation.—(Dawson.)

Animals.—The Fauna of the Carboniferous limestone in New Brunswick, though rich in species, has not yet been touched by the palæontologist, and all the species are still undetermined. A small collection of my own, from Ocnabog Lake, and a suite of specimens collected at various localities during the past summer by Professor Bailey, will enable me, while preparing a lengthy Monograph of the Carboniferous Limestone fossils of Nova Scotia, to do something towards exploring this new field, and towards settling the age of the Acadian Carboniferous limestone, concerning whose exact equivalency I now entertain some doubt. The majority of the New Brunswick specimens I have had the opportunity of examining, occur also at Windsor, Brookfield, and elsewhere in Nova Scotia. The genera comprise *Productus*, *Terebratula*, *Spirifer*, *Athyris*, *Macrodon*, *Aviculopecten*, *Conularia*, *Naticopsis*, *Nautilus*, *Orthoceras*, &c.

The very interesting fish-fauna of the Albert shales is not yet worked up. Dr. C. T. Jackson has named and described a few of the species in his Report on the Albert Coal Mine; but his descriptions are very unscientific and altogether unsatisfactory. His named species are the following:—

Palæoniscus Alberti, *Jackson*, Albert Mines.
P. Brownii, *Jackson*, "
P. Cairnsii, *Jackson*, "

IV. Devonian.

a. Little River Group.—(Upper Devonian.)

Animals—Described Species.

The only animal remains described from the Little River Group are the two Crustaceans;—

Amphipeltis paradoxus, *Salter*, Fern Ledges.

Eurypterus pulicaris, *Salter*, "

Undescribed Species.

All the undescribed species belong to the Branch of Articulata, and comprise representatives of its three classes.

Insecta.

Five genera, five species, nov. Fern Ledges.

Vide Letter from Mr. Scudder, Appendix A.

Crustacea.

Eurypterus, sp. nov.? Fern Ledges.

Phillipsia? sp. nov? " vide Dawson "on the Flora of the Devonian Period in N. E. Amer." p. 303, Note.

Vermes.

Spirorbis, sp? Fern Ledges.

Plants—Described Species.

Dadoxylon Ouangondianum, *Dawson*, Little River; Point below Barracks, St. John; Fern Ledges, Lancaster.

Sigillaria palpebra, *Dawson*.

Stigmaria ficoides, (var.) *Dawson*, Calamites Ledges, Lancaster.

Calamites transitionis, *Gœppt.* Calamites Ledges, Fern Ledges, Saint John, Little River; Mispeck Bridge on Black River Road.

C. cannæformis, *Brongnt.* Localities same as preceding.

Asterophyllites acicularis, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges.

A. latifolia, *Dawson*, "

A. scutigera, *Dawson*, "

? A. longifolia, *Brongnt.* "

A. parvula, *Dawson*, " Saint John.

Annularia acuminata, *Dawson*, " Little River.

Sphenophyllum antiquum, " Saint John.

Pinnularia dispalans, *Dawson*, " " Little Riv. Calamites Ledges.

Lepidodendron Gaspianum, *Dawson*, Calamites Ledges.

Lycopodites Matthewi, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges, Saint John.

Psilophyton elegans, *Dawson*, "

P. glabrum, *Dawson*, " Calamites Ledges.

Cordaites Robbii, *Dawson*, " Calamites Ledges; Saint John; Little River; Mispeck River Bridge on Black River Road.

C. angustifolia, *Dawson*, Saint John.

Cyclopteris Jacksoni, *Dawson*, Saint John.

C. obtusa, *Lesqx*, Fern Ledges, Little River.

C. varia, *Dawson*, "

C. valida, *Dawson*, "

Neuropteris serrulata, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges.

N. polymorpha, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges; Little River; Calamites Ledges; Saint John; Mispeck.

Sphenopteris Hœninghausii, *Brongnt.* Fern Ledges.
S. marginata, (*Dawson,*) Fern Ledges.
S. Harttii, (*Dawson,*) " "
S. Hitchcockiana, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges, Little River, Calamites Ledges.
Hymenophyllites Gersdorffii, *Goppt.* Fern Ledges.
H. obtusilobus, *Goppt*, " "
H. curtilobus, *Dawson*, " "
Pecopteris (Alethopteris) discrepans, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges, Little River, Calamites Ledges, Saint John.
P. (A.) ingens, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges.
P. (A.) obscura, *Lesqx.* " "
Trichomanites ? " "
Cardiocarpum cornutum, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges, Little River, Calamites Ledges.
C. obliquum, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges.
Trigonocarpum racemosum, *Dawson*, Fern Ledges.

Undescribed Species.

In addition to the above species, I have in my hands for determination about twenty-five more, the majority of which are new. They belong to the genera *Asterophyllites, Cyclopteris, Neuropteris, Sphenopteris, Hymenophyllites, Pecopteris, Alethopteris, Cardiocarpum.* —(*Vide* Appendix A.)

V. Silurian.

a. Primordial.

The fauna of the Primordial in New Brunswick comprises, so far as is now known, about 17 species of Trilobites and Brachiopoda, all of which are new, and will be figured and described in a paper which I have in course of preparation, but whose publication may be delayed for a short time, until further material shall have been collected, so that all the species may be satisfactorily illustrated. (*Vide* "Preliminary Notice," pp. 30, 31, of this Report.)

The following is the list of the genera, with the number of species in each :—

Paradoxides,	5 sp. nov.	Orthisina,	2 sp. nov.
Conocephalites,	7 "	Discina,	1 "
Agnostus,	1 "	Obollella,	1 "
Genus nov.	1 "	Lingula,	2 "

The localities are Ratcliffe's Millstream and Coldbrook.

Cambridge, February 14th, 1865.

Note.—In the above list by Mr. Hartt, no reference has been made to the rich fossiliferous limestones of Restigouche County, probably for the reason that the numerous remains which they contain, though finely preserved, have not yet received any thorough or careful examination. While, however, this uncertainty exists as to the particular species afforded by the locality, it may not be out of place to mention the names of those genera believed to occur in the beds referred to. They are as follow :—

Favosites (Gothlandica et basaltica ?), Syringopora, Cyathophyllum, Orthis, Strophomena (Leptæna depressa et L. euglypa), Murchisonia, Zaphrentis, Cyclolites, Atrypa, Avicula, Litoites, Turbinolopsis and *Stems of Encrinites.*

A boulder with a finely preserved *pygidium* of a Trilobite (a species of *Dalmania*), and another covered with the chain-coral (*Halysites*) have been found in the same district, but from what beds they were derived is unknown.

Beside the above-named Silurian fossils, there are in the University collection many other forms from various localities not mentioned in the foregoing list, among others marine shells from the clays of Saint Andrews and Bathurst; *Sigillariae, Stigmariae, Calamites*, &c., from various parts of the Coal Field; and obscure plant-remains from the Devonian rocks of Charlotte.—L. W. B.

APPENDIX C.

CUPRIFEROUS ROCKS OF SOUTH-EASTERN NEW BRUNSWICK,

COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, CANADA.

By Geo. F. Matthew, Esquire.

[Read before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, 4th February 1865.]

There are few readers of the public prints who have not learned of the famous Acton Copper Mines and the Chaudiere gold region of Canada, though perhaps many are not aware of the inexhaustible mineral wealth existing in that part of Lower Canada known as the "Eastern Townships."

Extensive stores of knowledge on this point may be found in the Report on the Geological Survey of Canada (1863). From this work, where the geology of this region is elaborately and systematically detailed, I make some gleanings.

The sediments of the region in question belong principally to the Quebec Group of Canadian geologists, which Mr. Billings has shown to be equivalent to the Calciferous and Chazy formations of New York and Western Canada.

"The lower division of the group appears to be supplied with ores of "iron, lead, zinc, copper, nickel, cobalt, chromium, and titanium, as well "as with silver and gold. Some of these are known to exist in quantities "economically available, and others will hereafter probably be found to be so.

"This portion of the group abounds also, in its more altered portions, in "roofing slates, serpentine, soapstone, potstone, whetstone, magnesite and "dolomite.

"The country over which the group is distributed is a mining region of "much importance.

"What is considered the upper portion of the group, composed of the "Sillery sandstones, does not appear to be in any remarkable degree metal-"liferous, nor is it yet certain whether the more valuable metals abound in "the dark shales which are at the base of the group.

"This whole series of rock, however, occupies a place which brings it to "the horizon of the upper copper-bearing series of Lake Superior."

In the metalliferous district of the Eastern Townships, the lower division of the group would appear to consist of grey clay slates, with thick beds of felspar rock, which in some places have the appearance of coarse-grained sandstones—succeeding these a great mass of magnesian strata with micaceous slates and sandstones (the most highly metalliferous portion of the group)—and lastly red shales connected with the upper portion of the group (Sillery sandstones). A great part of the copper ores occur in *fahlbands* (or metalliferous layers) in chloritic slates and limestone. The serpentines,

with which ores of magnetic and chromic iron are associated, are said to represent the dolomites, in an altered condition. Owing to their pearly aspect, the micaceous slates of this group have heretofore been looked upon by New England geologists as *talcose* schists or slates, but Dr. T. Sterry Hunt has by analysis found them to consist of a hydrous mica, mingled with silica in a finely divided state, and proposes for rocks of this description the term *nacreous* slates.

Having glanced at some features of the Quebec Group, let me now call attention to certain resemblances in lithological characters presented by the metalliferous strata of the coast series in Southeastern New Brunswick.

In a hurried descent of Little Salmon River and passage along the coast to Point Wolf in Albert County, I was enabled to gain a general idea respecting the character and distribution of the rocks alluded to. Here they cover a greater extent of country than further west, owing to two or more synclinal and corresponding anticlinal folds.* From the Shepody road south to the coast, they occupy a tract of elevated land ten miles wide and thirty in length, covered with wood and uncultivated.

Along the road alluded to gneissoid rocks are associated with the slates, and probably represent the granitoid sandstones found near the base of the series at Black River. Slates with a micaceous or talcoid aspect, together with chloritic slates and grits, come out upon each side of Little Salmon River at and below a bridge about eight miles from the mouth, and reappear with reversed dip along the coast. In the synclinal trough intervening, are grey clay slates or argillites, with beds of diorite, and overlaying these a thick deposit of cherty slates.†

In the lower portion of the series, exposed in cliffs and abrupt hills along the coast, copper ores have been met with at a number of places (specified in the body of the Report,) usually in veins, but sometimes disseminated in lumps or grains, in layers of the slate forming *fahlbands*. The deposit at the mouth of Little Salmon River is of this kind, and the character of one of those at the Vernon mine, which yielded gold to the value of $22 per ton of ore, seems to indicate that it also is a *fahlband*. A more interesting locality is that at Black River, where the remains of Devonian vegetation are found associated with copper pyrites in the same bed, in a manner similar to a carboniferous deposit at Bathurst, and indicating that the copper had been thrown down from a chemical solution, in the way in which Dr. Hunt supposes the ore beds of the Quebec Group to have originated.

Suspecting that the slates of Black River, called "talcose" by Dr. Gesner, and which I found to be altered equivalents of the argillo-micaceous slates of Mispeck, were really of a different character, I submitted specimens of them to Drs. Dawson and Hunt, who pronounced them to be "micaceous slates."

* One of these folds (anticlinal) at the river alluded to, dips at a large angle to the northeast, and to this fold, or the synclinal northward, is probably due the course of the main stream of Lower Salmon River.

† The position of these, as well as their character, render it probable that the Mispeck Group is represented by these upper rocks, the strata of both districts being marked by beds of igneous origin at the base, and the cherty slates may answer to the fine clay slates of the highest Devonian rocks.

Similar slates, with talcoid laminæ, of various shades from cream-colour to lilac and purple, which agree in outward appearance with the nacreous slates of the Quebec Group, occur on Little Salmon River and along the coast to Point Wolf. In these and the chlorite slates and grits of the same district, the most important ore-beds and veins of copper ore have been found. Specular iron ore is so abundant in some of these slate rocks, as to give them the character of specular schists. Dr. Gesner speaks of great masses of serpentine in connection with the "older slates and limestone" of this region; adding another to the points in which these rocks resemble those of the Quebec Group.

Magnetic and chromic iron ores may be looked for in these ophiolites. Slates suitable for roofing are said to exist in the rocks of the coast series at Shepody.

The principal difference between this formation and the great metalliferous group of Canada, appears to be the greater abundance in the latter of calcareous and magnesian deposits.

The activity of volcanic agencies in Southeastern New Brunswick at the period when the older strata which border the northern shore of the Bay of Fundy were produced, has already been noticed in the preceding Report; and to this cause the promising character of Albert and the eastern part of Saint John County as a field for mining operations, may in part be due.

But while we note the resemblance in the character of the slates and altered (granitoid) sandstones, as well as the cupriferous deposits of the two series, we do not infer that they were formed at the same period, but on the contrary believe that they are separated in time by the vast accumulations of the Middle and Upper Silurian, and Lower Devonian periods.

The grounds upon which this opinion is based may be shortly stated as follows:—

1. The strata of the Black River Settlement and West Beach are known to be Upper Devonian (Cordaite Shales).

2. The conglomerates at the base of these shales have been traced eastward into the high lands which approach the coast beyond Quaco, and at Lower Salmon River.

3. Strata similar to those of West Beach were found along the course of Little Salmon River, and extend thence eastward to Albert County.

An examination of the mineral resources of the country where these rocks occur, will be attended with some difficulty, owing to the almost unbroken forest which covers them. Still, even a partial exploration may result in the discovery of metalliferous deposits at present unknown; and will at least be the means of collecting a fund of information invaluable to those interested in mining operations in that quarter.

APPENDIX D.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY OF CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

By Geo. F. Matthew, Esq.

(Read before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick, February 3rd, 1865).

At Professor Bailey's request, I have thrown together the following remarks, embodying a few observations made by us in Charlotte County, and some general views on the geology of that portion of the Province.

Upper [and Middle?] Devonian.—Besides the strata of this age in south-western Saint John County, described in the body of this Report, and the sandstones of Saint Andrews referred to this age by Dr. Dawson, there are two or three small areas in Charlotte covered by the rocks of this formation.

The first of these is a ridge of conglomerates, &c. extending easterly from L'Etang river, along the coast to Dead Man's Harbour.

The promontory (Point Midjic) on the south side of the entrance to Magaguadavic Harbour, is also (according to information given to Prof. Bailey by Mr. Frye) composed of red Devonian sediments. Several of the smaller islands in Passamaquoddy Bay are of similar origin; and a chain of small islands in the Bay of Fundy, called "The Wolves," are probably of this age, since Dr. Gesner states that they are composed of conglomerate and trap.

Professor Bailey examined the country along the road from Magaguadavic to Saint Andrews. He found the Devonian rocks extending in several parallel ridges, having a northwest course, from Troak's Mountain to the Digdeguash River. Between these points the rocks are all of a trappean character. At the former place are dark coloured claystone-porphyry, (with crystals of red felspar) and amygdaloid; while towards the River last mentioned, red compact felspar and syenitic trap prevail.

West of the Digdeguash, purple sandy shales and sandstones are associated with the traps, and were found to extend as far as Chamcook, where the bright red sandstones of Saint Andrews terminate. These have in general a southerly inclination of 20°; but the purple sediments and trap beds to the north and east, usually tilted in the same direction, are more irregular in dip.

Upper Silurian.—A great part of the older rocks of this County are highly altered, and the determination of their age is therefore a perplexing question. The strata noticed under this head may prove to be in part either above or below this horizon.

In remarks on the age of the Kingston rocks, it was stated that in the southeastern part of Washington County, Maine, there is an extensive district occupied by Upper Silurian sediments, having a breadth of about twenty miles. A large part of them are metamorphosed and injected with masses

of trap; but around Cobscook Bay they are less altered, and contain organic remains of Upper Silurian age. This formation, if it extends into New Brunswick, should pass through the islands which separate Passamaquoddy Bay from the Bay of Fundy, and enter Charlotte County at Magaguadavic, L'Etang, and Beaver Harbour.

On some parts of this shore the older series is obscured by the Devonian rocks of later origin, already noticed; but at those points along the coast where the latter do not occur, slates, trap rocks and limestones, similar to those of the Maine shore and Passamaquoddy islands, are found. As the mines and mineral localities of these slates and limestones are described in detail, in the Report presented to the Legislature at its last Session by Prof. Bailey, it is unnecessary for me to allude to them further in this connection.

While at New River last summer, I made an examination of the strata along this stream, from its mouth to a point eight or ten miles inland. The rocks were found to be similar to those observed by Dr. Gesner along the coast from L'Etang to Mace's Bay. They do not agree in all particulars with the formation at Saint George and L'Etang, but may be in part the same series more highly altered. They consist chiefly of schistose gneiss, passing on the one hand into hornblende schist, and on the other into slaty compact felspar, or more rarely into mica schist; altered clay slate, cherty slate, and silicious mica slate, are of less frequent occurrence. At the river's mouth the strata are somewhat chloritic, and towards the interior the stratification of the gneissoid beds becomes more obscure, and ridges or beds of syenite and granite appear. These granitoid rocks are probably altered sandstones and grits, for at a cliff on the east side of the stream, a bed of granite, two or three feet thick, was seen resting upon slate, and overlaid by similar schistose beds obliquely laminated.

The inclination of this series is S. S. E. 40°–60°. There is a fold in the strata a short distance below the falls, but the thickness of the beds must nevertheless be great.

For seven miles from the coast the country is comparatively level, and is extremely desolate in aspect, being almost entirely destitute of trees, covered in part by peat bogs, and elsewhere by a meagre, sandy and unproductive soil. Further inland a range of hills of the granitoid rocks above alluded to, cut through by this and the neighbouring streams, partially conceals a distant range of mountains.

The gneissoid rocks of New River resemble those of Kingston, but the diorites which abound in the latter are of less frequent occurrence here. If they are really the same formation, as seems probable, the range of hills through which the River passes may correspond to those on the north side of the Reach below Oak Point, while the more distant mountains will be a continuation of the granite eminences which extend across the River from Hampstead above the Reach.

On the northern flank of these mountains there is a belt of arenaceous shale (grauwacke slate of Gesner), usually of grey colours with a tinge of

green or blue. The mica schists observed by Prof. Bailey on the River Saint John at Hampstead, in Queen's County, are probably the same rocks in a more altered state. Eastward of Grand Lake, in the same County, and towards the centre of the great interior coal field, micaceous shales project through the horizontal carboniferous strata. They were examined by my brother (C. R. Matthew) several years ago, who speaks of them as follows:—

"Three miles above Hughson's Mills on Coal Creek, the Coal Measures overlie unconformably a large deposit of bluish silvery-grey slate and shale; the layers of the former (Coal Measures) horizontal or nearly so; those of the latter dipping S. by E. 50°.

The Coal Measures exposed here consist of—

Slaty grey sandstones, ...	2 or 3 feet.
Rubbly purple shales, ...	8 or 10 feet.
Grey slaty sandstones, ...	12 feet.

The upper sandstone contains Calamites and Sternbergiae."

The discovery of this *Island in the Carboniferous sea* gives countenance to the view now generally entertained, that the Coal Measures in this section of Acadia are of no great thickness.

To the westward these shales probably extend into the wilderness country in the northeastern part of Charlotte. To the southwest they may be represented by the red granite rocks of the Magaguadavic and Digdeguash Rivers, similar red felspar rocks being associated with the Upper Silurian shales in other parts of Acadia, as the high table land in the northern part of Cape Breton, and the elevated mountainous district at the sources of the Tobique, Nepisiguit, and Upsalquitch Rivers. To this band of arenaceous shales we are inclined to refer certain fragments of slate of similar texture and colour, occasionally met with in the drift at Saint John. They yield the following organic remains:—

Chonetes, resembling *C. Nova Scotica*, but having long slender spines at the hinge line; *Clidophorus*; *Cypricardinia* or *Orthonota*; *Rhynconella* (?); *Orthis*; *Leptodomus* (?); *Pterinia* or *Avicula*; *Encrinal joints*; and, on the finer layers, long flexuous impressions, which may be sea-weeds.

Lower Silurian.—A wide belt of slates, admitted by all observers to be of great antiquity, and which will probably prove to be a mining region of much importance, passes through the central part of York County, and the western portion of Charlotte, into the neighbouring State of Maine. Both Drs. Gesner and Robb denominated them Cambrian; but as this term is now restricted to a series of sediments considered by the best English geologists to be equivalent to the Huronian of Canada—a formation known to lie beneath the true Lower Silurian,—it will not be sufficiently accurate, if they should prove to be of the latter age, as we suppose they will. They do not assimilate in physical characters to the known Acadian equivalents of the Cambrian or Huronian series, (see Coldbrook Group in Report), and we found that a collection of rocks of this formation in the University of

New Brunswick, made principally by the late Dr. James Robb, consisted mainly of dark coloured quartzites, and pale green clay slates, the former intercalated with the slates in numerous beds of from one inch to many feet in thickness, thus resembling the strata of the Saint John Group (Lower Silurian,) and differing from the Upper Silurian and [Middle? and] Upper Devonian deposits which have been recognized in this region.

Moreover, the slate formation in question contains beds of glossy plumbaginous schists, which may correspond to the carbonaceous shales of the Saint John group. This latter formation is now known to be equivalent to the Potsdam, together with the Calciferous (and perhaps the Chazy) formations of the New York Geologists, so that we are not inclined to adopt Prof. Hitchcock's surmise, that "it would not be strange if the name Cambrian, which was applied to both these belts of mica-schist in New Brunswick many years ago, and is now generally discarded, should ultimately prove to be their correct appellation." The antimony mines occurring in this serious at Prince William, are described in the Report of last year. Molybdenite, a mineral found in loose pieces at Saint Stephen, Fredericton, and Bathurst, has probably been derived from it. We observed no mica-schist in the University Collection from these shales, although their extension into Maine is described by Professor Hitchcock as a mica-schist formation. This gentleman remarks of the mica-schists on the western border, that they extend along the course of the Saint Croix River, from the lower end of the Chepedneck Lakes to a point on the river two and a half miles from Saint Stephen, being there met by the syenite and granite previously described as extending through the country from the Nerepis River. "In the space (along the Saint Croix) just alluded to, there are two synclinal and three anticlinal axes. The low land soils of this district are invariably very good. That of the high lands may be compared to that between Bangor and Charleston." He also adds:—"The finest auriferous belt brought to light the past season, crosses the Saint Croix River above Calais. The rock is a mica-schist full of quartz veins and beds. An examination of these veins near the railroad bridge in Baileyville, showed us several pieces of bright flake gold. The best locality is on the west side of the river, upon some ledges through which a passage for the railroad has been excavated." "Across the river in New Brunswick, upon land of Mr. Bolton, of Saint Stephen, is another locality where gold has been found. Its distance from Sprague's Falls (railroad bridge) cannot be very great, as it is about nine miles northwest from the Calais bridge. The exact locality of the gold is in a plumbaginous slate, very black and greasy. Near it is a large boss of quartz, with sub-veins of quartz running through it; and there are also near by veins of quartz containing pyrites. These two localities are the most promising of any seen by us in the Saint Croix country."

It will be observed that in the alternations of arenaceous and dark coloured clay slates and intercalated quartzites, this formation resembles the gold-bearing series of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, long ago recognized as Lower Silurian by Dr. Dawson.

If both prove to be on the same geological horizon as the Saint John Group, (viz. Potsdam, Calciferous, &c.) our knowledge of the age and relations of the older metamorphic rocks of Acadia will be placed on a firmer basis than heretofore.

NOTE ON THE FOSSILS FROM FRYE'S ISLAND.*

I have made a hasty examination of the specimens forwarded by Mr. Frye, and find that they tend to confirm the views already expressed regarding the age of the rocks in the central and eastern part of Charlotte County.

Owing to the great distortion of many of the forms, and the small amount of material sent, I cannot speak confidently as to the presence of several genera mentioned below.

Dalmania, *Phacops*, *Orthoceras*, 2 sp. (?); *Murchisonia*, 2 sp.; *Loxonema*, *Holopea* (?), *Lucina* (?) or *Anatina* (?), *Avicula* (?), *Leptodomus* (?), *Spirifer*, *Chonetes* (?), *Atrypa*, *Rhynconella* (?), *Retzia* (?), *Strophomena*, *Orthis*, *Discina*, *Favosites*, *Zaphrentis*, 2 sp.; *Syringopora* (?); and there are also numerous joints of an *Encrinite*.

Among these trilobites, shells and corals, there were no broad-winged Spirifers, and the assemblage of genera seem to me to indicate a Middle or Upper Silurian age, but I am not sufficiently familiar with the organisms of these formations to speak with confidence on this point. The rock in which they occur is a shale alternating with calciferous sandstone and limestone, all very hard and full of joints.

APPENDIX E.

DUNSINANE COAL.†

[Read before the Nat. Hist. Society of N. B. 3rd February 1865.]

The members of this Society are probably familiar with the appearance of this mineral, of which a small quantity has been mined and brought to the City for trial. It is a somewhat impure variety, having layers of bituminous shale intercalated with the coal. In composition it approaches the Springhill coal of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, as will be seen by the following analysis:—

* See Report, page 39. These fossils reached us at too late a date to allow of their complete determination.

† This seam is on or near land owned by Messrs. Light, Murdock, and Shives.

	Dunsinane.	Springhill.*
Moisture, ...	1.3	1.8
Volatile combustible matter, ...	28.9	28.4
Fixed Carbon, ...	52.9	56.6
Ash, ...	16.9	13.2
	100.0	100.0

Specific gravity of Dunsinane Coal, ... 1.466.

As the sample was taken from near the surface, a few per cent. in addition to the "Volatile matter" and "Fixed Carbon," may be secured at the expense of the (chocolate brown) "Ashes," from specimens taken at a greater depth.

The locality from which the mineral comes is under the flank of a hill opposite Piccadilly Mountain, and only half a mile from the European and North American Railroad, and will not be far from a tongue of the "Coal Measures," which is represented on Dr. Robb's Geological Map as entering the valley of the Kennebeckasis from the east. The existance of true *Coal Measures* over the area in question is, however, open to doubt; while the surrounding country resembles in its contour that part of the valley which is covered by the *Lower Carboniferous formation.* Between the layers of the coal from Dunsinane, one meets occasionally with fish scales of the *ganoidal* type, and these, it is well known, are very abundant in the Lower Carboniferous, both of this and the neighbouring Province. The question could probably be determined by an examination of the plants which accompany this coal, and more surely by a properly conducted examination of the place. Our present knowledge of the district would, however, lead us to suppose that it is underlaid by the formation last mentioned, and although this group of strata is usually barren of *workable* coal seams, it is not always so, for in Scotland and on the continent of Europe, large quantities of coal are taken from it every year. A thorough search may reveal deposits of the mineral sufficiently large to be of economic importance, for the character of the sediments in the Kennebeckasis valley is not by any means such as to forbid their occurrence. Owing to the settled character of the country, and the excellent facilities for transportation, such coal seams would be a great benefit, both to the districts around and to the manufacturing interest in and about the City.

Saint John, 3rd May, 1864. G. F. M.

* Acadian Geology.

ADDENDA.

Page 14. In placing the Saint John Group as equivalent to the Potsdam or Primordial and Quebec Groups, the Primordial *Period* (of Dana) is to be understood, including the Calciferous Epoch and possibly a part of the Chazy. That portion of the Saint John Group yielding fossils, is, according to Mr. Hartt, truly Primordial, but in other portions of the group, Calciferous and Chazy beds *may* be represented, establishing the comparison with the Quebec Group of Canada.

Page 27, (5 lines from the bottom.) The Sand Point beds, before supposed to be continuous with those of Long Island, have been ascertained to be distinct, appertaining to the Portland Group.

Page 88. The name "Subcarboniferous Series" in this Report has been used as equivalent to "Lower Carboniferous" or "Lower Coal Formation" of Dawson. The former term is that employed in the "Manual" of Prof. Dana, but I share in the objection which has been urged against the use of the word Subcarboniferous, as implying something of uncertain age, lower than the Carboniferous. Widely different as are the two series in New Brunswick, they are still so intimately connected, especially in Albert and Westmorland Counties, that it is very difficult if not impossible to separate them.

Page 105. *Albert Coal.*—In confirmation of the view here advocated, that the substance called *Albertite* is derived from *bitumen*, and is of Lower Carboniferous age, I am happy to be able to add the testimony of Principal Dawson, who in a letter to myself, after a perusal of the preceding Report, states, that, from his later visits to the locality, he has become convinced of the fact that the deposit is a *vein*. The same distinguished authority, however, inclines to the belief that the bitumen may have been derived from *vegetable* rather than animal matter, and that the former may have existed as a *mucky* mud, carried by streams from swampy districts, and settling in quiet waters. In such *vegetable mud*, he observes, which may be seen at the outlet of swamps, the vegetable matter is always finely comminuted.

Page 126. In the note at the foot of this page it is not intended to convey the idea, that the views set forth as to the succession of events in Cenozoic Time are *entertained only* by Mr. Matthew, but merely that he is here relating his own results, and not those of our party collectively. Other eminent naturalists maintain the same opinions as those here advocated.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 12, line 9, for *is* read *are.*

Pages 17, 19 and 89, for *Sandy Point* read *Sand Point.*

Page 20, for *Queen's Lake* read *Quinn's Lake.*

Page 23, line 9, for *nominally* read *normally.*

Page 23, line 22, for *traps, forming* read *traps and tufa, forming.*

Page 25, (middle) omit the words "*if not wholly.*"

Page 101, (17 lines from bottom,) for *were originally referred* read *was originally referred.*

Page 123, line 9, for "*period of the New Red Sandstone is alone represented in New Brunswick,*" read *the period of the New Red Sandstone is alone known to be represented in New Brunswick, although it is possible that Jurassic strata may also exist among the Sandstones now to be described.*

Letter from Professor Bailey to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, 1st May, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to lay before you a few Copies of a Report prepared by myself, and entitled "Observations on the Geology of Southern New Brunswick."

In presenting this Report to be submitted to the House of Assembly, I desire to call your attention to the objects aimed at in its preparation, and to offer a few suggestions as to the advantages to be derived from a further prosecution of the same work.

By a vote of the House of Assembly at the last Session, an appropriation of $500 was made to defray the expenses of a Geological Survey, of which, as then stated and understood, I was to have the charge. In accordance therefore with directions received from the Government, I was employed from ten to twelve weeks during the Summer of 1864, being assisted in my undertaking by two most talented geologists and natives of the Province, Messrs. G. F. Matthew and C. F. Hartt of St. John, gentlemen whose scientific contributions have earned for them a most enviable reputation among European, as well as American naturalists. The cost of the survey for the time above stated did not exceed the sum of $300.

The object more especially aimed at by our party has been to thoroughly investigate the geological structure of Southern New Brunswick; to ascertain the exact limits of distribution, the character, thickness, agricultural capabilities, and useful minerals of each formation, represented in the districts studied. While not neglecting the opportunities offered for the discovery of new mineral deposits, (several of which will be found alluded to in our Report,) our aim has been rather to establish which series are metalliferous, and which otherwise, to mark the position and extent of each, and to give such facts and explanations as shall tend to develope the mineral resources of the Province, and be a guide for all future inquiry in this direction. These results will be found embodied in the carefully prepared Map and Sections accompanying the Report, and are fully detailed and explained in the body of the Report itself. Among other important conclusions, the following may be here alluded to:—

1. The determination of the age, character and distribution of the great iron and copper bearing series of the Bay Shore, of which the Vernon and

other copper mines form a part. This series has been examined with great care, and its value and extent fully established.

2. The age and origin of Albertite, with the distribution of the Albert shales, the occurrence of oil-bearing strata and springs of Petroleum.

3. The discovery, confirmed by undoubted evidence, of the age of the Saint John Group, as equivalent to the great Primordial or Quebec Group of Canadian and American Geologists, a discovery made *solely* by our party, and of which Professor Dana, of Yale College, New Haven, one of the most eminent of living Geologists, in a letter to myself, dated 31st March, 1865, has said, "The discovery is a grand one, full of interest to Europe as well as America."

During the past season, our work was mainly confined to the four Counties of Saint John, King's, Queen's, and Albert. It is our desire to carry on the same observations to the westward, into the County of Charlotte, with a view to the determination of the actual age, extent and value of the metalliferous series which there enter the Province from the State of Maine.

In the pursuit of this object we would be greatly benefited by the assistance of Professor C. H. Hitchcock, Geologist to the State of Maine, Professor Verrill of Yale College, Professor Agassiz of Cambridge, and probably Professor W. B. Rogers, late State Geologist of Virginia.

Should it be thought advisable to entrust to our hands further labor in this direction, we would desire to ask no further appropriation than that necessary to meet the actual expenses of the survey, probably not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars. Mr. Matthew has signified to me his readiness to accompany me, asking no other compensation than that necessary to ensure him against personal loss.

A work carried on in the manner indicated, would not only be of direct value in the development of the wealth of the Province, but from the circumstance of all specimens collected, being retained *in* the Province, and moreover made directly useful by imparting the information so gained to the youths who attend the Provincial University, would derive a greatly increased interest and value.

I may be permitted to conclude by saying, that our work has been so far accomplished by the assistance and under the direct supervision of Professor Agassiz, Principal Dawson of Montreal, and Professor Hunt of the Geological Survey of Canada, and has met with their warm approval. The same gentlemen would, no doubt, continue to assist any further labors in this direction. From the second named and most distinguished authority, I am permitted to quote the following lines contained in a letter to myself after a perusal of the Report now submitted. Dr. Dawson thus writes:—

"I am *very much pleased* with the systematic and careful manner in which the work is done up, and regard it as by far the most important contribution yet made to the Geology of the interesting and very complicated region to which it refers."

Should any further work be entrusted to our charge, (for which as before stated, we desire no compensation,) I can only assure you that we will endeavour to make it as thorough, as reliable, and as generally useful, as may be in our power.

You would greatly oblige me, Sir, by bringing before the consideration of your associates in the Government, and also before the House of Assembly, in whatever manner you may deem to be proper, the substance of the preceding explanations and proposals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. W. BAILEY,

Prof. Chemistry &c., University New Brunswick.

Hon. A. H. Gillmor, Provincial Secretary.

APPENDIX VIII.

A

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

GEOLOGY OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

TOGETHER WITH

A SPECIAL REPORT

ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE

"QUEBEC GROUP"

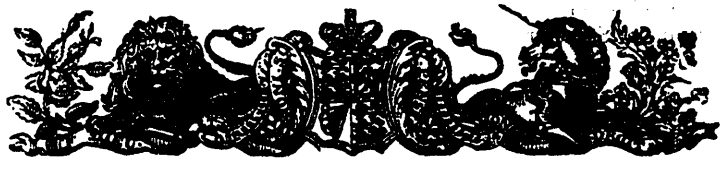
IN THE PROVINCE.

BY

HENRY YOULE HIND, M.A., F.R.G.S.

(LATE PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.)

Author of "Narrative of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions in Rupert's Land," "Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula," &c. &c. &c.



FREDERICTON.

G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1865.

Fredericton, January 16th, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to present "A preliminary Report on the Geology of New Brunswick," including a Special Report (Chapters VIII. & IX.) on the probable distribution of the "Quebec Group" within its limits, according to instructions which I had the honor to receive from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government on the 9th July 1864.

With a view to avoid unnecessary recapitulation, I have so arranged the Reports, that the description of the 'Quebec Group' occupy their proper places in a general outline of the Geology of the Province.

In the Introductory Chapter I have given a brief and concise summary of the results of the season's work.

The following Maps accompany the written descriptions:—

I.—A General Geological Map of the Province, showing the probable limits of Formations.

II.—A Plan of the exposed Antimony Veins in Prince William Parish, on the property of the Brunswick Antimony Company.

III.—A Plan of the Letite Copper Mine, (Wheal Louisiana,) showing the structure of the Rocks in the Mascaben Peninsula.

IV.—A Plan of the Vernon Copper Mines, showing the structure of the Rocks on that part of the Coast of the Bay of Fundy.

V.—Section of the Carboniferous Outlier in the Valley of the Tobique.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY Y. HIND.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY,
Provincial Secretary.

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INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

The Geology of New Brunswick has formed the subject of four Reports by the late Dr. Abraham Gesner, written during the years 1839 to 1842 inclusive, twenty three years having elapsed since the date of Dr. Gesner's last official contribution to our knowledge respecting the Mineral resources of the Province.

In 1849 the late Dr. Robb contributed an admirable resumé of known facts connected with the Geology of New Brunswick to Professor Johnston, who was engaged by the Government during the same year to report on the Soils of the Province, and their capabilities for agricultural purposes. Dr. Robb's communication was accompanied by an excellent Geological Map, compiled, as he himself states, from the Reports of Dr. Gesner, Dr. Jackson's Reports on the Geology of Maine, Sir Charles Lyell's Travels in North America, and his own personal observations and enquiries.

In 1851 Dr. Robb, in conjunction with Professor Taylor, prepared a Report on the "Asphaltum Mine at Hillsborough," which all subsequent experience during the past thirteen years has shown to be a correct exposition, as far as it goes, of the Geology of the Albert Mine.

Dr. Dawson, of M'Gill College, Montreal, in conjunction with Sir Charles Lyell, has established the true age of the Albert Shales, and in his 'Acadian Geology' a portion of Albert County is especially noticed, and some of the rock formations on the coast of the Bay of Fundy.

Dr. Dawson has subsequently written some very valuable papers on "The Flora of the Carboniferous Period in Nova Scotia," and "The Flora of the Devonian Period in North Eastern America," in which important references are made to New Brunswick rocks.

In August 1863, Mr. G. F. Matthew of Saint John, published in the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, a most creditable and able Paper, entitled "Observations on the Geology of Saint John County, N. B."; and in 1864, Professor Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a very interesting and well written "Report on the Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick." The same gentleman has also published in the Canadian Naturalist and Geologist for April 1864, a Paper entitled "Notes on the Geology and Botany of New Brunswick,"* with a Map of the country on the course of the rivers between the mouth of the Tobique and the mouth of the Nepisiguit.

These contributions to the Geological bibliography of New Brunswick, have been frequently referred to in the following pages, together with others which are enumerated either in notes of reference or in a list of works consulted, given at the close of the introductory Chapter.

* Read before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick 12th February 1864.

In May 1864, after an interview with Sir W. E. Logan, the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, I addressed a letter to that eminent Geologist, soliciting his co-operation and that of Professor Hunt and Mr. Billings, in relation to the rocks and fossils of New Brunswick, partly with reference to my contemplated preliminary explorations, and partly in anticipation of any future action that the Government of New Brunswick might be disposed to take with regard to a complete Geological Survey of the Province.

The answer of Sir W. E. Logan, together with my communication to him, are appended,* and no words from my pen are necessary to show the vast advantage which must result to New Brunswick, from having the opinion of Sir William Logan and his associates on the rocks of the Province; but I should not do justice to my own feelings if I were to permit this public opportunity to escape me of expressing a grateful sense, as far as I am concerned, of the disinterested kindness of Sir William Logan, and the gentlemen of the Canadian Geological Survey, or to record my admiration of a zeal for Science alone which induces those gentlemen to undertake a laborious task, for which they ask no other recompense than that which Science herself can give.

In the preparation of my preliminary Report, I have frequently had occasion to scrutinize the labours of the late Dr. Robb; and here I venture to express, not only a very high opinion of the value of the work he has left behind him, but a strong appreciation of his trustworthy observations, and of his scrupulously conscientious record of facts. Through the kindness of his brother, Mr. Charles Robb, of Montreal, I have been permitted to peruse his manuscript notes on the geology of certain portions of the Province. Although many of these were made thirteen to sixteen years ago, and long prior to the important discoveries of the past decade, yet they manifest views, especially in relation to the once vexed question of the nature of Albertite, which he would probably long since have successfully developed, had the Almighty been pleased to have prolonged his life.

It now remains for me to state in general terms the results of the season's operations.

DISTRICTS VISITED.

I commenced my explorations on the 15th June, at Dalhousie; proceeding thence to Campbelltown on the Restigouche, and having engaged Indians there, ascended that river to the mouth of the Upsalquitch, which was traversed to its source, then crossed over to the Nepisiguit, and continued on down stream to Bathurst.

After spending a few days in the vicinity of Bathurst, I travelled across the country to Chatham, and thence to Fredericton.

In a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary, I communicated some of the results of the exploration up the Upsalquitch and down the Nepisiguit,

* Vide Letters I. and II. at the close of this Chapter.

suggesting at the same time a further exploration of the Quebec Group of rocks which I had ascertained to have a breadth in the district examined of from thirty six to forty miles.*

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, was pleased to give instructions that the suggested sections across the Quebec Group should be made without delay.

From Fredericton I proceeded to Prince William, thence to Woodstock, and *via* the Shiktehawk and South West Miramichi, to Boiestown.

I then started *via* Woodstock for the Tobique, and having procured Indians and canoes, ascended that river as far as the mouth of the Gulquac, made a portage of twenty miles to Tobique Lake, explored the undescribed and unmapped Gulquac and Millpagos Lakes, and then portaged to Long Lake. Leaving the canoe at the head of that fine sheet of water, I took two Indians and made a portage of eight miles through forests innocent of lumbermen or indeed of "white men" of any description, to the Little South West Miramichi Lake, and descended the river issuing from that lake until I came to sedimentary rocks in place.

Returning to Tobique Lake, I went with "shoed" canoes down Campbell River, ascended the Serpentine as far as practicable, the water being unusually low, and returned to the Nictor or Forks of the Tobique *via* the right hand branch of the river. An ascent was then made up the Little Tobique for a few miles, and subsequently the main river was descended as far as Blue Mountain. Again, taking two Indians, and leaving the canoes in charge of a third, I made a traverse to the summit of Blue Mountain 1650 feet above the sea. The object of this traverse was to ascertain the southern limits here of the Carboniferous Outlier, which has converted the valley of the Tobique into a fertile and beautiful region, capable of sustaining an agricultural population of one hundred thousand souls. Slowly descending the Tobique to its mouth, I then leisurely ascended the Saint John, in canoe, as far as Little Falls, or within ten miles of the Canadian boundary line.

From Little Falls I proceeded to Quebec, thence to Montreal, where an opportunity of again examining the rocks of the Quebec Group in the Geological Museum was embraced. After remaining a week in Canada, I took the steamer from Quebec to Shediac, and from Shediac proceeded to Fredericton.

In October I visited King's County, making a section across Norton and Springfield, also, subsequently across Albert County, and from Hopewell Corners returned *via* Golden Mountain to Sussex Vale, and then proceeded to the Vernon Copper Mines, near the mouth of Goose Creek, on the Bay of Fundy. Returning thence to Fredericton, I spent two days in making up my notes, and then started a second time for the Prince William Antimony deposits, where I made a careful examination of the rocks and mapped the courses of the exposed veins, determining their relation and origin. I then crossed the country through the Harvey Settlement to Dumbarton

* Vide Letters III. and IV. at the close of this Chapter.

Station, on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and from this place proceeded to Roix Station, and made a section across the country to Saint George. After visiting the Upper Falls of the Magaguadavic, and making a section to the Lower Falls, I proceeded to the Letite Copper Mines, to which special attention was paid, and the probable origin of the Copper deposits in the Mascabin peninsula discovered, and the probable age of the rocks on Frye's Island; returning to Fredericton *via* Saint John. My last exploration, except in the immediate neighbourhood of Fredericton, was made in November, when the Vernon Mines on the Bay of Fundy were visited a second time, and four days spent on the coast, in an endeavour to trace the origin of the Copper deposits in that promising belt of rocks. This I found to be in certain copper-bearing intrusive traps which have a wide, and probably a very important distribution on that part of the coast.

In this general outline of journeys through the Province, every County of which I have visited except Kent, the lateral excursions from the main routes are not included.

The results of the season's work may be thus briefly expressed.

1. The QUEBEC GROUP, which is the great metalliferous formation of North America, has the following approximate breadths in the subjoined localities:—

1. Five miles from Bathurst,	... ...	20 Miles.
2. From Ramsay's Brook, southeasterly,	...	36 "
3. From near Nictor Lake, "	... ...	44 "
4. From the Tobique, "	... ...	43 "
5. From the Meduxnekeag, "	... ...	38 "
6. On the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad,		24 "

Time has not permitted me to obtain the necessary data, to determine the approximate breadth of this group in the southwestern part of Queen's, Sunbury, or King's County, nor even in the south part of Charlotte County, but of its presence there, valuable evidence is not wanting.

I have paid particular attention to the circumstances under which the Albertite in Albert County has originated, and venture to hope that I have succeeded in showing,—

1st. That Albertite is an inspissated Petroleum.

2nd. That it has originated from underlying Devonian Rocks probably of the same age as those yielding the vast stores of Petroleum in Canada and the United States.

3rd. That there is much probability that this valuable material will be found along the summits of two anticlinal axes (Ridges), one, extending from near Apohaqui Station, through the valley of Sussex Vale, to the County of Westmorland, on a general course N. 80° E., for a distance of fifty miles; the other anticlinal having a course nearly northeast, (magnetic), (N. 48° E.) from a few miles west of Shepody Mountain, through the Albert Mine, to and beyond the Petitcodiac River.

Along the eastern anticlinal the valuable bituminous shales which yield from sixty to ninety gallons of crude oil to the ton occur in great force.

The ascertained existence of the true Coal Measures within the limits of the Province, near and probably east of Grand Lake, is highly important, and a reasonable expectation may now be entertained that workable beds of coal will be found in the areas indicated in the Chapter on the Carboniferous Series.

The view formerly entertained with reference to the granitic belt passing through the Province from the frontier of Maine to the Bay of Chaleurs, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, must be greatly modified. Instead of its being one broad belt, as represented on the Map constructed by the late Dr. Robb, it consists of a series of very narrow belts, (at least ten in number on the Miramichi,) with schists and metalliferous slates between them. The granite belts are of Devonian age, and it is, probably, not an intrusive rock, but consists of highly altered sedimentary strata, which have been brought to the surface by a series of anticlinal folds, with strata belonging to the Quebec Group on their flanks, and between the numerous narrow belts of which the entire formation is composed.

The same remark applies to much of the granite in Charlotte, King's and Saint John Counties. They are probably sedimentary rocks, highly metamorphosed, but bearing an intimate relation to the less metamorphosed or altered rocks on their flanks.

The copper-bearing Series of Saint George and the Vernon Mines are both important, though of very different geological ages. I have shown in the case of the Saint George Mines, that the probable origin of the copper is a hornblendic schist; but do not wish to be understood to say that the trap rocks of the series are not also copper-bearing. In the Vernon Mines, the copper-bearing traps, which are there intrusive, are the source of the metal, and they extend far beyond the limits of the area examined.

The antimony deposits of Prince William, on the property of the Brunswick Antimony Company, and on a series of Leases held by Mr. Hibbard, of Saint George, and gentlemen associated with him, are valuable; and a rather lengthy description of these deposits, their origin and probable extent, will appear, fully warranted by their prospective value to the Province.

The iron ores of Woodstock have been found to come up on the north side of the main granitic axis, in at least three different belts, extending over thirty miles, and probably, with intermediate breaks, as far as the Bay of Chaleurs. On the Beccaguimec and the Shiktehawk, each belt is associated with limestone beds. They are situated in a splendid agricultural and well timbered country. On the south side of the axis they have been recognized coming to the surface in two belts.

These ores, like the manganese and copper with which they are more or less associated, are true sediments. The copper deposits of Woodstock belong to the same class, and in view of their origin, I am inclined to think that they will be found commercially valuable. The veins which have been

opened by Mr. Stephens, and partially opened by Mr. Connell, are segregations of the metal distributed through the country rock, which is apparently of the same age as the copper-bearing sediments of Canada East. Hence there is a probability that valuable beds will be discovered.

The gold which I have found to exist in the drift over a large portion of the northern Counties, and to a less extent in Saint John and King's Counties, will speak for itself. Too little, however, is yet known of the rocks of the Quebec Group in this Province to warrant the expression of an opinion as to its origin. A comparison with other countries where the same rocks occur, and are known to be auriferous, might apparently form the basis of reasonable conjecture; but gold has been found in quartz veins penetrating both Upper and Lower Silurian Rocks in Canada, and these rocks overlap one another from the Bay of Chaleurs to the Maine Boundary, and far beyond towards the Atlantic Ocean.

Although gold has been found in the drift derived from these rocks, it has not yet, to my knowledge, been discovered in quartz veins penetrating them.

I have much pleasure in expressing my obligations to many gentlemen for their courteous assistance and attention. Among others, to the Hon. John McMillan, of Campbelltown; Mr. Dugald Stewart, and Mr. Barberie, of Dalhousie; Mr. Busteed, of Bourdo; Mr. Byers, of the Albert Mine; Mr. Baldwin, of Bathurst; the Hon. Charles Connell, and Dr. Connell, of Woodstock; Mr. Stephens, of Woodstock; Mr. Woodward, of Saint John; Mr. M'Lellan, of Hopewell Corners; Mr. Frye, of Saint George; the gentlemen in the Crown Land Office; Mr. Wilkinson, of the Board of Works; Mr. Sanford Fleming, C. E.; Mr. Burpee, C. E.; Mr. Murdock, &c., &c.

To Dr. Brooke, of Fredericton, I am much indebted for an excellent series of Meteorological observations, which he has continued uninterruptedly for a period of seventeen years.

No. I.

From Professor Hind to Sir William Logan.

(Copy) *Montreal, May 30th*, 1864.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM LOGAN,—I have been commissioned by the Government of New Brunswick to make a preliminary Geological Survey of that Province during the present season, and am now *en route* to commence the work.

As there is every reason to believe that many of the formations in New Brunswick are repetitions of rocks which occur in Canada, and are of considerable economic value, I should be much obliged if you would allow me to send a complete series of whatever specimens I may collect in New Brunswick, to your address at the Museum of the Geological Survey, for comparison by yourself, Dr. Hunt, and Mr. Billings, with Canadian illustrations.

If you, Dr. Hunt, and Mr. Billings, will be so kind as to undertake the examination of what I may be able to send, and to communicate the results to me for the information of the Government of New Brunswick, I should be glad to know whether any expenses would

be attached to the transmission of the specimens, provided they become the property of the Canadian Geological Survey.

There can be no doubt that it would be a matter of great importance to New Brunswick if a complete set of specimens, illustrating the rocks of the Province, were submitted to your inspection and judgment, and I venture to hope that it would also be of advantage to the Museum of the Geological Survey of Canada to possess the specimens for the sake of comparison and study.

I am, very truly, yours,

(Signed) HENRY Y. HIND.

Sir W. E. Logan, &c. &c. &c.

No. II.

From Sir William Logan to Professor Hind.

(Copy) *Montreal, 30th May*, 1864.

My Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of this morning, I beg to say that we should be happy to receive a full collection of New Brunswick specimens, including minerals, rocks, and fossils, the expenses on the transmission of which, if the collection were permanently lodged in our Museum, we would willingly defray.

The possession of such a collection would enable us to institute a comparison between the Geology of Canada and that of her sister Colony, and in some degree to make available our ascertained results in forwarding your investigations and promoting the development of her mineral resources.

The rocks of New Brunswick are only an extension in part of those of Canada, with the addition of the coal formation, and from the descriptions of Robb, Bailey, Hitchcock, and others, as well as a limited personal examination by myself, it appears to me probable that the Quebec Group, which is so important in the Eastern Townships of Canada, for its economic minerals, will be found to have a considerable development in New Brunswick.

The rocks of this Group, I need not inform you, yield, in Canada, ores of Iron, Chromium, Lead, Antimony, Copper, Nickel, Silver, and Gold, with soapstone, potstone, hones, marbles, serpentines, cement stones, building stones, and roofing slates. They are a continuation of the gold-bearing series of Georgia, Carolina, and Virginia, and come up through Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Vermont, into Canada, passing thence into Newfoundland.

By undulations they are repeated in New Brunswick on each side of a Granitic axis, which stretches from Deer Island on the coast of Maine, to Bathurst on the Bay Chaleur, and finally present themselves on the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia. It is of course very important to the interests of these Colonies that the limits of the Group should be traced out in them, as much in detail as possible.

In making serviceable in the investigation the experience and practice we have acquired on the Canadian Survey, we should be only carrying out a suggestion which has already been placed before the respective Governments of these Colonies, by the adoption of which the labour of the investigation would be shortened and the cost cheapened, while a unity of design would be given to the whole subject, rendering the results, both economic and scientific, intelligible to the world with much less study than would otherwise be required.

I am, my dear Sir, very truly, yours,

(Signed) W. E. LOGAN.

Professor Henry Youle Hind, Quebec.

No. III.

From Professor Hind to the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Fredericton, July 9th, 1864.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I have just completed a geological exploration up the Upsalquitch River, in the County of Restigouche; also a portion of the country in the County of Gloucester, as far as the Nicadoo River.

The result of that exploration is of sufficient importance to induce me to make known to you, without delay, the character of the rock formations I recognized in position.

The rocks of the country south of the Restigouche, for about 20 miles, belong to the Upper Silurian Series, but south of a point on the Upsalquitch, near Ramsay's Brook, all the way to the Nepisiguit; the Quebec Group of Sir W. E. Logan—a most important series of Lower Silurian Rocks—forms the country.

This Group I also found to exist all the way down the Valley of the Nepisiguit, to within seven miles of Bathurst, and as far west as the Nicadoo River. About two or three miles beyond the Nicadoo, I believe it to be overlaid by the Upper Silurian Series, mentioned as occurring on the lower portion of the Upsalquitch.

The Quebec Group has a breadth of not less than 36 miles between the Upsalquitch and the Nepisiguit, I presume that it extends about ten miles south of the Nepisiguit, until it is covered by the Bonaventure formation, or base of the Carboniferous Series.

The vast economic importance of the Quebec Group is stated in the letter addressed to me by Sir W. E. Logan, of which I had the honor to forward you a copy some days since.

I searched for gold in the drift and alluvial deposits of the Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit, and found minute particles on the upper portion of the Upsalquitch, and unworn and worn fragments of dimensions from one eighth of an inch in diameter, downwards, on the Nepisiguit. The washing process was carried on in a common tin dish.

As there is every probability that the Quebec Group stretches throughout the Province, from Bathurst to the Maine Boundary Line, and beyond, in a northeast and southwest direction, it is of the greatest importance to the interests of this Province that its breadth and general extension should be ascertained without delay, and I venture to suggest that I be instructed by the Government to make two or more Sections across the formation, in order to establish approximately its area.

I have only to remark, further, that the Quebec Group, being the great Metalliferous Rock Series of the American Continent, if found to be, as I suppose, largely developed in New Brunswick, will place the prospective mineral resources of this Province in a very prominent position before the scientific world.

The cost of the exploration I suggest, would be about $400; it could be accomplished in 50 days, and would, I think, establish the existence of the Quebec Group in New Brunswick, over an area exceeding one million acres.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY Y. HIND.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

No. IV.

From the Hon. the Provincial Secretary to Professor Hind.

(Copy) *Provincial Secretary's Office,*
Fredericton, N. B., 9th July, 1864.

SIR,—The Administrator of the Government in Council has had under consideration your communication of this day's date, proposing to make two or more Sections across the district of country designated therein, for the purpose of ascertaining the width and extent of the Quebec Group of Rocks;—

And I am instructed to request you to make the proposed examination, and report the results to the Government at as early a date as possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

Professor Henry Hind, &c. &c. &c.

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PRELIMINARY REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

LEADING GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE PROVINCE.

Early Political importance of the "Highlands" of New Brunswick—Political importance of a Name—Origin of the name 'Acadia'—The Height of Land, or Highlands of New Brunswick—Elevation of the Highlands—Blue Mountain, view from—A night on Blue Mountain—Section from Miramichi Lake to the Restigouche—Mr. Sandford Fleming's Section—Section on the Royal Road, one hundred miles—Subordinate Mountain Ranges—Section from the Mouth of Goose Creek to Sussex Vale—Coast Section across the Basin occupied by the Carboniferous Rocks—Major Robinson's Survey—The Rivers of New Brunswick—The Saint John—Origin of name—Rise of—The Grand Falls—Height and descent of—General character of—The Restigouche—Early notice of—Mr. Richardson's Description of, to the Mouth of the Patapedia—The Coast Line—Bay of Chaleurs—Miscou Island—The White Whale—The Walrus—Bay of Fundy—The Tides—Depth of the Bay—The Cumberland Basin and Bay Verte Peninsula—Change of Coast Line.

The geographical features of a country are greatly dependent upon its geological structure. This is especially noticed in New Brunswick, where the mountain ranges lie almost altogether within the limits of the disturbed and ancient sedimentary rocks; the elevated plateaus and gently undulating plains distinguishing nearly the entire area of the comparatively undisturbed strata of the coal field.

For this reason it may be proper to glance briefly at some of the leading geographical features of the Province, limiting the observations made to the chief mountain ranges, the rivers, and the coast line. The introduction of a few historical notices may, in the judgment of many, enhance the interest which prominent physical peculiarities generally command.

EARLY POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE "HIGHLANDS" OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The highest continuous mountain range, or "axis of maximum elevation," as it is technically termed, between Canada and this Province, with its continuation into the United States, once formed a very important subject of enquiry on the part of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America.*

* Report of the British Commissioners to Survey the Territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States of America, on the North Eastern Boundary of the United States.—Blue Book, 1840.

In the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate and report upon the respective claims of Canada and New Brunswick to the Territory ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Washington,* the following remarkable passage occurs, which, by the way, has recently received additional strength from the disputes relating to the Straits of San Juan.—"The want of good maps, and correct information as to the topographical and physical character of the country, have been the principal cause of the constantly-recurring disputes which have now for more than half a century occurred in this part of North America, and rendered necessary Commission after Commission for inquiry and research."

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF A NAME.

It appears, however, far more singular, that a mere name, whose origin is still disputed, should have been instrumental in leading to the wars between England and France which terminated in the conquest of Canada.

The misunderstandings which arose in the construction of this expression, "all ACADIE, according to its ancient limits,"—ended in the war of 1756, and the annexation of all the possessions of France in North America to the British Empire.†

The interest in the word '*Acadie*,' has been recently revived under very different circumstances to those which first drew the attention of the entire civilized world to its origin and meaning, and which gave rise to interminable controversies, and finally led to sanguinary wars.

The Province of New Brunswick having formerly been wholly or in part included within the 'ancient limits of Acadie,' a glance at the origin of this word may not be out of place in a geographical sketch of the country it once in part represented.

In 1603, the Sieur de Monts received letters patent, in which the word "ACADIE," or "Cadie," is first used as the name of the country. His grant is from the "40me degré de latitude jusqu'a 46me," the 40th degree of latitude to the 46th,‡ thus including that part of New Brunswick which lies south of a line drawn between Fredericton and Bay Verte in the County of Westmorland.

The Boundary Commission consider the origin of the word "Acadie" to be as follows:—

"The obscurity which has been thrown in past times over the territorial extent of Acadie, that country of which De Monts received letters patent in 1603, was occasioned by not attending to the Indian origin of the name, and to the repeated transfer of the name to other parts of the country to which the first settlers afterwards removed. Even before the appointment of De la Roche, in 1598, as Lieutenant-General of the country, including those parts adjacent to the Bay of Fundy, the Bay into which the Saint Croix

* Blue Book, 1851, page 94. † Report of Commissioners on North Eastern Boundary.
‡ Fastes Chronologiques, quoted in Report of Commissioners on North Eastern Boundary, 1840.

empties itself was known by the Indians of the Moriseet tribe, which still inhabits New Brunswick, by the name Peskadumquodiah, from Peskadum, Fish, and Quodiah, the name of a fish resembling the Cod.*

"The French, according to their usual custom, abbreviated the Indian name, which we sometimes, in the old records, read Quadiac and 'Cadie,' and at length we find it taking the general designation of 'Acadie.'

"The English race have turned the original Indian name into Passamaquoddy, and the Indians of the district have long been by them familiarly called Quoddy Indians, as by the French they have been called *Les Acadiens.*"

That the word "CADIE," was at one time commonly used, may be inferred from its occurrence in the Relations of the Jesuits for 1671.—"Qui habitent les costes de Cadie et de la Nouvelle Angleterre."

Dr. Dawson, in his "ACADIAN GEOLOGY," gives a rather different version of the origin of this historic name:—

"The aboriginal Micmacs of Nova Scotia, being of a practical turn of mind, were in the habit of bestowing on places the names of the useful articles which could be found in them, affixing to such terms the word Acadie, denoting the local abundance of the particular objects to which the names referred. The early French settlers appear to have supposed this common termination to be the proper name of the country, and applied it as the general designation of the region now constituting the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island."

FORMER LIMITS OF ACADIA.

The Jesuit Father, Hierosme Lallemont, writing from Quebec in 1659, says "Acadia is that part of New France which faces the sea, and which extends from New England to Gaspe, or more correctly to the entrance of the great River Saint Lawrence. This extent of country, which is fully 300 leagues, has but one name and one language."—*Relations des Jesuits*, 1659.

In a Map by Coronelli, dated 1689, published at Paris, the Peninsula south-east of the Bay of Fundy is called "Acadie," whilst the country north of the Bay of Fundy and watered by the Saint John River, is named "Etechemins," after the Indian tribe whose hunting grounds formerly extended over that part of the Province. Under the French these were frequently separate governments. By the Treaty of St. Germain in 1632, "*Canada* and *Acadia* were restored to France." By the Treaty of Breda in 1667, France was left with all her old possessions, as well as by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. The consequence of these frequent mutations was, that the French possessions east, west, and south of the Saint John, were occasionally placed under one and the same jurisdiction, which for the time went by the name of "Acadie."

* The Provincial name of this fish is "Pollock," and it still continues to frequent that Bay.

In 1702 war broke out again, subsequently to which came the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, when France ceded to England for ever her rights to "all Acadie, according to its ancient limits." The misunderstandings which now arose in the construction of this expression, ended in the war of 1756, and the annexation of all the possessions of France in North America to the British Empire.*

The Abbe Ferland in his "Cours D'Histoire du Canada," states that the origin of this word is unknown, and he enumerates several compound words, being the names of places, of which it forms a part, such as Tracadie, Shubenacadie, Chykabenakdie.†

THE HEIGHT OF LAND OR HIGHLANDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The height of land or "axis of maximum elevation," which formed so long the subject of dispute between the United States and Great Britain, and subsequently between Canada and New Brunswick, may be said to commence within the limits of the Province at the base of Mars Hill, an isolated twin-mountain situated close to the boundary line in the State of Maine, and about five miles from the River Saint John, in the County of Carleton. This conspicuous elevation rises 1650 feet above the sea, and it forms one in a range of numerous peaks which stretch in a northeasterly direction to the Bay of Chaleurs.

This height of land is the south branch of two great chains of highlands which come from the head waters of the Connecticut River. The northern branch lies altogether within the limits of Canada, and was formerly claimed by New Brunswick as its legitimate boundary. The southern branch, springing from the same source, traverses the State of Maine, and entering New Brunswick at Mars Hill,‡ pursues the course towards the Bay of Chaleurs already adverted to. These were the highlands formerly claimed by Canada as the southern boundary of that Province.§ The limits of the two Provinces ultimately agreed upon, do not require any particular description; they may be stated to form a line dividing the disputed territory between the highlands into two nearly equal parts.

ELEVATION OF THE HIGHLANDS.

The average breadth of these Highlands is about forty miles; the elevation of the most prominent peaks and notable points in this rugged region are given below. No Map of New Brunswick yet compiled can afford a correct idea of the geography of the southeastern portion of this Highland Belt. Innumerable lakes, with their connecting rivers, separated by high but narrow hill ranges, occur in the blank space on the Provincial Map, from

* Blue Book. 1840.

† "Cours D'Histoire du Canada," par J. B. A. Ferland, prêtre.—Professor d'Histoire à l' Université Laval.

Premiere partie 1534-1663.—Quebec, Augustin Coté, 1861.

‡ Latitude 45.50, longitude 68° nearly.

§ The area of the territory in dispute between Canada and N. Brunswick was about 10,000 square miles.

the head waters of the South West Miramichi to the Nipisiguit. The sources of some of the most important rivers in the Province are not laid down on this comparatively unexplored region, and there are very many lakes, still haunted by the beaver, seldom visited except by Indians, where even the adventurous lumberman has not yet penetrated, which cover a large area about the head waters of the different branches of the Miramichi, and the tributaries to the Tobique and Nipisiguit. As far, however, as the river courses have been laid down in this wild region, they are accurately delineated in Mr. Wilkinson's Provincial Map; and this Report will furnish the continuation of several important streams into the unmapped wilderness, about the head waters of the Gulquac, the right hand branch of the Tobique, and the Little South West Miramichi.

ELEVATIONS OF PROMINENT PEAKS IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Names of Mountains or Elevated Plateaus.	Locality.	Height in feet above the sea.
1. Mars Hill, ...	Boundary Line—5 miles from the St. John River.	1650
2. Blue Mountain, ...	Tobique River.	1641
3. Bald Mountain, ...	East of Blue Mountain.	2240 (?)
4. Nictau Lake, ...	Source of East Branch of Tobique.	772
5. Bald Mountain, ...	Near Nictau Lake.	2496
6. Three miles northeast of Nictau Lake,	"	1670
7. Ridge between Tobique and Nipisiguit,	Nipisiguit Lakes.	2092
8. Forks of the Tobique, ...		550
9. Mountain on a branch of the Nipisiguit,	Nipisiguit.	1718
10. A mile northeast from last station,	"	2043
11. Two miles from last station, ...	"	2145
12. High peak near same station, ...	"	2213
13. Valley in a dividing ridge between the Upsalquitch and Nipisiguit waters,	Upsalquitch and Nipisiguit.	1508
14. One mile and a half from last station,	"	1882
15. Three miles from last station but one,	"	2045
16. Ramsay Portage, ...	On the Upsalquitch.	271
17. Ramsay Camp, ...	"	341
18. Mountain two miles east of Ramsay Camp,	"	1048
19. Five miles from Ramsay Camp, east, ...	"	1432
20. Seventeen miles east of Ramsay Camp on the Upsalquitch, ...	... ...	1218
21. North side of Blue Mountains, ...	Blue Mountains.	1064
22. Near Big Hole Brook, ...	... ...	1818
23. Range of Hills on Middle River, ...	Middle River.	1539
24. Mountain ½ mile west of Upsalquitch Lake,	Upsalquitch Lake.	1707
25. Brook running into the Nipisiguit (Portage Brook), ...	Portage Brook.	1034
26. Conical Hill, near Upsalquitch Lake, ...	Upsalquitch Lake.	2186
27. Squaws Cap, ...	Upsalquitch—mouth of.	2000

Numerous other altitudes in the "Highlands" between Mars Hill and the Bay of Chaleurs may be found in the Report of the Commissioners on the North Eastern Boundary.

TABLE OF HIGH LANDS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE.

Names of Mountains or Elevated Plateaus.	Locality.	Height in feet above the sea.	
28. Bull Moose Hill, ...	Springfield.	580	Gesner.
29. Chamcook, ...	Near Saint Andrews.	580	"
30. The Sugar Loaf, ...	Campbeltown.	730	
31. Plateau above Fredericton, ...	Fredericton.	418	
32. Head of Restigouche, ...	... ...	1036	Boundary Commis.
33. Ottellock Lake, ...	... ...	1200	
34. Shogomoc River, ...	... ...	529	R. R. Sur.
35. Monument head of Saint Croix, ...	... ...	539	
36. Chepnedcook Lakes, (foot of)	... ...	350	
37. Nerepis, (source of)	... ...	600	
38. Didgewash, (source of)	... ...	450	
39. Dalhousie Hill, ...	... ...	750	

ASCENT OF BLUE MOUNTAIN.

On the 18th August, accompanied by some Indians, I ascended Blue Mountain on the Tobique, reaching the summit just in time to witness the setting of the sun. The scene was one of rare beauty, and the sky being cloudless during the short summer night, the moon near her full, dawn slowly breaking into daylight without mist or cloud on the mountain tops, the most favourable opportunities were offered and gladly embraced to see this part of the Highlands of New Brunswick under conditions seldom enjoyed.

The first impression produced on glancing at this extraordinary scene, was a sense of extreme isolation in the midst of the vast wilderness of forest which lay like a troubled sea far beneath our feet. The detached peaks of many mountains seemed to occupy but a small part of the wide expanse open to view, while the remote ranges, in themselves extensive and formidable barriers, were reduced to rugged lines bounding comparatively small parts of the distant horizon. Such were the Salmon River Mountains, the Twin Mountains on the Gulquac, Moose Mountain, and Mars Hill, far to the southwest; as well as the bold dividing ridge between Long Lake and a Lake at the head of the Little South West Miramichi; and Bald Mountain to the northeast. Minor peaks and ridges limiting the broad valley of the Tobique, served but to give an irregular character to the great plain they diversified.

The clearings of the pioneer settlers on the Tobique, looked like white specks in a vast ocean of dark green. The contrast between the blue outlines of the mountain ranges to the west after the sun had dipped behind them, and the golden tints swiftly gliding up the sides of ranges lying to the east, was singularly imposing; the peaks of all those sufficiently elevated to catch his last receding rays being simultaneously lit up, and then passing into comparative gloom one by one.

The solemnity of a still and cloudless night on the summit of a high mountain in a wilderness country all can understand, but it is not so simple an effort to people in imagination the splendid valley which Blue Mountain overlooks, and through which the Tobique flows like a narrow thread, with a hundred thousand souls; and yet such, perhaps, even within the lives of some who may glance at these descriptions, is the probable future of this little known but most valuable tributary to the Saint John.*

From this mountain is seen the "lowest point" described by Major Robinson, overlooking the Tobique Valley, having an elevation 1,216 feet above the sea. It is situated eighteen miles from the Tobique, to reach which a descent of 796 feet has to be made. The summit level on the opposite ridge between the Tobique and the Restigouche is 920 feet above the sea, or 500 above the Tobique, at the place where his line of section crosses that river.

From the Three Brooks to the Two Brooks, eighteen miles, the line of proposed Government Great Road from the mouth of the Tobique to the Restigouche, skirts the foot of Sisson's Ridge, "one of the finest stretches of hardwood land in the Province."†

The morning mist rising from the Tobique pointed out its course to the narrows, through which it rushes in a deep gorge before debouching into the Saint John. The whole of the lower part of the valley has once been an inland lake of great extent, and, as will be shown when the Tobique is specially described, high falls probably existed at the spot where the narrows are now situated.

The subjoined Table shows the general character of this region for a distance of 78 miles, being a series of altitudes across the country from Miramichi Lake to the Restigouche, according to Major Robinson's survey.

SECTION FROM MIRAMICHI LAKE TO THE RESTIGOUCHE.

	Height in feet above the Sea.	Distance from Miramichi Lake.
Miramichi Lake, ...	750	0
Forks of the S. W. Miramichi, ...	797	11
Portage Road, ...	829	18
Mountain, (Beedle Brook Mountain,)	1084	22
N. W. Branch S. W. Miramichi, ...	926	24
Mountain, ...	1165	27
Height of land between Miramichi and Tobique waters, ...	1205	30
Source of the Odell, ...	1215	30½
Watershed between Odell and Wapsky, ...	1238	31
Levelling from near Boiestown in 1846, ...	1195	54
Do. the Tobique in 1847, ...	1189	and 18 from the Tobique.
Barometric observations in 1847, ...	1168	

* The settlers are already far in advance of the Government Road, and clearings have been commenced at the Nictau or Forks.

† Report of Messrs. Garden and Ferguson.—Journal of House of Assembly for 1858.

	Height in feet above the sea.	From the Tobique.
Beaver Brook, ...	849	15¾
Ovenrock Brook, ...	810	11¾
River du Chute, ...	630	10
Little Wapsky, ...	585	6
Tobique, ...	420	0
Branch of Two Brooks, ...	616	8 N.
Station 11½ miles, ...	935	11½
Cedar Brook, ...	776	15
Sisson Brook, (Tobique waters,)	844	19
Mountain Ridge, 23 miles north, ...	1177	23
Salmon River, ...	920	24¾
Height of land between Salmon River and Grand River,	1115	28½
Restigouche, ...	435	45

The levels obtained by Sanford Fleming, Esquire, Chief Engineer of the Inter-Colonial Railway, are considerably lower between the Restigouche and Two Brooks, in the Tobique Valley.* They are as follow:—

Between Restigouche and Grand River, ...	750	feet.
Between Grand River and Salmon River, ...	1080	"
Between Salmon River and Two Brooks, ...	840	"

The following Section on the Royal Road between Pickard's Mills on the Saint John to the Grand Falls,† one hundred miles in length, extends from the Carboniferous Rocks, which are distinguished by gentle undulations, across the central granitic belt, passes the head waters of the fertile valleys of the Beccaguimic, Munquart, and Shiktehawk, to the Tobique; thence through a fine country to Grand Falls. These two sections, compared with the one which follows across the Carboniferous Rocks, will show how subordinate are geographical features to geological structure in the surface outline of an extensive region.

SECTION FROM PICKARD'S MILLS TO THE GRAND FALLS.

	Distance.	Height above the Sea.
Pickard's Mills, Saint John, ...	0	0
Plateau north of Nashwaaksis, ...	6	416
Dividing Ridge between Nashwaaksis and Tay Creek, ...	15½	960
Tay Creek, ...	17½	750
Height of land between Branch of Nashwaak and Tay Creek,	25	1133
Branch of Nashwaak, ...	27	640
Hill north of Nashwaak, ...	33½	1266
Summit between Shiktehawk and Nashwaak, ...	41½	1550
Sources of Beccaguimic, Nashwaak, and Miramichi, ...	42 to 48	1450 to 1550
Shiktehawk, ...	56½	760
Summit between Shiktehawk and Monquart, ...	59	1660
Monquart, ...	62½	1000
Summit between Monquart and Trout Brook, ...	66	1540
Trout Brook, ...	68	1060
Do.	71¾	500
Tobique, ...	74½	316
Summit between Tobique and Little Salmon River, ...	85	1000
Little Salmon River, ...	90	366
Summit between Little Salmon River and Fall River, ...	96½	680
Fall River, ...	100	400

* I am indebted to Mr. Fleming for the above altitudes.

† I am indebted to the kindness of John Wilkinson, Esquire, C. E., for the above Section.

SUBORDINATE MOUNTAIN RANGES.

These are two in number, situated in the southern part of the Province, and stretching in a northeast by east direction through the Counties of Charlotte, King's, and Saint John, to Albert and Westmorland. They will be more particularly described in noticing the Geology of these Counties. None of the peaks attain such altitudes as some of those in the Highlands, but the plateau on which they are situated in Saint John County is elevated, so that they do not present such striking outlines as the bolder ranges in the northern part of the Province. A rough section was made in November of the present year from the coast of the Bay of Fundy to Sussex Vale, with an aneroid barometer. The altitudes are subjoined, but they must be regarded as only approximate.

Barometrical Section from the mouth of Goose Creek to Sussex Vale.

	Height in feet above the Sea.
Mouth of Goose Creek, ...	0
Two miles from Goose Creek, ...	950
Five miles from do.	1045
Shepody Road, ...	1083
The Chapel on the road to Sussex Vale, ...	1140
Altitude of hill range east of last station, (estimated,) ...	1340
Sussex Vale, ...	58

The hills west of the Chapel may be 100 feet higher, and from this point the descent to the valley of the Kennebeccasis is gradual.

THE BASIN OCCUPIED BY THE CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS.

The level character of many portions of this area is remarkable, and in striking contrast with the disturbed portions of the Province which have been briefly described.

Commencing at Bay Verte in the County of Westmorland, the elevation of the Carboniferous strata above the sea, on the line of Major Robinson's Railway Survey, is 109 feet; the utmost elevation the country attains between this point and Shediac (always on the surveyed line) is 185 feet; there is then a very gradual descent to the Cocagne River, but immediately after passing this stream, the country is broken, rising, before reaching Buctouche River, to 227 feet; near Coal Branch it is 259 feet, and between Harley Road and the Richibucto River the country is nearly level at an elevation of 170 feet above the sea, for a distance of ten miles, and one mile of that distance is absolutely level. There then succeeds a low dome shaped rise and fall from 78 to 277 and 71 feet. Extensive level spruce barrens succeed, which are 21 miles across, terminating at the South West Miramichi, the elevations of these barrens not exceeding 80 feet above the sea. Between the S. W. and N. W. Miramichi, the dividing ridge is 225 feet above the ocean, and in the valley of the N. W. Miramichi another level tract of country occurs for thirty miles, the land rising only from 150 feet to 215 feet in

that long distance. A descent is then made to the Nepisiguit, where the Carboniferous strata terminate. The aggregate distance along the surveyed line, which is nearly straight, being 149 miles over the Carboniferous Series of New Brunswick. The route lies near the coast, varying from one to twenty miles distant; it exhibits, however, a remarkably level tract of country, and shows how few in number and how gentle in action have been the disturbances it has undergone.*

THE RIVERS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE SAINT JOHN.

The River, *par excellence*, of New Brunswick, is the Saint John, called also the Wollastook from its original name in the Milicete language. On the authority of the Honorable Charles Perley, the word should be spelt Awollostook, and its signification is "the Big River."

One of the earliest historical notices of the River Saint John dates from 1598, when it was called "Riviere de la Grande Baie," or La Baie Francaise, as the Bay of Fundy was formerly designated. This occurs in the letters patent confirming the appointment of the Sieur de la Roche Lieutenant-General au Canada, Hochelaga, Terre-Neuve, Labrador, RIVIERE DE LA GRANDE BAIE (Saint John in the Bay of Fundy), Norembegue (the present State of Maine), et les terres adjacentes. (L'Escarbot). In the admirable Report by the late Dr. Robb, on the Agriculture of the Province, reference is made to the discovery of the Saint John by "Champlain, on Saint John Day, in the year 1604;" and in Monro's New Brunswick, there is a quotation from Haliburton's Nova Scotia, in which the name Saint John is stated to have been given to it because it was discovered on the 24th of June, the day of the Festival of Saint John the Baptist. Mr. Monro says also that this noble river was discovered by De Monts. It is clear from L'Escarbot, that the river was known previously to 1598. But in 1604 Sieur de Monts visited La Rivierè de la Grande Baie, and *changed* its name to the Saint Jean.

In the "Relations des Jesuites en Canada," allusion is made to the "Iron Mines on the River Saint John," so far back as 1611;† and in the same

* Major Robinson's Survey.
The line is 630 miles long from Halifax to Quebec.
In passing the valley of the Tartigou River, and the watershed between the Saint Lawrence and the Restigouche, it attains an elevation of 763 feet above the sea.
Between the places where it crosses the Restigouche and Nepisiguit near Bathurst, the utmost height it reaches is 368 feet above tide, and this is the highest point reached in New Brunswick.
In Nova Scotia a ridge near Folly Lake, on the Cobequid hills, is 623 feet.
On a profile of this Survey, there is shown a tract of land absolutely level for a distance of five miles. This is situated on the Stewiacke River in Nova Scotia, 35 miles from Halifax, and 20 from Truro, its altitude is 33 feet above high water at Halifax.
Between Harley road and Richibucto River, for a distance of 8¼ miles, the country is nearly level, the actual fall towards Richibucto River being 1 foot in 1504 feet for five miles, level for one mile, and a fall of 1 in 3887 for the remaining distance.
The spruce barrens, with an altitude of 49 feet above the sea, through which the surveyed line passed for 18 miles, is perhaps the most extensive tract of level country in the Province.

† "Si le pays estoit habite ou pourroit profiter de ses mines; car il y en a vue d'argent dans la baie saincte Marie, au rapport du Sieur Champlain, et deux de beau et franc cuiure, l'une a l'entree du Port Royal, et l'autre a la baie des Mines, *une de fer a la Riviere S. Jean* et d'autres autre part."—(Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1611.)

record there is a brief description of the dangers encountered in passing the tidal falls which form so curious and distinguishing a feature at the mouth of this river. In 1652 Father Gabriel Druillettes voyaged to its source; and in 1659 the commerce or system of barter which existed between the Indians of the Saint John River and those of "Rigibouctou," is considered worthy of being mentioned in a letter by Father Lallemant on the Missions of Acadia.

The Indian name of the Saint John, as given on a Map by Father Coronelli, published in 1689, is Ouygondi, and the country through which it flows is represented as belonging to the Etechemins nation.* Dr. Dawson has Ouangonda, evidently of the same origin, and he names a fine Coniferous tree found in the Devonian Sandstone at Saint John, "*Dadoxylon Ouangondianum.*"

SOURCES OF THE SAINT JOHN.

The Saint John (South Branch) rises in the State of Maine (Lat. 46.2), 115 miles west of Woodstock, or more accurately, due west of the old Meductic Fort, a few miles below that town. It flows in a northeasterly direction through Maine to beyond the 47th parallel, and forms the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick from the mouth of the Saint Francis to the Monument, three miles above the Grand Falls. After passing that point its course lies wholly within the Province.

The head of the south branch of the Saint John is 2,158 feet above the ocean. The source of the southwest branch, where the Monument is placed under the treaty of Washington on the boundary between Canada and Maine, is 1808 feet, and its northwest branch (in Canada) comes from an elevation of 2,358. This great river, with a course exceeding 400 miles, does not fall much more than the waters flowing into the Tobique or Nipisiguit, from the ridge (2,092 feet) which divides the valleys of those comparatively small rivers in the highlands of New Brunswick.†

Saint John Lake, on the south branch, is 1,075 feet above the ocean, and where the river first enters the Province, at the mouth of the Saint Francis, its waters are not more than 606 feet above high tide.‡

At the mouth of the Madawaska the general course of the river begins to trend towards the southeast, which is its course to the Grand Falls, 125 miles by the river from Fredericton, after which its waters flow almost due south for about 75 miles, until they again arrive at the same degree of latitude as that from which they started, a journey of more than 300 miles. This course, expressed in very general terms, may be described geologically as follows:—

From its source to the mouth of the Saint Francis it runs *with* the strike of the rocks, and from the mouth of the Saint Francis to the old Meductic Fort it runs diagonally *across* the strike of the rocks.

* Blue Book—North American Boundary.—London, 1840.

† The Boundary Commissioners give the height of the extreme source of the Saint John River above Lake Woolastaquaguam (Saint John Lake), as only 1,315 feet, but this measurement appears to be on the Portage road between the waters of the Penobscot and the Saint John, and not at the true source of the river or any one of its branches.

‡ Boundary Commission.

The due north Boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick, starting from the source of the Saint Croix River, (Lat. 45.48.8), after traversing the wilderness for 77¼ miles, is intersected by the River Saint John 2½ miles west of the Military Post at the Grand Falls.

THE GRAND FALLS.

The exact altitude of the Grand Falls, and their elevation above the sea, has been invested with considerable importance in consequence of the position of this splendid cataract having been adopted by the Boundary Commissioners in 1839–40 as the standard point to which the barometrical altitudes throughout the country, east and west, should be referred. Every effort was made to determine their exact relation to the sea level; yet there exists a very marked discrepancy between the results attained by the Barometer, as hereafter described, and those taken in running the due north line.* On a Map embodying a section of the country on the course of the due north line forming the Boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, published under the authority of the United States Government, the altitude of the Saint John waters at the Monument, three miles above the Grand Falls, is stated to be 419 feet. The British Commissioner makes the summit of the Falls 296 feet 9 inches above the tide at Chapel Bar, a few miles above Fredericton, as follows:—

	Feet.	in.
Height of the basin at the foot of the Grand Falls, above the tide at Chapel Bar,	177	3
Perpendicular height of the Grand Falls, ...	74	0
Descent through Rocky Channel, ...	45	6
Total, ...	296	9

"The total height of the bed of the River Saint John above the tide at Chapel Bar, being 296 feet 9 inches."

As the distance from Fredericton to the Grand Falls is 125½ miles, and the ascent by the river is stated to be only 177 feet 3 inches,† according to the levels taken,‡ this would give a fall per mile of only one foot five inches.

* See succeeding paragraphs for probable explanation.

† These are the levels reported by the Commissioners on the authority of a Surveyor, (*vide* Report.) There is, however, reason to believe that they contain very material errors.

‡ Levels (?) on the River Saint John from Fredericton to the Great Falls—

	Distance.	Height in inches.
From FREDERICTON to the confluence of tide below Chapel Bar, ...	4.47	0
Confluence of tide to French Chapel, ...	3.15	43
French Chapel to Cliff's Bar, ...	7.52	129
Cliff's Bar to the head of Bear Island, ...	5.70	227
Bear Island to Nacawakac, ...	8.54	
Nacawakac to Meductic, ...	4.68	55
Meductic to Eel River, ...	9.25	220
Eel River to Griffith's Island, ...	9.43	168
Griffith's Island to Macmullan's, ...	12.26	144
Macmullan's to Presqu'isle, ...	8.8	
Presqu'isle to Riviere du Chute, ...	14.77	375
Riviere du Chute to Tobique, ...	12.71	765
Tobique to GRAND FALLS,**	21.12	

** From Report of Commissioners.

The Commissioners say, in discussing their observations, "The difference between the two inferences above stated, viz., the greatest height of tide at Chapel Bar in the Bay of Fundy, 81.65 feet,* and at Bathurst in the Bay of Chaleurs, 6.9 feet, is 74.75 feet; and the same calculated by barometrical measurement, amounts to 77 feet, showing a total difference of little more than two feet between the two results."

It is, however, remarkable, that Mr. Graham ascertained the upper basin of the Grand Falls to be 419 feet above tide (probably the tide in Passamaquoddy Bay); the lower Basin to be 303 feet; consequently, the height of the Falls with the descent in the gorge, to be 116 feet; the Commissioners giving the total height of Falls and descent in gorge at 119 feet, in round numbers, a difference which unequal stages of water would readily account for.

The real explanation of this discrepancy has been afforded me by a gentleman occupying a position which entitles him to implicit confidence. The levels taken between Fredericton and the Grand Falls are not accurate. The summit of the Grand Falls is really more than 400 feet (419), ascertained by levelling from Passamaquoddy Bay; and the fall between the foot of the Grand Falls and Fredericton is 298 feet, instead of 177, and the fall per mile two feet four inches, instead of one foot five inches. The true altitude of the upper Basin of the Grand Falls being 419 feet. The levels taken on the Royal Road correspond with this estimate.

After taking the leap of 74 feet, the waters of the Saint John rush through a deep semicircular and very narrow gorge, one mile in length, to the lower Basin, which lies nearly due south of the upper Basin, and in the course which the river would have taken had it continued on uninterruptedly. The distance between the upper and lower Basin is only half a mile on the chord of the arc formed by the gorge. A deep ravine indicates the former valley of the river at a time when its waters flowed at a much higher level than at present. No less than five terraces mark its successive subsidences after the ancient valley in which it flowed was filled up, and partially re-excavated. The probable origin of the Falls will be discussed in a subsequent chapter.

THE SAINT JOHN BELOW THE GRAND FALLS.

Between Fredericton and Chapel Bar, soundings indicate a minimum depth of seven feet during the ordinary summer level; the maximum above Fredericton being 23 feet. At Chapel Bar, the head of tide, there was ten inches of water, with a circuitous channel,† when the river was surveyed, which was at a time when the waters were eighteen inches or two feet below their summer level.

* The Commissioners regarded Chapel Bar, *from its position*, being about 90 miles up and distant from the mouth of the River Saint John, to be equivalent to Cumberland Basin, in respect of the height of tide, which is based on the American Ephemeris for 1839, and appears to be excessive.

† Report of Commissioner for Exploring the River Saint John. Sept. 1838.—Appendix to Journals of Assembly.

The Bars of the Saint John are not permaneut, shifting from time to time, the greatest change taking place in spring; and floating ice is considered to be an important agent in producing them. Near Burgoyne's Ferry the depth is 60 feet, and at the foot of Long's Island 2½ feet.

The following Table shows the breadth of the Saint John at different places, the measurements being taken at low water:—

At Fredericton, ...	½ mile.
Cliff's Bar, ...	700 feet.
Nacawic, ...	475 "
Meductic, ...	550 "
Eel River, ...	550 "
Griffith's Island, ...	730 "
Presque Isle, ...	560 "
Riviere des Chutes, ...	420 "

Viewed as a whole, the River Saint John, from the Grand Falls to the Sea, presents peculiarities which will be more appropriately described in the Chapter on the "Surface Geology" of the Province; the remarkable tidal Falls at its mouth, with the great depths above and below them, together with the probable cause which has excavated these profound fissures, can then be fully discussed.

THE RESTIGOUCHE.

The "Restgouch" Indians are mentioned by Father Barthelemy Vimont in the Relations of 1642.—"You will see by the letter addressed to us from Miscou by the R. pere Richard, that we were not mistaken. He says in his letter that the people of the Bay of Chaleur, who are called 'Restgouch,' and others who live still further off, &c. &c."*

The Restigouche (Broad River) drains upwards of 2,000 square miles in Canada and New Brunswick. One of its affluents, the Wagansis, rises within ten miles of the Saint John, and is reached by a portage from the Grand River. Where Major Robinson's central line of Railroad crossed it, not far from the dividing ridge which separates it from Grand River, it is only 435 feet above the sea, and 45 miles from the Tobique.

The historical associations of the Restigouche are very interesting. Near the ancient Petit Rochelle, at the head of tide, a decisive battle was fought between the French under Bourdo and the English under Byron, in July 1760. And on the very pleasant farm of Mr. Busteed, many cannon balls are continually found, relics of Petit Rochelle, of the old French forts, and of the battle which took place there.

In 1858 Mr. Richardson, one of the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada, examined the Restigouche from its mouth to the junction of the Patapedia, which forms the boundary line between Canada and New Brunswick. His description, which contains some points of interest, is given below.

* Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'Annee, 1642.

THE RESTIGOUCHE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE PATAPEDIA.

'About eight miles below the Matapedia the Restigouche meets the tide, and there are about two miles more to the head of the Bay Chaleur. For several miles above the Bay the River is from a mile to half a mile wide, and it is thickly set with low islands forming good meadow land. Above this, to the Matapedia, the breadth becomes contracted to less than half a mile, and in some places a considerable current prevails. From the Matapedia to the Petapedia the distance in a straight line is a little over twenty one miles, in a bearing about S. 65 W; but following the windings of the River, the distance given by the boundary Commissioners is thirty seven miles. About seven miles above the Matapedia, at a great bend to the right, a large tributary joins on the New Brunswick side. It is called the Upsalquitch, and is five chains wide at the mouth. About six miles higher up a tributary not more than ten feet across, called the Brandy Brook, joins on the Canada side, and while the distance by water from the Matapedia is thus thirteen miles, it is only six and a half miles over land. Above this, several other conspicuous bends occur; the bow at Cross Point, which is the most remarkable, is thirty one miles above the Matapedia by the River.

In this curve, the distance by water is two miles, while across the land it appears to be not much over a hundred yards. As far up as Brandy Brook the hills stand somewhat back from the River, and rise with gently sloping sides, well covered with soil to the height of from 300 to 500 feet. Within a short distance of this both sides of the River are settled, but farther up the hills come close upon the River, and often rise up abruptly to heights of from 400 to 600 feet. It is thus only on flats at intervals of several miles, that sites can be obtained for settlement on its banks. The sides of the hills in this part appear to be thinly covered with soil, but farther back the land is said to be capable of cultivation.'

Above the Patapedia the Restigouche is wholly within the Province of New Brunswick. At its mouth the Patapedia is six chains wide, including a small island dividing it into two channels; but above this, the breadth does not exceed about fifty yards.

The upper country drained by this river is described as being valuable as an agricultural region, but little is known of it some distance from the banks of the river; and of its geology, above the Patapedia, we are still entirely without reliable information.

The Nipisiguit, Upsalquitch, Miramichi, Tobique, &c., will be noticed in the geological description of the country, to avoid repetition.

THE COAST LINE.

Seawards, New Brunswick is bounded by the BAY OF CHALEURS, the GULF OF SAINT LAWRENCE, and the BAY OF FUNDY.

The BAY OF CHALEURS, or the "Sea of Fish,"* is reported to be without rock, reef, or shoal. It is twenty five miles wide from Cape Despair to

* Micmac—Eck-e-tuan Ne-ma-a-chi—the "Sea of Fish."

Miscou Island, and seventy-five miles deep to the mouth of the Restigouche. The northern boundary of the Province follows the south coast of this magnificent Bay, and continues up the Restigouche as far as the Mistouche or Patapedia River.

Miscou Island was once celebrated as the chief seat of the Jesuit Missions on this part of the Gulf coast, comprehending the Indians of Gaspe, Miramichi, and Nipisiguit.* At the mouth of the last named river they had a station in 1645. In 1647 a chapel was built by them near where Bathurst now stands, and constant communication was held with Miscou Island, or, as it was then called, "*Ile de Saint Louis.*"†

The "Restgouch" Indians are mentioned in the relation of 1642 as being converted by the Missionaries of Miscou.

It is worthy of note that the white whale which at one time was common in the Bay of Chaleurs, and then deserted it for many years, is beginning to return again, and during the month of June of the present year (1864), I saw some hundreds of these remarkable animals sporting in the brackish waters opposite Dalhousie, near the mouth of the Restigouche.

The white whale (*Beluga borealis*) is found from fourteen to twenty two feet in length. It yields from 100 to 120 gallons of oil, which possesses the valuable property of retaining perfect fluidity at temperatures below zero, and is therefore very valuable for lighthouse purposes. Leather has been manufactured from its skin, which commands a sale at eight shillings the pound. The white whale (erroneously called the white porpoise), is caught in strong fish-pounds, at and near the mouth of the river Ouelle, a tributary of the Lower Saint Lawrence, at the Isle au Coudres, and at Point de Cariole on the north shore of the river. In the fall of the year they assemble, and migrate in a body to their winter quarters in the Gulf or Arctic Sea. They live from April to October in the brackish water of the Lower St. Lawrence, and then proceed slowly down the estuary, accustoming themselves to the salt water. Mr. Tétû, of Ouelle, who has been very successful in capturing the white whale, and in bringing its oil and leather into notice, informed me that he has seen the Saint Lawrence 'white with them;' and he has observed them passing towards the Gulf all day long over a space twelve miles broad.

The Walrus too, was once common on the coast of Miscou Island, and were slain in great numbers by the French about the middle of the 17th century, probably by the employees of the "Royal Company of Miscou." The late Mr. Perley notices an interesting geological fact in connection with the bones of the Walrus on Miscou Island. "On visiting the echouage," he says, "or place where the Walrus were formerly slain in such numbers, a little to the westward of Point Miscou, it was found that the ancient beach is now nearly a quarter of a mile from the sea; a long strip of sand plain, covered with coarse grass and a great abundance of cranberries, at this time

* Spelt by the Jesuits "Nepegigouit," signifying "troubled or rough waters."

† Relations des Jesuits, 1636.

intervenes between the present sea-beach and the former strand. This strip of recent formation is called the *Grande Plaine;* and the curving shore in its front is called by the fishermen *L'Ance a Grande Plaine.* On examining the ancient shore, near the outer edge of a belt of small spruce and fir trees, the bones of the Walrus which had formerly been slain there, were found imbedded in the sand in large quantities, and in good preservation, some of the skeletons being quite complete."*

The shores on the Gulf coast are generally low, and the indentations at the mouths of rivers wide, penetrating, in the form of narrow bays, many miles into the interior. This results from the soft character of the areanaceous deposits belonging to the carboniferous rocks, which form very nearly the whole of the Gulf coast of New Brunswick.

THE BAY OF FUNDY.

This remarkable body of water, originally called "Baie des Francais," and also "Mer-de l'Acadie," exhibits various phenomena especially interesting in a geological point of view. The wonderful tides, so ably described by Dr. Dawson,† have been noticed by most travellers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with very different impressions, and some discordant enumerations of "facts." Some time since, the Fredericton Athenæum published a paper drawing attention to several absurd statements relating to the tides of the Bay of Fundy, which were thought to be prejudical to the interests of the Province.

These statements have appeared in works of acknowledged authority, and in some instances by writers of eminence. Sir John Herschel, in his "Outlines of Astronomy," paragraph 756, says, "At Annapolis, for instance, in the Bay of Fundy, *it is said* to rise 120 feet;" and Mr. P. H. Gosse, in his delightful volume "The Ocean," does not qualify the assertion with "it is said," but tells us that "the spring tides sometimes rise to the astonishing elevation of 120 feet."—(Introduction to "The Ocean.")

By the permission of Captain Shortland, R. N., the Officer in charge of the Coast Survey, I have been favoured with the following facts relating to the Tides in this remarkable Bay:—

* Report on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick.

† "The tide-wave that sweeps to the northeast along the Atlantic coast of the United States, entering the funnel-like mouth of the Bay of Fundy, becomes compressed and elevated as the sides of the Bay gradually approach each other, until in the narrower parts the water runs at the rate of six or seven miles per hour, and the vertical rise of the tide amounts to 60 feet or more. In Cobequid and Chiegnecto Bays, these tides, to an unaccustomed spectator, have rather the aspect of some rare convulsion of nature than an ordinary daily phenomenon. At low tide wide flats of brown mud are seen to extend for miles, as if the sea had altogether retired from its bed; and the distant channel appears as a mere stripe of muddy water. At the commencement of flood, a slight ripple is seen to break over the edge of the flats. It rushes swiftly forward, and covering the lower flats almost instantaneously, gains rapidly on the higher swells of mud, which appear as if they were being dissolved in the turbid waters. At the same time the torrents of red water enter all the channels, creeks and estuaries; surging, whirling and foaming, and often having in its front a white breaking wave, or "bore," which runs steadily forward, meeting and swallowing up the remains of the ebb still breaking down the channels. The mud flats are soon covered, and then, as the stranger sees the water gaining with noiseless and steady rapidity on the steep sides of banks and cliffs, a sense of insecurity creeps over him, as if no limit could be set to the advancing deluge. In a little time, however, he sees that the fiat "hitherto shalt thou come, and no further," has been issued to the great Bay tide; its retreat commences, and the waters rush back as rapidly as they entered."—Acadian Geology, pages 23-24.

	Height of Tide.
Point Lepreau, ...	25 to 21 feet.
Saint John, (outside of Harbour,)	28 to 22 "
Off Emerson's Creek, ...	31 to 23 "
Off Quaco, ...	31 to 21 "
Off Cape Enrage, ...	41 to 32 "
Mouth of Petitcodiac, ...	46 to 36 "
Off Apple River, Chignecto Bay, ...	39 to 29 "
Off Cape D'Ore, ...	41 to 31 "
Off Noel River, Cobequid Bay, ...	53 to 31 "
Off Black Rock, ...	36 to 31 "
Off Port George, ...	32 to 29 "
Off Brier Island, ...	22 to 16 "

At the extremities of narrow inlets the tides will exceed the maximum of these altitudes by a few feet.

The levels taken during the construction of the European and North American Railway have established the fact, that the level of high tide at Saint John is 10.70 feet *above* high tide in Shediac Harbour, and the level of the rails on the Shediac wharf is 6.70 feet *below* high water at Saint John.

ORIGIN OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.

The wildest theories have been advanced to account for the origin of the Bay of Fundy.* Although it is the most extensive Gulf on the eastern Coast of America, it is less than any of the great inland fresh water Lakes of the Saint Lawrence Basin. A straight line between Brier Island in Nova Scotia and Quoddy Head would pass through the Grand Manan, (formerly Menano; Relations, 1611,) and with this for its southwestern boundary, the Bay would be nearly as long as Lake Ontario, or about 180 miles. Its width varies from 50 to less than 30 miles, and towards its inner extremity it is divided by the Chignecto Promontory into Chignecto Bay and Bay of Minas, or as it was originally called the Bay of "Mines;" and under this name (Baie des Mines) it is mentioned in the early relations of the Jesuits, and allusions made to the Mines, elsewhere noticed.

Although the surface of the Bay of Fundy may approach that of Lake Ontario, its depth is considerably less, and if the southwestern entrance be excepted, the average depth of the Bay of Fundy will not be half that of Lake Ontario (500 feet or 83 fathoms.) The soundings in the Bay of Fundy, which were kindly permitted to be furnished to me, by Capt. Shortland, R. N., show that between Saint John and Digby, the greatest depth recorded is 43 fathoms, between Quaco and Port George 40, and between Martin's Head and Black Rock 29 fathoms. Near the entrance of Chignecto Bay there is 28 fathoms of water, but within the Minas Channel the lead shows 55, and in the Minas Basin 18 fathoms. Between Grand Manan and Brier Island it is 112 fathoms; but Lake Ontario is 720 feet deep in some places.

* See "Reports on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick," by M. H. Perley, for notice of these theories.

The Bay of Fundy is really nothing more than a shallow valley of denudation, and is a matter of surprise that, considering the tides to which it is subject, its depth should not be greater. It is probable too that a portion of the Arctic current once flowed through the Bay of Fundy, during a period of submergence of this part of the continent; yet the current does not appear to have materially effected its depth.

The levels on the line of the European and North American Railway, exhibit the singular character of the valley of the Kennebeccasis and its prolongation to Shediac Harbour. The dividing ridge is attained 97 miles from Saint John, where the altitude is 161 feet above the highest spring tides at Saint John. The summit, 12 miles from Saint John, is in the valley of the Kennebeccasis. During the submergence of the country below the level of 170 feet, the current in this valley must have been at times terrific; we see its effects in the bold escarpments and hills which distinguish the country about Sussex Vale. Borings at Lawlor's Lake showed soft material 100 feet below the present surface, which is 62 feet above high tide. This is, probably, a part of the ancient valley of the Saint John, or a deep indent from the sea.

The distance between the extremity of Cumberland Basin and Bay Verte is eleven miles. The highest land on this narrow isthmus is only 17 feet above the level of the highest tides in Cumberland Basin. This is on the Amherst and Bay Verte Road, four miles from the first Lock of the proposed Canal. Another ridge occurs two miles from Bay Verte, but this is only 14 feet above the high tides of Cumberland Basin, or 36 feet above the highest spring tides in Bay Verte. By the removal of these trifling obstacles the waters of the Bay of Fundy would flow into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and Nova Scotia would become an Island. If a ditch were dug to admit of the passage of the waters, they would rapidly widen it to a canal, but when they would cease their work of erosion and destruction, is a problem not easy to answer with present data.

CHANGE OF COAST LINE.

There are strong indications of a change in the relations of the coast to the level of the sea, taking place at the present day in the more northern parts of the Bay of Fundy. At the time of my visit to Albert County in the month of October, (1864,) the tides were unusually high, overflowing many dykes in the broad marshes of Shepody River. Several intelligent farmers and residents expressed the opinion that the tides were rising higher than formerly, or what may be really the case, that the land is slowly sinking.

The same physical change has been observed on a more extended scale in Nova Scotia, and was noticed some years since by Dr. Dawson;* submerged forests having been found by him in Cumberland County. Mr. Bell,† in a paper "on recent movements of the Earth's surface," states on the authority

* Acadian Geology.

† Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science, 1863.

of Dr. Gilpin, that several hundred acres of dyke land in Annapolis, formerly in cultivation, are now given up to the sea.

In the great Tantamar Marsh, in the County of Westmorland, at its eastern extremity, large trees of different kinds, collections of shells and bones of fishes appear at different depths in the alluvium. On its northern border are patches of forest trees, some of which have been felled by the woodman's axe, but the stumps are now overflowed by the tides.* Relics of the early French settlers and many traces of the aborigines have been dug up at depths of five and ten feet beneath the surface. At Shediac and Bay Verte the gravestones of persons killed by the Indians in 1755, are now reached by the tide at high water, which washes the base of old Fort Moncton, and rises above its causeway.†

Two hundred and fifty years ago, (1612,) the Bay of Chignecto (called Chinictou, also Chignectou by the Jesuits, (1612,) and by Champlain, Baie des Genes,) was celebrated for its marshes or meadows, stretching as far as the eye could see.‡ At that time the Indians of this Bay were said to number from sixty to eighty souls, and to be sedentary on account of the abundance of game.

* Gesner.—Proceedings of the Geological Society, 1861. † Ibid. ‡ Relations, 1612.

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE PROVINCE.

Nomenclature—Necessity for a uniform nomenclature—Nomenclature adopted by Sir W. E. Logan—The Sedimentary Rocks of New Brunswick—Economic materials they contain—The CENTRAL GRANITE BELT—The age of the Granite—Its character—Localities where it is seen—On the Nipisiguit—At Gulquac Lake—Long Lake Portage—On the South West Miramichi—Does not occur in the form of a continuous broad belt; but in several narrow belts—The Granite on the Saint John, occurs also in narrow belts—On the Frontier—Length and breadth of the Granite axis—Its importance—Geographical and Geological features compared—The Southern Granite Belt—Its mode of occurrence in the Southern Range—On the Magaguadavic—Breadth of the Granite in the Northern Belt—Occurs in Elgin Parish—Origin of the Granite—It is probably an altered Sedimentary Rock—Professor Hunt's views—Upper and Middle Silurian Series—Devonian Rocks—The Carboniferous Series.

NOMENCLATURE.

With a view to assist in preserving uniformity in the geological descriptions of British North America, I shall strictly adhere to the nomenclature adopted by the distinguished Chief of the Canadian Geological Survey, Sir W. E. Logan.* It is not, perhaps, generally known in this Province, that Sir Roderick Murchison, Director General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, himself the discoverer and delineator of several great Rock Systems, (Silurian, &c.) has adopted the Canadian name Laurentian, first given by Sir William Logan to an ancient series of sedimentary rocks in Canada, to represent rocks of the same age which Sir Roderick Murchison has found to exist in the north of Scotland and some of the adjacent Islands.†

Mr. Alexander Murray, who is now making a Geological Survey of Newfoundland, will doubtless adopt the same nomenclature, and as the formations in Central British America have already been described in general terms according to the same plan,‡ it will result in a few years that a uniform

* This practice not only suggests itself as due to the exponent of British American Geology, but it is expressly recommended by Sir Roderick Murchison, in a letter with which the writer of this Report was favored by that eminent Geologist.

† "If this most ancient gneiss required a British name, it might indeed with propriety be termed the 'Lewisian System,' seeing that the large island of the Lewis is essentially composed of it, capped here and there by derivative masses of Cambrian conglomerate; but the term 'Laurentian' having been already applied to rocks of this age in North America by our distinguished associate Sir W. Logan, I adhere to that name, the more so as it is derived from a very extensive region of a great British Colony." —*Proceedings of the Geological Society, Nov.* 1859.

‡ Vide Geological Map of the country between Lake Superior and the Elbow of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, by the Author of this Report. "Narrative of the Canadian Expeditions." Longman, London. 1860. Also Blue Book, 1860. And Dr. Hector's Map of the country between Lake Superior and the Pacific.—Geological Society's Journal, Nov. 1861.

system of colouring can be given to a Map of British North America, with intelligible descriptions; and thus the almost inextricable confusion, to a foreigner at least, which has occurred in the delineations of the Geology of certain States of the American Union, will be avoided. There is no reason whatever, why rocks possessing local peculiarities of structure, composition, fauna or flora, should not receive special names, provided their relation to those great geological divisions of past time, with their well known local subdivisions, which are almost universally accepted, be clearly ascertained and prominently kept in view, in order that a stranger to the geographical position of the part of the country they represent and from which they derive their name, may not be subjected to the trouble and loss of time which a new nomenclature so often involves. Local designations are, indeed, sometimes absolutely necessary, and wholly unobjectionable if they specify peculiarities. But no one can substantially defend their application and use to such an embarrassing degree as now prevails in the different geological descriptions of some American States.

With reference to the nomenclature which has been adopted for the geological formations of Canada, Sir William Logan says—"In the names used we have been desirous of availing ourselves as much as possible of those which have been applied to well established groups of strata elsewhere, with a view of at once facilitating comparisons of equivalent masses, and of rendering homage to those whose labours have aided us in understanding our own rocks." For the subordinate groups of fossiliferous strata the nomenclature of the State of New York has been adopted, because the investigations of the able Geologists who conducted that survey had, in some degree, rendered the nomenclature classic in America; and it is only when a group has not been recognized among the rocks of New York, or when a mass there destitute of organic remains is replaced in Canada by one marked by fossils, that a Canadian name is introduced."*

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK ROCKS.

The Sedimentary Rocks of New Brunswick belong to the following Great Divisions:—

I. RECENT and POST PLIOCENE.	
* * * * *	
* * * * *	
II. TRIASSIC?	
III. CARBONIFEROUS.	
IV. DEVONIAN.	*Devonian Granite.*
V. UPPER SILURIAN.	
VI. MIDDLE SILURIAN.	
VII. LOWER SILURIAN.	*Quebec Group.*

The valuable minerals belonging to each Group are as follow, as far as they are known; a special description will be given of the mode of occur-

* Geology of Canada, page 19.

rence of each particular mineral, in the Chapter relating to the Group in which it is found:—

I. RECENT and POST PLIOCENE.—Manganese; Bog Iron Ores; Ochres; Shell Marl; Kaolin; Clays for Pottery and Bricks; Moulding Sand; Blue Phosphate of Iron; Peat; Gold.

II. TRIASSIC.

III. CARBONIFEROUS.—Bituminous Coal; Albertite; Petroleum; Bituminous Shales; Limestones; Gypsum; Firestones; Sandstones; Grindstones; Millstones; Conglomerates; Flagstones; Building stones; Decorative materials; Sandstones for Glass.

IV. DEVONIAN.—Copper; Roofing Slates; Plumbago.

V. UPPER SILURIAN.—Limestones; Dolomites; Argillites; Honestones; Hydraulic Cement; Whetstones.

VI. MIDDLE SILURIAN.—Lead; Sulphate of Baryta; Limestones; Ochres; Copper Ores; Iron Ores.

VII. LOWER SILURIAN.—Copper; Antimony; Manganese; Iron Ores; Lead; Chromium; Nickel; Zinc; Gold; Potstone; Serpentines; Roofing slates; Marbles.

OUTLINE OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FORMATIONS.

With exception of the rocks belonging to the Recent, Post Pliocene, and Carboniferous Series, the whole of the formations found in New Brunswick have been very much disturbed, but the direction of the forces which produced the disturbance appears to have been uniform rather than discordant; hence it results that over wide areas the strata are folded and curved with great regularity. This is particularly noticed in the grand belts of the Lower Silurian Series which stretch across the Province from the Saint John to the Bay of Chaleurs, in a northeasterly direction. The general direction of the strike of the rocks in these belts is to the northeast (N. 60 E.), and the dip at a high angle either to the southeast or northwest. These belts occur on both sides of a low range of Granite, stretching from the Atlantic coast of Maine to the Bay of Chaleurs, in either two or more broad or in numerous narrow parallel bands, which have apparently broken through the ancient Silurian Rocks, and determined in a great measure the subsequent geological arrangement of a large part of the Province.

The whole of this range of Granite would at the first blush seem to be of much more recent date than the rocks through which it has apparently crushed its way. It is our guide to the leading features of the Geology of the Province, and before alluding to those rocks which are clearly Sedimentary Strata, it will be advisable to describe the character of the great granitic masses, which have been so instrumental in giving them their present position. It is not necessary to enquire at present whether the thick sheets of Silurian Strata were crushed or squeezed into vast folds before the granite broke through them, it is sufficient for present purposes to consider the relation that rock bears to them, and to ascertain in the first place its Geological Age.

THE CENTRAL GRANITE BELT.

THE AGE OF THE GRANITE.

From near Bathurst, on the Bay of Chaleurs, to the islands in Penobscot Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Maine, a distance in an air line of nearly three hundred miles, there is a series of narrow belts, often joined into one, of so-called Devonian granite; that is, of granite apparently thrust up through the Lower Silurian strata which once covered the greater part of the vast expanse of country with one uniform sheet, at the close of the Devonian period, or just before the Carboniferous epoch commenced its existence.

The age of this granite is known from the simple relation it bears to the red sandstones and conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation near Bathurst, which lies here at the base of the Carboniferous series, and to the Devonian rocks of Gaspe; the nearly horizontal and undisturbed Bonaventure sandstones occupy the depressions and hollows in the granite, filling up every crevice and irregularity just as one may suppose sand, both coarse and fine, to cover with a uniform mantle the bottom of deep lakes, unruffled by streams, tides or winds. It is not to be supposed that the nearly horizontal sandstones of the Bonaventure formation, occupy the hollows in the granite with such perfect fidelity and regularity as the sand at the bottom of a deep and tranquil lake, but they preserve that position which they would take if they were deposited in a comparatively tranquil ocean, of which this granite was the floor. In the eastern townships of Canada intruding masses of this granite intersect the Devonian strata,* hence its age must be posterior to them; and in New Brunswick the base of the Carboniferous overlies it horizontally, filling its hollows, and is consequently newer than the granite, hence the exact age of this intrusive rock, if it be intrusive, is about the close of the Devonian Period.

In the Map prepared by Dr. Robb for Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural Resources of New Brunswick, the granite is made to occupy a uniform belt across the Province. Its true position differs from this delineation, in several important particulars. According to the observations I was enabled to make during the past summer, on the Nepisiguit, the source of the Little South West Miramichi, the upper waters of the South West Miramichi, and the Saint John River, its aggregate breadth has been overestimated, and a correct geographical position has not been assigned to it on any Map I have yet seen.

I crossed the belt at the localities above enumerated, and noted the limits of formations with as much precision as the nature of the country would permit without special research.

GRANITE NEAR THE BAY OF CHALEURS.

The granite is first seen near the coast on Middle River, about a mile and a half west of the Nepisiguit, and an eighth of a mile from the Harbour. It appears on the Nepisiguit at the Rough Waters, three miles from the mouth

* Geology of Canada.

of the river. Rough Waters is a classic spot, the river deriving its name from these rapids, which in the spring and fall are very magnificent. Here the Red Sandstones of the Bonaventure* formation, are seen lying in nearly horizontal layers upon the granite, which reveals itself as the floor of one of the earliest Seas belonging to the Carboniferous age. It is surely worth while to pause here for a few minutes and endeavour to realize what is the true significance of the expression "the floor of one of the earliest Seas belonging to the Carboniferous age." It means that we are gazing upon rock which formed the bottom of an ocean whose waves rolled over where we are now supposed to be standing, before any portion of the vast coal field of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, was begun to be elaborated by the wearing down of already existing rocks; before a single plant had been called into existence, of the countless myriads which lie entombed in the coal deposits of this fourteen thousand feet thick mass of rock, which is called the Eastern Carboniferous area or coal field of America, as distinguished from the Western area, which occurs in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, and other western States.

If the rocks which have been formed since the ocean first rolled over the granite near Bathurst were removed throughout the eastern Provinces, and land and sea supposed to retain their present level, a considerable portion of New Brunswick, the whole, probably, of Prince Edward Island, and a large part of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton would be beneath the sea. This ancient bed of a former ocean can be seen within a few miles of Fredericton, on the road to Woodstock, where the outlying patch of the horizontal carboniferous sandstones repose on the granite near the Pokiok River.

Some conception of the vast lapse of time involved in these ideas may be formed, when it is considered that in Nova Scotia there are no less than seventy six seams of coal, each with their dirt bed, or bed in which a large portion of the plants forming the coal grew, succeeding one another. Each coal seam and dirt bed indicating a period of repose and the growth of interminable forests, in which insects, such as termites, cockroaches and scorpions wandered, dragon flies, weevils and locusts flew, and where numerous reptiles, all now extinct, luxuriated in the vast swamps and estuaries of the carboniferous period. Each coal seam was succeeded by long ages during which the waters covered the land, until in that vast lapse of time a thickness of no less than 14,750 feet of deposits was accumulated in Nova Scotia alone.

Two and a half miles above Pabineau Falls the granite is covered on the north side of the Nepisiguit with horizontal sandstones. It occurs here in the form of low domes. On the south side of the River the Bonaventure rocks come on the banks a short distance above the Pabineau Falls, which are themselves wholly in the granite, the sandstone flanking them on the south side. The granite is seen again at a point about half a mile above

* The "Bonaventure Formation" is the name given by Sir W. Logan to the base of the Carboniferous Series as it occurs in Canada.

Brandy Brook, where also the sandstones and conglomerates appear as cliffs 20 feet high, and on the east side capping a hill some 80 feet in altitude. The Rough Waters, more than two miles long, flow over granite with the horizontal conglomerates and sandstones filling the hollows between the low domes on each side, so that the breadth of the exposed granite is very small here. At the foot of the Rough Waters there is a felspar dyke containing red crystals of the same mineral.

The character of the granite near Bathurst, differs slightly from the same rock on the Saint John. At Rough Waters it consists of white felspar, black mica, and translucent quartz. On the Saint John, the white felspar crystals are generally much larger, the mica less in quantity, and sometimes difficult to discover.

The granite was not recognized on the Nepisiguit above the Grand Falls. In a Map accompanying a Paper read by Professor Bailey before the Natural History Society of New Brunswick,* and published in the April number of the Canadian Naturalist,† granite is delineated as forming the bed and banks of the river for several miles above the narrows, more than twenty miles from its mouth; and in his "Report on the Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick," it is stated that "Granite ridges appear in situ, and seem to have displaced and been thrust through the other strata. The violent eddies and rapid currents in this portion of the stream make careful observation very difficult."‡ I did not recognize any granite in this vicinity, and on reference to my notes, I find the following:—A quarter of a mile above Nepisiguit Brook greenish silicious schist occurs, with a strike N. 10 E. Dip 70 W.—300 yards below Nepisiguit Brook the same green silicious schist, with the same strike as before; half-mile below the great Bend ferruginous slates, with strike N. 40° E., Dip 75° W., showing disturbance, &c. These rocks will be described under the heading "Quebec Group," in a subsequent Chapter.

The granite probably pursues the course indicated by Professor Bailey, and the ridges of which he speaks may have escaped my observation, notwithstanding that special attention was given to the possible occurrence here of this rock, as represented on the Map constructed by the late Dr. Robb.

GRANITE AT GULQUAC AND LONG LAKE.

The next place where the granite was thought to be in position, but was not actually seen, is at Gulquac Lake, the head of Gulquac River, a sheet of water not laid down on the Provincial Map. In this remote lake there are a large number of huge granite boulders, not much worn; they resemble low domes in the lake, but did not appear to be in place. Since low ridges of a highly metamorphic schist were seen in the northern part of Gulquac Lake, it is probable that the granite is close at hand, and it may therefore be, pro-

* 12th February 1864.

† Notes on the Geology and Botany of New Brunswick, by Professor L. W. Bailey—Canadian Naturalist, April 1864.

‡ Page 10.

visionally, placed in this vicinity. Large boulders of the same rock were also observed in a northeast direction, on the Portage between Long Lake and a lake forming the source of the Little South West Miramichi, not laid down on the Provincial Map. The bed of a stream flowing into Long Lake from the elevated ridge separating this fine sheet of water from Little South West Miramichi Lake was composed of granite debris. The portage, although nine miles long, did not afford any opportunities for observing rocks in position, but large boulders were very numerous, and these almost altogether consist of white granite. To the north and south of these localities the sedimentary rocks are seen in place. Hence it is probable that a granite ridge passes through this portage, and is continuous with one near Gulquac Lake. These positions are about eight miles north of the northern boundary assigned by the late Dr. Robb to the supposed "Cambrian" belt which flanks the granite on either side.

ON THE MIRAMICHI.

On the northwest Branch of the South West Miramichi, low granite domes were seen about a mile and a quarter above the forks. They are succeeded by micaceous schists, with granite domes occasionally penetrating through them. Smooth white granite forms the bed of the river about two miles above the narrows on the South West, the channel of the river itself being full of granite boulders. Opposite Mount Alexander, and about three miles northwest of it, the granite has involved large masses and numerous fragments of schist, leading to the idea that it was in a plastic condition when upheaved. The same remark applies to the granite on the Saint John River, and elsewhere. At a point between Mount Alexander and the elevation on the east side of the river, as shown on the Provincial Map, a micaceous schist was observed in position, which continues for some distance. About a mile below Slate Brook, where a quartzose schist was observed, white granite again forms the bed of the river, but it is quickly succeeded by ferruginous schist. A ridge of granite containing parallel belts of schist, appears again about 1¼ mile below Slate Brook, after which no more granite is seen on this river, (the country being slates, &c.) until Snake Brook is reached; here there is a belt of granite about 400 yards broad, succeeded by ferruginous slates or schists. The granite appears again half a mile above "The Sisters," where it is succeeded by silicious slates, interpenetrated with numerous quartz veins. It crops out again, however, a few hundred yards lower down the river, when it is overlaid by a quartzite at the mouth of the Sisters, with a strike S. 60 E., dip S.W. angle 80°. Three quarters of a mile below "the Sisters" the granite appears in the form of low domes, the quartzites resting upon it with a strike N. 80 E., and a northerly dip at a high angle. This is the last anticlinal axis or ridge observed on this river, with the granite coming up in the centre.

It would seem from these observations that the great central granitic axis consists of a series of parallel ridges penetrating Silurian rocks; the ridges

forming a number of anticlinal axes with the sedimentary rocks on each side of them. The breadth of country on this line of section over which the granite was seen in position, is considerably greater than represented in Dr. Robb's Map, from which our ideas of the leading features in the Geology of the Province have been derived hitherto, but it occurs in many narrow, parallel belts or stripes, and not in one uniform mass.

GRANITE ON THE SAINT JOHN.

On the Saint John, a small dome of granite is seen protruding through the horizontal strata of the outlier of Carboniferous rocks about one and a half miles east of Tilley's Hotel. West of the outlier it occurs as far as the Sheogomoc River, two and a half miles from Tilley's, where a micaceous schist or gneiss occurs. The schist contains black mica, it is easily separated by divisional planes at right angles to the strike, which is S. 70 E. Dip 65° S. The laminæ of the schist are contorted. At the falls of this river, a little above the bridge, white granite is seen in patches penetrating through and overlying the schist, it can also be seen overlying it in masses farther up the river, and it appears to have come through it in many places, giving to the schist the appearance of holding masses of the granite with sharp edges. About three quarters of a mile above the Sheogomoc, the laminæ of the gneiss or schist are beautifully apparent. Granite is again seen forming the bed of a brook a mile and a half from the Sheogomoc, but at Sullivan's Creek the strike of the micaceo-arenaceous rock is S. 10 E., dip 37 E. No more granite was seen on this section. The character of this rock in many parts of the region described, is very porphyritic, containing as it does large and well defined crystals of felspar; some of these crystals are an inch and a half long by half an inch in diameter, but few of them are perfect.

GRANITE ON THE BOUNDARY LINE.

This Belt of granite acquires greater breadth as it approaches the Cheputnecticook Lakes, forming the Boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, but it is probable that it alternates with several belts of schist or gneiss. On the western sides of these lakes, in Maine, which are also called the Eastern Schoodic Lakes, and consist of Cheputnecticook, Grand and North Lake, the granite has been recognized by Mr. C. H. Hitchcock, who supposes the greater part of the western shores of Cheputnecticook Lake, (called by Hitchcock, Chepedneck Lake,) to be occupied by granite. Bold bluffs of White granite were found on the west shore of Grand Lake, but the schists also appeared in place. The east side, however, of Grand Lake, is said to be underlaid by granite, and upon a hill between Grand and North Lakes the junction of the granite with mica schist may be seen.* This range of granite, Mr. Hitchcock suggests, may connect with the granite in Penobscot Bay, on the Atlantic coast. There are many reasons for supposing this conjecture to be correct.

* Second Annual Report upon the Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine, 1863.

The length of the granite axis in New Brunswick is one hundred and sixty five miles, and its aggregate breadth varies from one to twenty three miles.

Throughout the larger portion of its development it consists of a series of narrow parallel bands, with gneiss, or schist or slates between them, so that a very considerable portion of the country lying within the outer narrow bands, is occupied by altered sedimentary rocks, some of which may be valuable for the metalliferous ores they contain, the indications being both numerous and promising.

IMPORTANCE OF THE GRANITE AXIS.

The importance of this granite axis will be better understood when its relation to other rocks is explained. If the reader should place before him the Provincial Map of New Brunswick, or any other good Map embracing part of Canada and the State of Maine, with Nova Scotia, he would recognize certain river valleys, coast lines, and mountain ranges, which maintain a curved course from the southwest towards the northeast, and northeast by east; these are—

1st. The Saint Lawrence, pursuing a northeast course from Quebec to Bic Island, (south shore); from Bic Island its direction trends about 15° more to the east.

2nd. The Saint John River, from Lake Saint John, pursues a northeasterly course for about 100 miles.

3rd. The chain of highlands commencing west of Katahdin in Maine, passes north of Mars Hill to the head waters of the Tobique, and has a northeasterly course. The range then trends more to the east, until it reaches the Bay of Chaleurs.

4th. The Atlantic coast of Maine and the parallel coasts of the Bay of Fundy, have a northeasterly direction; Minas Channel and Basin trending more easterly.

5th. The Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, from Cape Sable to Margaret's Bay, has a northeasterly course, it then trends more easterly, running parallel to the Saint Lawrence below Bic Island.

These are apparently geographical coincidences, but when the geological structure of the country is studied it will be seen at a glance that they are the result of some law operating uniformly over wide areas.

In a succeeding Chapter a great metalliferous belt of rocks will be described, which comes up on each side of the central granite axis. These rocks are called the "Quebec Group," by Sir W. Logan, who first discovered their relations in 1860, and has since described them as they occur in Canada and elsewhere.

The Quebec Group consists of an ancient series of strata lying near the base of the Lower Silurian System; they have been brought to the surface in Canada by successive foldings which have caused them to assume the form

of a series of parallel ridges;* these, coming from Lake Champlain, follow the general course of the Saint Lawrence to Gaspe, and thence to Newfoundland.

The granite axis of New Brunswick has *apparently* uplifted and broken through the Quebec Group, (which had been previously squeezed into folds nearly parallel to the course of the axis,) and brought it to the surface on either side of a gently curving line, from the Bay of Penobscot in Maine, to the Bay of Chaleurs in New Brunswick, roughly parallel to the outcrop of the Quebec Group in Canada.

The next upheaval to the south occurs on a similar course, but trending a little more to the east in Charlotte, King's, Queen's, Saint John, and perhaps Albert Counties. In the first three of which, the Quebec Group has probably been recognized.

The last great fold in this direction to be noticed, occurs on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, where the "Gold diggings" are situated in rocks belonging to the Quebec Group.

All of these foldings or plications which have aided in producing mountain ranges are, indirectly, the probable result of the gradual cooling of the earth's crust. The ocean beds too, are continually getting heavier by deposits, for which the wear of the coast and the debris brought down by rivers affords the material. That part of the crust of the earth forming the land is continually getting lighter; hence the beds of the oceans are always sinking as a whole, and the huge cracks which this occasions on the land are in part the origin of the mountain ranges near the coast, where volcanic vents and rents show a connection with that part of the fluid interior not rendered solid by enormous pressure. No volcano is found at a considerable distance from the ocean.†

* The Geological reader will understand that it is the endeavour of the writer to avoid as much as possible the use of technical terms, which are not supposed to be generally understood by the popular reader.

Sir William Logan describes the Quebec Group in the following words:—

"The Quebec Group would thus appear to be a great development of strata about the horizon of the chazy and calciferous formations, which were brought to the surface by an overturn anticlinal fold, with a crack and great dislocation running along its summit, by which the group is made to overlap the Hudson River formation." * * * "A series of such dislocations traverses eastern North America, from Alabama to Canada. They have been described by Professor Rogers in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and by Mr. Safford in Tennessee. The dislocation in question comes upon the boundary of the Province in the neighbourhood of Lake Champlain. From this it proceeds in a gently curving line to Quebec, running nearly parallel with the Philipsburgh and Deschambault anticlinal, and keeping just north of the fortress. It thence skirts the north side of the Island of Orleans, leaving a narrow margin on the Island for the Hudson River shales. From near the end of the Island it keeps under the waters of the St. Lawrence to within about eighty miles of the extremity of Gaspe, where it again comes upon the land, and appears to leave a narrow strip of the Hudson River or the Utica formation on the east."

"On the south side of the line, the Quebec Group seems to be arranged in long narrow synclinal forms, with many overturn dips."—*Geology of Canada.*

† See Herschel and Dana on this subject.

Now will be understood the expression which forms part of the introductory paragraph in the first Chapter of this Report, "The geographical features of a country are greatly dependent upon its geological structure." A tabular comparison between these parallel geographical and geological characteristics will be sufficiently striking.

PARALLEL GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

1st Geographical.	The course of the Saint Lawrence.
2nd Geological.	The Quebec group in Canada.
3rd Geographical.	The northeasterly course of the Saint John, and the Highlands of New Brunswick.
4th Geological.	The central series of granite belts, with the Quebec group on each side, stretching from the Atlantic to the Bay of Chaleurs.
5th Geographical and Geological.	The narrow granitic mountain ranges with the Quebec group on their flanks in Charlotte, King's and Queen's, &c.
6th Geographical.	The Atlantic coast of Maine and the Bay of Fundy.
7th Geographical.	The Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.
8th Geological.	The Quebec group on the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

A glance at the Geological Map will show that the great valleys between the anticlinal axes (ridges) just described, are occupied either by the coal formation and its outliers, or by other formations lying in parallel directions to the main ridges.

THE SOUTHERN GRANITE BELT.

This belt commences on the Atlantic Coast of the State of Maine, east of Penobscot Bay, and pursues its course in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the Boundary line. At or near the Boundary line it is divided into two subordinate belts or ranges, one of which crosses the Saint John at "Granite Quarry," and pursues a course towards Butternut Ridge, the limestone of which it has brought to the surface. The other ridge is seen four miles north of Magaguadavic Village, and crosses the Saint John above the City; it was recognized in position on a branch of the Coverdale (Little River), and probably extends to Shepody Mountain. The age of this Belt is the same as the Central Granitic Range, and it has brought up the Quebec Group of rocks on portions of the north side, and probably also on portions of the south side of the axis it represents.

On the road from Roix Station to the Village of Saint George, the granite has penetrated the schists in veins and patches,—and sometimes the patches of granite enclose masses of the schist. There is also a difficulty in distinguishing between the gneiss and the granite, and the impression produced at the time was that the gneiss gradually passed into a granite.

About ten miles from Magaguadavic Village the white granite was seen to involve pebbles of slate. It is here a very coarse granite, containing much

milky white quartz, and large crystals of white weathering felspar. About three miles farther on the road towards Saint George, the crystals of felspar become pale rose red, and the granite is succeeded by a pale red felspathic schist, with a strike N. 80 E., and a vertical dip.

At the Upper Falls of the Magaguadavic the schist has a general strike N. 80° E., and a dip to the north; it is succeeded by white granite about a mile lower down the road to the Village of Saint George. Here the granite is very coarse, the quartz crystals being very large, though imperfect; the felspar pale flesh coloured, and weathering white, with a little mica. Three miles farther down the road there is a very coarse granitoid gneiss, with apparent strike N. 70 E., dip S.* The colour of the mass is rose red on fresh surfaces; it weathers grey.

The breadth of this granite belt on the Roix Station road and on the Magaguadavic, appears to be about four miles. On Little River, in Elgin Parish, it is seen with the gneiss resting on it.

ORIGIN OF THE GRANITE.

The remarkable manner in which this rock has involved within its mass fragments of schist; the singular minuteness with which veins of granite ramify through the schist, well seen on the Sheogomoc River; the parallelism of the alternating belts of schist and granite, and the slight disturbance which has occurred during the upheaval, all tend to establish the view entertained by Mr. C. H. Hitchcock, that these granites, as they occur in Maine, have been originally in a plastic state, due to the combined action of vapour of water and a low degree of heat. It is, however, very probable that the views which may be entertained of their origin point to a more precise link in their history than the mere supposition that they were in a plastic state during the time of their upheaval. They are indeed to be regarded more as metamorphosed or altered sedimentary strata than as intrusive rocks. They have probably been altered in position and belong to the class named by Professor Hunt, "Indigenous Rocks," and there are valid reasons for supposing that much of the granites of New Brunswick consist of altered sedimentary strata, changed by metamorphism into plastic felspathic sandstones and granitoid gneiss, then by a further metamorphism, partly into plastic granite and in part retaining traces of the stages of their metamorphism. Near the Magaguadavic, for instance, it was found impossible to find the line of demarkation between granite and granitoid gneiss, and between granitoid gneiss and true gneiss, so imperceptible were they blended one with the other.

Under these circumstances the granite of the central axis, as well as of the southern range, instead of being the agent by which the rocks were lifted up, would have only partaken of the general movement which affected the whole; a movement which we have seen extended from the Saint Lawrence

*The strike sometimes appears to be N. and S., dip W., but that given in the text is probably correct.

to the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, folding the strata in vast waves or undulations, at the close of the Devonian period.*

These grand uplifts must not be confounded with another series of earthquake movements which occurred during the earlier portion of the carboniferous epoch, and which are particularly manifest in the Counties of Albert and Westmorland; nor must they be associated with the subsequent gigantic movements of the earth's crust, called the Appalachian revolution, which extended from Alabama to Newfoundland.

Professor Hunt, of the Canadian Geological Survey, has devoted much attention to this intricate and important subject. His conclusions were advanced some years ago, and more recently embodied in the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals sent by Canada to the International Exhibition for 1862." Subjoined is a valuable extract from that work, as well as one from the "Geology of Canada."†

And in a Chapter on the "Eruptive Rocks," in the Geology of Canada, "The general absence of granite from among these intrusive masses is a fact worthy of notice. * * * The granitic rocks of Shipton and of Saint Joseph on the Chaudiere, appear to be *indigenous* masses, belonging to the strata of the Quebec group; but the higher fossiliferous, formations to the east of the Notre Dame Mountains, are traversed in various places by veins and great masses of intrusive granite, whose characters and distribution have been described on pages 430 and 434.

* In describing the altered Devonian slates westward of the Nictaux River, in Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson hints at a similar change into granite. "The beds of slate, in running against this great dyke of granite, change in strike from southwest to west, near the junction, and become slightly contorted and altered into gneiss, and filled with granite veins, but in some places they retain traces of their fossils to within 200 yards of the granite. The intrusion of this great mass of granite, without material disturbance of the strike of the slates, conveys the impression that it has melted quietly through the stratified deposits, or that these have been locally crystallized into granite *in situ*."—*Supplementary Chapter to Acadian Geology.*

† "The results of recent geological investigations in various parts of the world, lead to the conclusion that many rocks, formerly regarded as intrusive or exotic, are really sediments, altered *in situ*, or indigenous rocks. Such is the case with many granites, syenites, greenstones, amygdaloids, porphyries, and serpentines; all of which are represented among the altered strata of Canada. These sediments at the time of their metamorphism, were however in such a plastic state, that they were sometimes displaced and forced among the overlying and disrupted strata. It is not improbable that the intrusive granites, which are so abundant among the Devonian rocks to the south and west of the Notre-Dame Mountains, are the equivalents of the feldspathic sandstone and granitoid gneiss of the lower Silurian series. It is worthy of note, that intrusive masses are extremely rare in the Laurentian system, so far as known, except in one small area in the Counties of Grenville and Argenteuil, where a succession of eruptions of dolerite, syenite, and quartziferous porphyry, occurred before the commencement of the Silurian period. In the same way, the great masses of the Lower Silurian mountains are free from intrusive rocks. To the southeast of them, however, occur the Devonian granites just mentioned, and to the northwest, along the valleys of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, are a series of intrusive dolerites, diorites, and trachytes."—*Geology of Canada, page* 669.—See also remarks on the same subject at the commencement of Chap. XX in the same work, by Professor Hunt.

"It is worthy of note, that the intrusive masses on the two sides of the mountain range are, so far as yet observed, entirely distinct in character; and that eruptive rocks are generally wanting among the Notre Dame Mountains, which consist chiefly of stratified rocks. It is also to be remarked, that the intrusive granites at their eastern base, are not unlike, in mineralogical characters, to the indigenous granites of the mountains; thus suggesting the view that these are possibly the source of the intrusive granites which break through the Devonian strata."

PLASTIC CONGLOMERATES.

The former plastic condition of the granites, as shown by the involved masses of schist, calls to mind the remarkable conglomerates in the neighbouring State of Maine, described by Mr. C. H. Hitchcock. The peculiarity of these conglomerates consists in the distortion and curvature of the pebbles they enclose. The pebbles appear as if they had been drawn out, curved and pressed together. Mr. Hitchcock considered that not only have the pebbles been elongated, flattened, and curved, since their consolidation into rock; but also that the elongated pebbles have been changed, by chemical action and prolonged pressure, into the siliceous laminæ of talcose and micaceous schists, while the cement has been converted into mica, the talc of talcose schists, and felspar.

The locality of this conglomerate is Weston and the north border of Washington County, Maine, close to the New Brunswick frontier. In travelling northerly it is first seen above the middle of No. 9, which borders on Grand Lake, one of the Cheputneticook Lakes, through which the boundary line runs. The strike of the conglomerate is N. 8° W. Dip 65° E.

It is argued that the elongation of the pebbles was due to pressure at a time when the rock was in a plastic condition.

The presence of graphite is sufficient proof that a great elevation of temperature has not accompanied the metamorphism of many sediments. A high temperature would have dissipated the carbon of the graphite. The thin sheets of this material which are found in the red and green slates at Woodstock; in the altered or metamorphosed rocks at the mouth of Goose Creek, on the Bay of Fundy; near the City of Saint John, and in the plumbagnious slates near the mouth of Musquash River, all of which belong to metamorphic rocks, afford sufficient proof that these strata have not been subjected to any considerable elevation of temperature, sufficient to oxydize the carbon they contain. The intercalation of crystalline sheets between fossiliferous beds, is another proof that heat is not essential in the metamorphosis of rock masses. On Frye's Island, fossiliferous limestone occurs between felspathic schists, and highly crystalline limestones. The opinions which necessarily associate high temperatures with the occurrence of crystalline rocks, or of rocks which have undergone metamorphic action, are now no longer tenable.

OTHER FORMATIONS.

Lying to the north and northwest of the Lower Silurian Rocks, brought to the surface by the granite just described, there are immense deposits of Upper Silurian Rocks, much disturbed in places by intrusive traps; and in other localities, as on the coast of the Bay of Chaleur and on the Restigouche, interstratified with volcanic rocks. This series covers nearly the whole of the Province to the north of the more ancient rocks.

On the coast of the Bay of Fundy there is a great series of Middle and Upper Silurian, and Devonian formations, most of which have been greatly altered by bedded volcanic rocks, and in some instances by intrusive traps.

The remaining portion of the Province, covering an area of about 6,500 square miles, is occupied by Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous Strata. These sedimentary rocks will now be severally described in detail in the following Chapters.

CHAPTER III.

THE CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

Area occupied by this Series—Possible extent of the true Coal Measures—Distribution of the Series in New Brunswick—The Central Area—The Tobique Outlier—The Bay of Fundy—On the Restigouche and Bay of Chaleurs—Details of the Eastern Coal Field—The Lower Carboniferous—The BONAVENTURE Formation—Its Distribution—The Copper Ores of Bathurst—Origin of—Dependence of their existence on the vegetable matter in the Sandstones—Section near Bathurst—Paucity of life in the Bonaventure formation—Absence of Coal—Improbability of finding extensive deposits of Copper in this Rock—The presence of the Metal depends upon the presence of organic matter—General origin of similar deposits—The TOBIQUE OUTLIER—Description of the Rocks on the Tobique—The Plaster Cliffs—Succession of Rocks in the Tobique Valley—Economic Materials in—The Limestones of the Tobique compared with others in the Province—Comparison between the Tobique Rocks and those of Albert County—Woodstock Conglomerate—Analysis of.

The Great Eastern Coal Field of America, the details of which are given further on, covers a large portion of New Brunswick. The Carboniferous area in this Province is estimated to extend over 6,500 square miles, a considerable part, however, being occupied by the Lower Carboniferous or unproductive Coal Measures. It will be shown in the sequel that recent examinations of the Flora of this Series show that the Middle Carboniferous or true Coal Measures occupy a larger and far more important area than was formerly supposed, and it is by no means improbable that productive seams of coal may be discovered in certain directions which will be described in the proper place.

The several parts of the Province where rocks belonging to the Carboniferous Series are known to exist, will now be briefly noticed, as well as a general outline of the Eastern American Coal Field.

If attention has been given to the description of the great folds or plications of the strata which were noticed in the last Chapter, and were there stated to have been the chief cause of the highlands, in the northwestern and southeastern part of the Province, it will be inferentially seen that a deep Sinus or Bay, like that drained by the Kennebeccasis, exists in the direction of the valley of Salmon River, and to a less extent along the valley of the South West Miramichi. It is thought probable that these supposed deep valleys, which would be the result of the folding of the strata, may be filled with Lower and Middle Carboniferous rocks, and covered by the upper portion of the Series. The reasons for this assumption will be amplified further on.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARBONIFEROUS SERIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

I. The great CENTRAL PLATEAU of triangular form, the apex being at Oromocto Lake, the extremities of the base at Bathurst, and the boundary between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The termination of this Plateau at Oromocto Lake is very remarkable. It appears to have been cut off abruptly by glacial ice. Vail's Hotel on the Magaguadavic is 230 feet above the sea, resting on Silurian slates. Rising abruptly from the valley of the river like a wall is seen the western edge of the Carboniferous Series, holding Lake Oromocto just within the rim of the narrow belt of Bonaventure rocks which fringe the Coal Measures. Oromocto Lake is 140 feet above Vail's, or 370 feet above the sea, but this west escarpment of the Coal Measures may be 100 feet higher. (See Chapter on Surface Geology for the probable origin of this escarpment.) The central area occupies a shallow basin containing probably one or two deep Bays, between the northeast granitic belt running through York, Northumberland, and Gloucester, and the northeast by east granitic belt runing through King's and Queens, in the direction of Butternut Ridge. Its mean elevation is about 450 feet above the sea. Connected with the central area is a deep sinus or indentation between the two granitic ranges in King's County, extending as far west as the Saint John. The entire development of the central area occupies part of Gloucester, Northumberland, and York, nearly the whole of Sunbury and Queen's, a large part of King's, and the whole of Westmorland, Kent, and a considerable portion of Albert County. An outlying patch covers parts of the Parishes of Prince William, Queensbury, and Dumfries.

II. THE TOBIQUE OUTLIER, extending from the foot of the Red Rapids to one mile and a half above Blue Mountain, a distance of 26 miles in an air line. The breadth of this Outlier is not known on the northwest side, but it probably does not exceed in the agregate 10 miles. Its northeastern boundary was ascertained in July last to extend 5½ miles up the north Gulquac, measured in a direct line. The area of the Outlier is probably not greater than 180 square miles, or 115,000 acres. The mouth of the Gulquac is 420 feet above the sea, which is about the mean elevation of the Outlier.

III. The Carboniferous Rocks on the BAY of FUNDY, not at present forming a part of the central area. This Outlier extends from Emerson's Creek to Quaco.

IV. Mr. Matthew * describes a small area of Carboniferous Rocks on the east side of Saint John Harbour, in the rear of the plateau at Red Head, terminating in a bold cliff seventy feet high.

V. Dr. Gesner mentions an Outlier of the Carboniferous at Point Lepreau.

VI. On the Restigouche, there are small outliers at Point la Seine, also at Eel River, Huron Island, northwest of the mouth of Jacquet River, and in several places between Jacquet River and Bathurst.

* Observations on the Geology of Saint John County.

All of these now separate areas were at one time probably joined together, forming part of the Great Eastern Coal Field of America, which extends from the south shores of Gaspe in Canada, to the northeastern extremity of Breton Island, including part of Nova Scotia, passes under the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and reappears on the southwestern extremity of Newfoundland. A portion of the bed of the Atlantic is probably composed of the rocks of this Series.

THE EASTERN COAL FIELDS OF AMERICA.

The following details will afford some idea of the Coal Fields of the Eastern Provinces of British North America—(New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Cape Breton Island.)

General thickness of the Rocks of the Basin.

1. Upper Coal Series—unproductive, ... 3,300 feet.
2. Middle Coal Series—productive, ... 4,000 "
3. Lower Carboniferous or Gypsiferous Series, ... 6,000 "

I. Central Coal Field of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Area, 6,800 square miles; maximum thickness, 14,570 feet; number of seams of coal, 76; aggregate thickness of coal, 45 feet.

The principal known Coal Beds are at the Joggins in Nova Scotia—3½ and 1½ feet thick.

The Grand Lake seam in New Brunswick is 22 inches thick.

II. Colchester and Hants Coal Field, (N. S.)

Area, 200 square miles; Coal seams, under 18 inches.

III. Pictou Coal Field, (N. S.)

Area, 350 square miles; thickness of main Coal seams, 37½ feet and 22½ feet, separated by 157 feet of strata. A pillar of coal 36 feet high was sent to the London International Exhibition.

IV. Coal Fields of Richmond and Cape Breton.

Area, 350 square miles; productive measures cover 250 square miles; thickness 10,000 feet; contains numerous seams of workable coal, the main seam is 6 feet 9 inches thick.

Valuable Coal seams occur also at Lingan and Bridgport, one of which is nine feet in thickness.

V. Newfoundland Coal Field.

Two small Coal fields exist on this Island. The formation is similar to that of Nova Scotia, and the Lower Carboniferous contain red sandstones, red and green marls and gypsum, like the outlier on the Tobique. The thickest bed of coal is about three feet.*

The base of the Carboniferous Series, as developed in Canada and part of New Brunswick, constitutes the BONAVENTURE formation of Sir W. Logan. It consists of Red Sandstones interstratified with beds of a coarse calcareous conglomerate.† In Gaspé the Bonaventure formation attains its greatest

* The Coal Fields of Great Britain—by Edward Hull, B. A. † Geology of Canada.

development; the thickness of the series is there not less than three thousand feet. The only fossils which have been met with in this formation are certain large plants, converted into coal. It thins out in New Brunswick, although it is found at the rim of the basin throughout its entire development in this Province. But there have existed conditions in the Valley of the Kennebeccasis, which may have altered the character of the Bonaventure rocks there to a great degree.

The red sandstones and conglomerates which appear alone in Gaspe and the northern part of the Province, are in Westmorland, Albert and King's Counties, underlaid by a most important mass of bituminous shales whose thickness is probably not less than one thousand feet. These shales have been known in the Province under different designations, such as Caledonia Shales, Bituminous Shales, Albert Shales, Asphaltic Shales, &c. For the sake of uniformity they will be described in this Report as Albert Shales, because it is in these that the Albertite—a name first suggested to Sir Charles Lyell by the late Dr. Robb—of the celebrated Albert mines is chiefly embraced, although the same material is found in all kinds of rock as injected veins, and will be specially described in a succeeding Chapter. While, therefore, in Canada the base of the Carboniferous consists of red sandstones and conglomerates, in the southern part of New Brunswick the highly bituminous ALBERT SHALES form the lowest rock of the Series. On the first page of this Chapter, allusion is made to the deep Sinus or Bay forming the valley of the Kennebeccasis, and its eastern prolongation. It is in this Bay that the Albert Shales attain their greatest development.

THE LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

THE BONAVENTURE FORMATION.

Skirting nearly the entire Carboniferous Series in New Brunswick, the conglomerates and sandstones of this formation may generally be recognized by the marked red colour they impart to the soil which overlies them, as well as by the intensely red aspect of the rock itself.

The occurrence of these rocks in the places represented on the geological map constructed by the late Dr. Robb, is in part hypothetical, much of the country where they are supposed to occur having never been examined, and some parts of it rarely visited, even by the lumberman. But from the marked regularity observed in the distribution of the whole series of rocks under consideration, it is probable that the general delineation of their outcrop is correct.

This formation was seen at Bathurst, by Sir William Logan, and described by him in the Geology of Canada. Here it reposes, nearly horizontally, upon granite of Devonian Age. The strata contain fossil plants, which about a mile above Bathurst, on the Nepisiguit, have been replaced in part by Sulphuret of Copper, which again has become converted into the Carbonate at the surface. This transmutation served as a sufficient foundation

for the formation of the Gloucester Mining Company about 23 years since, but, owing to the irregular distribution of the organic remains * and the consequent uncertainty of the operations, the proprietors were induced to abandon the enterprize. The replacement of vegetable matter by ores of copper is by no means uncommon, and it has been described by Dr. Dawson as occurring to a certain extent in some of the lower beds on the Joggins Coast in Nova Scotia.† It is also stated by Sir William Logan, to occur in the Spanish Pyrenees, near Marc Auton and Hechos, where it has been successfully worked. A combination of coal and grey sulphuret of copper occupying the forms of vegetable remains, in a regular eighteen inch bed, seem there to crop out all around a considerable mountain.

The minerals have been introduced into the beds by water holding salts of copper in solution, in the form probably of blue vitriol or sulphate of copper. In contact with the carbonaceous matter of the fossil plants, the copper salt was deoxidized and deposited as a sulphuret.

SECTION NEAR BATHURST.

The following section of the strata occurs at and near the abandoned mine, on the Nepisiguit:—

	ft.	in.
Chocolate-red micaceo-arenaceous shale, with casts of shrinkage cracks, ...	30	0
White quartzose conglomerate, the thickest part of which is two feet, diminishing in one direction to two inches, in the space of 15 yards. The bottom is very white, and contains quartz pebbles, some of which are an inch in diameter, ...	1	0
Whitish-red argillo-arenaceous shale, forming a passage to the next bed below, ...	0	6
Whitish-red argillo-arenaceous shale in parallel layers; the bed thins out about 30 yards up the stream. It is charged with the remains of broken plants, some of which are replaced by vitreous sulphuret of copper, coated with a thin covering of green carbonate. Some are in part replaced by the copper ore, and partly converted into coal. Small nodules of the sulphuret of copper also occur, chiefly in the lower part, and traces of nickel are said to have been found in some of them. The greatest thickness of the bed is four feet; its average, ...	2	0
White quartzose conglomerate, similar to that of the summit. This does not thin out in the distance examined, about 50 yards, ...	4	0
Red Sandstone conglomerate with white quartz pebbles; of which some would weigh three ounces, ...	6	0
Red Shale, ...	6	0
Red Sandstone conglomerate, with quartz pebbles, some weighing a pound and a half,‡	10	0
	59	6

* Geology of Canada. † Acadian Geology. ‡ Geology of Canada.

At Rough Waters the strata are seen lying in a nearly horizontal attitude upon the granite, and filling the inequalities of its surface. They extend up this river as far as two miles below the Second Landing, where they cover up rocks belonging to the Quebec Group, and on the north side of the river they here form cliffs 20 feet high, consisting of brick-red shales and sandstones resting upon a coarse conglomerate. They come on the river again, (the intervening space being occupied by granite,) a short distance above the Pabineau Falls on the south bank, the opposite side and the bed of the river being granite. At Brandy Brook the sandstones and conglomerates are seen in cliffs 20 feet high, and on the east side they appear to form a hill about 80 feet in altitude. The Rough Waters, more than two miles long, flow over granite, but on either side the Bonaventure formation may be recognized reposing horizontally upon it, and filling all depressions. The breadth of the Bonaventure formation on the road to Chatham, from its northwestern boundary near Bathurst, is about 13 miles, including the Harbour of Bathurst, and this is probably the broadest portion in the northern part of the Province, assuming that the limestones and gypsum which overlie the red sandstones and conglomerates are not included in the formation. About 9½ miles from Bathurst, there appears to be an outlier or tongue of the Bonaventure Rocks, as shown by the steep cliffs of Little Bass River, and the red character of the soil.

Between the Nepisiguit and the South West Miramichi, the Bonaventure formation has not been traced, although it is laid down on the Geological Map of the Province accompanying Professor Johnston's Report, and where a section was made down the South West Miramichi this summer, the red rocks of the formation were not seen in position, although boulders were numerous. At the foot of the Island above Campbell, the grey sandstones and conglomerates overlying the red rocks have a very slight southerly dip, and rest on the tilted edges of Silurian Shales. That these strata do, however, extend all the way to Bathurst in the form of a narrow belt, is probable, as they are seen in many places between Campbell and the Saint John; they probably form a narrow belt about two miles broad, but in some places cover a wider area, for on Long's Creek, in the Parish of Kingsclear, they were observed a mile and a half below Essana's Mill, (about four miles from the Saint John), forming a coarse red rock, lying upon Silurian Slates. The pebbles were from six inches downwards in diameter, and the dip is to the south at an angle of 20°. (S. 10° E. angle 20 S.) They appear for some miles on the road to Harvey Settlement, which runs across them diagonally. Near the head of Oromocto Lake, when viewed from Magaguadavic Bridge (at Vail's), the bold cliffs of the denuded face of these rocks present a very fine appearance. In the Valley of the Kennebeccasis, and probably in other parts of the southeastern portion of the Province, where they are at the surface, the red conglomerates form the hills. It is a strong rock, and has resisted denuding agencies to a much greater extent than the softer sandstones which overlie it, hence the reasons why it not only marks the limit

of the Carboniferous Series in New Brunswick with singular uniformity, but where it is exposed as a mass it forms imposing elevations or steep bluffs.

The same remark applies to this conglomerate on the Gaspe Shore, where the salient parts of the coast are composed of the conglomerate beds, while the re-entering angles correspond to the softer and less resisting red sandstones. Hence the zigzag line of the coast.*

It was suggested by Dr. Robb that the chief highlands on the Kennebeccasis, from Milkish to the bluff, Mount Pisgah in Sussex and Studholm, and many hills on the coast of Charlotte County where outliers occur, were formed of this resisting rock.

LIFE DURING THE BONAVENTURE PERIOD.

The prevailing red colour is probably due to per-oxide of iron in the absence of organic remains; and it has been remarked by Dr. Dawson that the cause of the grey colour of certain sandstones may be traced to the presence of fossil plants, which have destroyed their original red colouring matter, the per-oxide of iron, just as in modern marshes on the Bay of Fundy, vegetable matter gradually converts the red into the grey mud, by de-oxydizing the red oxide of iron.

The period of Geological History embraced by the Bonaventure Formation must have been exceedingly barren in that part of the Continent where the red conglomerates and sandstones were deposited. But a series of strata upwards of 3,000 feet thick, almost destitute of animal or vegetable remains, was the prelude to the wonderful development of life which teamed in the oceans, swamps, and estuaries, of the succeeding age. It is probable, too, that deep secluded bays in the seas of this period, abounded in fish life, and their shores with a great variety and profusion of plants, for the Albert Shales, more than a thousand feet thick, in Hillsborough, which belong to the base of the Lower Carboniferous, are loaded with fish and plant remains, and the red conglomerates and marls surround and overlap them, though their thickness is comparatively insignificant.

NO WORKABLE COAL SEAMS IN THESE ROCKS.

In the Bonaventure Rocks, the paucity of fossil remains, independently of their lying at the base of the Carboniferous Series, would make any search for workable coal seams highly speculative; and although small seams from two to four inches thick have been found in various places, such for instance as in the outlier near Campbellton on the Restigouche, and as alleged, in the Harvey Settlement, (township of Manners-Sutton,) yet in the present state of our knowledge but slight prospects can be held out that remunerative seams will be discovered, or that any other result but disappointment will attend the search for *workable* coal in the strata of the Bonaventure formation *on the rim* of the Carboniferous Series in this Province. (*Vide* end of Chapter IV.)

* Geology of Canada.

In the deep sinus, now the valley of the Kennebeccasis, other conditions may prevail, and the Lower Carboniferous there yield workable beds, though the probability is against their occurrence; but it would be premature to express any decided opinion on the subject until the thickness of the formation and its rock characters in that remarkable indent are known. It has been stated on good authority, that there exist not far from Sussex Vale, two seams of coal, separated by a narrow parting of clay, the aggregate thickness of these seams being twenty inches.

In addition to what has been already stated with reference to workable seams of coal in the Lower Carboniferous in America, it may be urged that in Scotland the workable coal deposits belong to the Lower Carboniferous, which there, however, is of considerable thickness, whereas the rocks of the same age in the Valley of the Kennebeccasis and eastwards are comparatively thin.

The coal fields of Russia are considered by Sir R. I. Murchison to belong to the Lower Carboniferous period.* But they form an immense series stretching over a vast extent of country, and the greater part of the beds of coal are contained in the Carboniferous Limestone Series, as in the case of Scotland and Ireland.†

At the close of this Chapter a comparison is made between the Rocks of the Tobique Outlier and the Lower Carboniferous in Albert County. It will be there seen that the Albert Shales are supposed to be older than the Red Conglomerate of the Bonaventure formation, and to be at the very base of the Series.

OTHER MINERALS IN THIS FORMATION.

With reference to other minerals, the formation appears to be equally barren. Allusion has already been made to the Copper ores near Bathurst, but as these depend upon the abundance of vegetable matter in the sandstones to fix the salts of copper coming from much older rocks (the Quebec Group), in a state of solution, it is manifest that when the general absence of the de-oxydizing fossil vegetable is shown, the copper ore will not probably be found in quantity sufficient to warrant any large expenditure of capital or skill in search of it, for it will be understood at a glance that springs rich in copper salts might percolate through the sandstones for ages, but not a particle of copper would be arrested as soon as the supply of fossil vegetable matter became exhausted. If layers of vegetable matter, such as seams of impure coal, even three or four inches thick, were to be discovered in these rocks near Bathurst, it would afford some encouragement to trace them towards the locality where the copper ores were found. The clue to the copper ores will be the seams of impure coal—these once found, the metal may be looked for along their outcrop, with some prospect of success.

It is very probable that the substitution of a metallic mass for vegetable or animal matter has taken place to an enormous extent in the

* Russia and the Ural Mountains. † Hull—Coal Fields of America.

rocks of this Continent. Professor Hunt considers that the evidence presented by the copper deposits of the Quebec Group, (from which those of Bathurst originated), appears to show that not only copper, but iron, manganese, nickel, and chrome, which so often accompany copper throughout the ancient Silurian Rocks, were held in solution by the waters from which the sediments of the period were deposited, and that by the agency of organic matters they were reduced to the condition of a sulphuret, and precipitated with the sediments, either in a finely divided state, or more frequently in small nodules or patches, which became interstratified with the rocks of the series.* Hence it would appear, that the Bathurst Copper Ores are a second reproduction of a series of mutations which may be briefly described as follows:—The waters in which the sediments composing the rocks of the Quebec Group, underlying or surrounding the Bathurst shales and sandstones of the Bonaventure formation, were deposited, held salts of copper in solution, these were reduced by the vegetable matter contained in the ancient ocean and precipitated with the sediment in a solid form, and lay for ages as copper ores. Subsequently by the action of water and air, as the rock was exposed by denudation, a portion of the sulphuret again assumed a soluble form, to be a second time deoxydized when percolating through the organic matter contained in the shales and sandstones of the Bonaventure Rocks. This interesting and instructive subject will be again noticed in considering the origin of the iron ores of Woodstock, and the antimony of Prince William, &c. &c.

THE TOBIQUE OUTLIER.

The red conglomerate and sandstone of the Bonaventure formation cover horizontally the Silurian slates at an Island about nine miles from the mouth of the Tobique, and at the foot of the Red Rapids a fine section is exposed. The conglomerate holds a large number of green slate pebbles, with a less proportion of rounded and sharp pebbles of quartz. Between the Island and Red Rapids there is a protruding mass of this lower rock. The dips show a series of low undulations which continue to the northeastern extremity of the outlier. At the Island where the red rocks are first seen, the strata lie horizontally; at the foot of the Red Rapids the dip is E. N. E. $< 4°$; half a mile up the stream the dip is W. S. W. at an angle of 5°, and a hundred yards farther on the dip is E. N. E. at about the same angle. There are seams of green shale between the red sandstones and shales or marls just above the head of the first rapid, and near the foot of the second rapid the rock loses its intensely red character and appears of a rusty brown, at times merging into grey. This is probably the limit of the Bonaventure formation, the succeeding rocks being more of the character of grits. These occur at Red Bank, eighteen miles up the river, where the strata are composed of minute angular particles of quartz firmly cemented together and possessing sufficient hardness and grit to make them serviceable as Mill stones.

* Geology of Canada.

Other layers are of sufficient fineness to admit of their being used as grindstones, being composed of fine white quartz grains. Above Three Brooks the bands of sandstone crop out on the bank with a north east dip of three or four degrees, and approaching the mouth of the Wapskehegan boulders of limestone become numerous. The red sandstone is variegated, and in it are found patches of a highly calcareous nature. The fine grained conglomerate of a pinkish colour, which occurs above Red Bank, is the same as that used by the proprietors of the Iron Works at Woodstock, in the construction of the new furnace, but the place where they have obtained their material is some miles further up the River. It has a pinkish cast, like some layers of the sandstone associated with it. It occurs in massive beds, and appears to be composed of angular grains of flint or quartz, with a few pebbles of slate.

Half a mile below the Wapskehegan, the pink sandstones disappear, and are overlaid by alternating red and green bands. The green are hard and calcareous, the red shaly and soft, approaching a red marl in composition.

LIMESTONES.

About a third of a mile above the mouth of the same river, silicious limestone appears in heavy bedded layers interstratified with red shales. A limekiln has been constructed at this spot, but is not now in operation. The limestone is pale sea green in colour, weathering dirty white; it occurs in beds from two to four feet thick, and dips to the east at an angle varying from three to five degrees. On the summit of a hill two hundred yards from the river, and about 120 feet above it, the limestone appears in heavy beds, and of a purer description than on the river, containing far less silicious matter. The rock is fissured at the surface, the crevices being two feet and less in diameter. The lime in a kiln constructed at the summit of the hill, is of good quality. The massive beds are not uniform in colour, being pale sea green streaked with red; patches of red are also not unfrequent. The limestone and shale appear to be about 140 feet in thickness. Half a mile above the outcrop of the limestone, a beautiful hard and white sandstone, with green specks in it, apparently succeeds the limestone. It is interstratified with an intensely red sandstone, dipping underneath the limestone. This must be a recurrence of the measures before described, the river here making a great bend to the northwest across the stratification.

GYPSUM.

The celebrated plaster cliffs, about 130 feet high, succeed the limestone. They consist of alternating bands of impure gypsum, greenish and red; red shale, and small seams of fibrous gypsum and amorphous alabaster, which also occurs in small dense masses, sometimes rose tinted, but generally pure white. The green and red varieties exfoliate; the red shales are fissile and underlie the gypsum. A careful measurement of the dip showed that the inclination to the southeast was 11 feet 8 inches in 360 feet of horizontal distance, or about 1 in 31½, or equal to a rise of 170 feet in a mile,

which will give the gypsum a thickness of about 350 feet, if the inclination be maintained. Two hundred and fifty yards below the foregoing measurement, the dip was found to be E. $< 6°$.

About a mile above the plaster cliffs there is a remarkable exposure of tufaceous limestone. The surface is reddened by the debris of superimposed or interstratified red shales, but the limestone bands are four feet in thickness, and are weathered into the most fantastic shapes. The forms of the weathered surfaces assimilate those common in limestone caverns, showing numerous stalactitic prominences on the under side of overhanging bands. The tufaceous masses exhibited the impressions of leaves, roots and fragments of wood, which the calcareous substance has encrusted. The fine but highly silicious gritty conglomerate underlies this limestone, which is the continuation of the massive layers before described, coming up again on a synclinal slope below the gypsum, which appears to occupy the summit of the entire series in the valley of the Tobique.

CONGLOMERATE.

A mile and a quarter beyond the plaster cliffs the fine red quartzose conglomerate again comes into view, the lower beds being a coarse sandstone, the beds at the summit of the exposure a soft red sandstone, with pale yellowish green layers. Salt Brook, which flows into the Tobique a short distance above the plaster cliffs, has a brackish taste and medicinal properties; on examination it was found to contain a small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen, a considerable percentage of sulphate of magnesia, (Epsom Salts,) to which probably its aperient effects are due, and some common salt. Below Sisson's Brook the country is well fitted for agricultural settlement, it equals the fine expanse of alluvial soil near the O'Dell (Otella) settlement.

Red sandstone again appears above Burnt Land Brook with an easterly dip of 4°. And a quarter of a mile above the brook, the heavy bedded crystalline limestones are seen interstratified with red and green shales. The upper layers are greenish, the lower grey. At Burnt Hill Brook the limestone layers were traced fifty feet above the river, but to a passing traveller, being externally red from the decomposing interstratified red shales, they look like beds of red sandstone; a blow with a hammer, immediately despels this illusion, and reveals the true calcareous character of the upper layers. There are some fine flats with superb elms in this neighbourhood. Half a mile below the Oxbow a low anticlinal axis occurs, the sandstone dipping west at an angle varying from 3° to 5°. Opposite an Island situated in a part of the river called the Oxbow, the banks show strata of alternating red, green, purple-red, and lavender-blue marls, with much shale of the same colours. It is only seen over a breadth of 20 yards. Three quarters of a mile above the Oxbow, the red sandstone and fine conglomerates come up on the west side of the low synclinal, the dip of the strata being east at a very low angle. About the same distance above the Gulquac,

the pink quartzoze sandstone and conglomerate, before described as occurring near Red Bank, again come up, and it is from this locality that the materials for the formation of the Iron Furnace near Woodstock, were obtained. Equally good materials appear to exist nine miles lower down the river. The fine conglomerate occupies the bed of the river here, and on the left bank it is seen at an altitude of 40 feet above the water to be capped by alternating white sandstones, red shales and sandstones, and variegated sandstones, the whole having an altitude of about 100 feet; the strata here are slightly undulating.

Immediately below the Little Gulquac, the red conglomerate is seen overlying thick-bedded grey and pink conglomerates, dipping E., showing another low anticlinal axis; and a short distance higher up the river, red sandstone occurs in horizontal layers, terminating the southwest Carboniferous basin in the Tobique valley. This basin is separated by a few hundred yards of Silurian rocks from another but much smaller outlier, which begins about two miles above the North Gulquac, and extends as far as Irving's Brook, at the foot of Blue Mountain, a distance measured in an air line of about six miles. The upper basin contains only the red conglomerates and sandstones; it is separated on the river from the lower basin by an undulation, of which there are three between Red Rapids and Irving's Brook.

The following Table shows the order of succession in the Tobique Series of the Lower Carboniferous Rocks:—

TOBIQUE SECTION.

I. Gypsum.
II. Silicious Limestone.
III. Red and green calcareous Shales.
IV. Variegated calcareous Sandstone.
V. White and pink Grits and Sandstones.
VI. White Grits.
VII. Red Conglomerates and Sandstones.

The economic materials found in the above rocks are not unimportant; they contain—

1. Sandstones suitable for building purposes and for Grindstones.
2. Grits well adapted for Millstones.
3. Firestones.
4. Limestones.*
6. Plaster.
7. Ochres of good quality in the alluvial flats of the Islands.
8. Indications of Manganese in the rocks below.

* See analysis of one of these limestones on a succeeding page.

When the older rocks upon which these lower carboniferous strata repose are described, other and more attractive minerals and metals will be enumerated among the natural sources of wealth contained within the beautiful valley of the Tobique. Some of the settlers on the banks of this river report the existence of coal, but no specimens were seen, nor is it in the least degree probable that any productive measures will be found within the limits of this valley. A black gravel, cemented by black oxide of manganese, was noticed on the banks of the river; similar gravels were seen on the South West Miramichi. These are important only as indicating the presence of manganese in the rocks upon which the gravels rest. These are probably the same as those which occur on the Nepisiguit and Tattagouche, where manganese is abundant. The metal has been brought to the surface by springs, and its presence leads to the inference that wad or bog manganese will be found in the valley of the Tobique as it is in similar rocks near Sussex Vale, the origin in both cases being from older rocks below.

THE LIMESTONES OF THE PROVINCE.

The Limestones of the Lower Carboniferous Series appear to be all more or less silicious. Some layers on the Tobique contain too much silica to admit of their being used for building purposes; others on the Kennebeccasis are remarkably bituminous; and those which Dr. Gesner called "Lias," but which are really Lower Carboniferous, as in Norton, Sussex Vale, on Hammond River, and at Butternut Ridge, emit a fetid odour when struck with a hammer. Other varieties in the same basin are not sensibly bituminous. In many cases it is evident that the bitumen is of foreign origin, and not produced by the decomposition of marine animals in place.

The following analyses of limestones from these localities where the rocks under review occur, compared with one from the ancient crystalline limestone near Saint John, and another from L'Etang, will illustrate the wide difference which exists between the calcareous deposits of the different formations. The first three are taken from Professor Johnston's Report on the Agricultural Capabilities of New Brunswick, the fourth from Dr. Jackson's Report, the last column is by the writer. It will be observed that the specimen of Tobique limestone is more silicious than any of the others selected from Lower Carboniferous Rocks.

	Butternut Ridge.	St. John.	Near the Petitcodiac	L'Etang.	Tobique.
Carbonate of Lime, - - - -	91.28	98.25	94.98	98.00	82.62
Carbonate of Magnesia, - - -	0.78	0.17	0.63	.....	1.25
Alumina and Oxides of Iron, - -	0.54	0.33	0.68	0.40	0.97
Insoluble Silicious matter, - - -	7.27	0.22	4.57	0.80	14.75
	99.87	99.67	99.96	99.20	99.59

In the last Chapter a Table is given showing the locality of all the known Limestone deposits in the Province, with some remarks on their peculiarities.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE SUCCESSION OF ROCKS IN ALBERT COUNTY AND THE TOBIQUE OUTLIER.

	Albert County.	*Tobique Outlier.*	
Lower Coal Measures.	I. Grey Sandstones, Grits, & Coarse Light Brown Conglomerate.		
	II. Grey Conglomerate.		
	III. Red Sandstones.		
	IV. Gypsum.	I. Gypsum.	Salt Springs.
	V. Red and Green Marls.	II. Limestone, (Cherty in layers).	
	VI. Limestone, (Cherty in layers.)	III. Red and Green Marls.	
	VII. Red, Dark Brown, and Green Conglomerates, with beds of Sandstone.	IV. Variegated Calcareous Sandstones.	
		V. White Grits, Pink & White Grits, both coarse and fine.	
		VI. Red Conglomerates and Red Sandstones.	
	VIII. Bituminous Shales, or Albert Shales.		
	DEVONIAN ROCKS.	LOWER SILURIAN ROCKS.	

WOODSTOCK CONGLOMERATE.

In the vicinity of the Woodstock Iron Furnaces there is a remarkable outlier of ferruginous conglomerate, with a strike N. 35 E. and dip 50° southwesterly, resting unconformably upon the Lower Silurian Slates, which have a strike north and south, and a westerly dip at a high angle, about 200 yards west of the conglomerates. This conglomerate is stated by Mr. C. H. Hitchcock to occur again at a ferry about nine miles above Woodstock, dipping 25° N.W. Some of the strata are fine-grained, with impressions of raindrops. A few of the pebbles, according to the same authority, are encased in gypsum, and the conglomerate is considered to be of the same age as the Tobique outlier. Without expressing any opinion as to the age of this rock, the following analysis shows it to have been formed chiefly from the debris of the red ferruginous and manganesian slates which form the source of the ore of the Woodstock Iron Mines. From information obtained on the spot, it appears probable that a considerable area of this conglomerate occurs in Brighton Parish, from which its age may be determined. Near Woodstock it rests upon the Lower Silurian Slates unconformably, but inclined in the

same direction; the underlying slates being tilted at a high angle with a westerly dip, the conglomerate dipping also westerly at an angle of about fifty degrees.

*Chemical composition of the Conglomerate Outlier near Woodstock.**

Peroxide of Iron,	7.857
Alumina,	4.371
Oxide of Manganese,	1.004
Lime,	4.046
Magnesia,	3.220
Potash,	.214
Soda,	.287
Sulphuric acid,	1.070
Phosphoric acid,	.880
Silica,	71.030
Carbonic acid and water,	6.011
	100.000
Metallic Iron,	5.500

* This analysis was kindly supplied by Norris Best, Esq., one of the Proprietors of the Woodstock Iron Works.

CHAPTER IV.

THE CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.—(Continued.)

The Central Triangular Area—Dr. Gesner's views—Dr. Robb's views—Mr. Henwood's opinions—Personal examinations—Dana and Dawson's subdivision of Carboniferous Rocks—Section in New Brandon—Lower and Middle Formation—Synopsis of the Flora of the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick—The Flora of the Upper, Middle and Lower Rocks of the Series—Productive Coal Measures on Grand Lake—Probability of Coal being found in New Brunswick—Grand Lake Coal—Quantity raised—Section of Rocks from Oromocto Creek toward the Douglas Hills—True Coal Measures in the Valley of Salmon River—On the Richibucto—True Coal Measures probably extend from Grand Lake to the Gulf—The Valleys of the Kennebeccasis and Petitcodiac—Section in Albert County and Westmorland—Section north of Norton Station—Review of what is known respecting the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick—Value of Gypsum and Limestone—Bituminous Shales—Life and Climate during the Carboniferous Period.

THE CENTRAL TRIANGULAR AREA.

A very considerable portion of this extensive area must still be regarded as a *terra incognita*. It is chiefly occupied by the "forest primeval," and large districts have not yet been topographically examined, except for timber berths. In the Government Map published in 1859, (Mr. Wilkinson's), which embodies so large an amount of geographical information, there are still left vacant spots which show the paucity of existing knowledge even as to the rivers which drain them. A glance at the Map will enable any one to point to such areas between the upper waters of Salmon River and Washademoak River, in the Parish of Brunswick, the north part of Salisbury, and the northeast part of Waterborough. Nor do many portions of this great basin appear to have been visited by a geologist. Sir William Logan, in 1843, walked * along the coast from Bay Verte to Bathurst, but he did not penetrate the interior. Dr. Gesner has given a highly coloured description of the "Coal Fields" of various Counties, but I find nothing in his delineations which would lead one to suppose that he had made a section across the entire Carboniferous area, so as to determine the sequence of the different formations, and establish the existence or otherwise of the Middle Carboniferous or productive coal measures. Dr. Gesner frequently describes in glowing

* It was in this year (1843) that Sir William Logan made that elaborate section of the Carboniferous Rocks at the Joggins in Nova Scotia, which Dr. Dawson has well described as "a remarkable monument of his industry and powers of observation." It may surprise some of my readers who are not fond of walking, when I state that Sir William Logan, in 1843, *walked* nearly the whole way from the Joggins in Nova Scotia, to the boundary of the Carboniferous Series near Bathurst, for the express purpose of examining the rocks exposed on the road to Canada. In his exploration in Canada he has *walked* probably not less than 25,000 miles, or equal to once round the Earth.

terms the amazing advantages which will result to New Brunswick on account of her immense deposits of coal, but he has not in his Reports pointed out the existence of a single *workable* bed of greater thickness than 22 inches. In the admirable resumé of what was known of the "Coal in New Brunswick in 1849," prepared by Dr. Robb, from his own observations and enquiries and the Reports of Dr. Gesner, the following conclusions are stated:—

"1. That though very many outcrops of common coal, well adapted for blacksmith's use, are known to exist in the country, yet none of them exceed eighteen or twenty inches in thickness.

2. That though the beds of cannel coal reported to exist have a very considerable thickness, they hardly come up to the average standard of purity.

3. That the importance of the beds which are known has been over-stated, while the probability of finding others of greater thickness and improved quality, has been much exaggerated."*

Dr. Gesner did not stand alone in his sanguine views respecting the New Brunswick Coal Field. In the Transactions of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall (1840), Mr. Henwood observes, that "the beauty and extent of these Coal Measures it is impossible to describe. In fact, we pass over nothing else, from Fredericton, on the Saint John River, to Miramichi, and thence to Bathurst, a distance of at least 150 miles. They consist of various beds of sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with numerous thin seams of coal, few of which are more than a foot or two in thickness. The whole of this district is particularly rich in fossil flora."

My own examinations of the central area have necessarily been limited, and have, indeed, been confined to the district between Bathurst and Chatham; the neighbourhood of Boiestown; a portion of the country between Boiestown and Fredericton; the neighbourhood of Fredericton and Shediac; the Nerepis Road; Oromocto Road; in the Parishes of Manners-Sutton and Kingsclear; in Albert County; in the townships of Norton, Springfield, and part of Sussex, in King's County; and a few localities where an opportunity of making an observation on the rocks occurred, in journeying from one point to another within the limits of the Carboniferous area.

Under these circumstances, it is scarcely necessary to state that whatever information I may be able to offer respecting this large portion of the Province, relates almost altogether to the rim of the area; and as it is known that the rocks within it have been subjected to gentle undulations, which may have exerted a material influence upon them, it will be readily understood that where so large a portion is unexplored, conclusions respecting it must be in the main hypothetical, without they are based upon scientific data. For the purpose of explaining to the unscientific reader that the occurrence of carboniferous rocks to an immense extent, does not necessarily imply the existence of workable seams of coal, or, indeed, any coal at

* Report by Dr. Robb in Prof. Johnston's Report on the Agricultural Capabilities of New Brunswick.

all, it will be desirable to describe in general terms the opinions of Geologists as to the relation which the coal bearing strata, or coal measures in America, maintain with reference to the great mass of rock groups denominated the Carboniferous Series.

Dana* divides the American Carboniferous Rocks into three periods:—

I. Subcarboniferous Period.
II. The Carboniferous Period.
III. The Permian Period.

These are again subdivided in the following manner, showing the relation of the productive Coal Measures to the other Groups:—

I. Subcarboniferous Period.
  a. Upper.
  b. Lower, with *False Coal Measures.*
II. Carboniferous.
  a. Millstone Grit Epoch.
  b. Coal Measure Epoch.
III. Permian.

Dawson gives the following Synopsis of the Carboniferous Rocks of Nova Scotia:—

UPPER OR NEWER COAL FORMATION.

Greyish and reddish sandstones and shales, with beds of conglomerate, and a few thin beds of limestone and coal, the latter not of economic importance. Thickness, 3000 feet or more.

Characteristic Fossils.—Coniferous wood, Calamites, Ferns, &c.

LOWER OR OLDER COAL FORMATION.

Grey and dark coloured sandstones and shales, with a few reddish and brown beds; valuable beds of coal and ironstone; beds of bituminous limestone, and numerous underlays with Stigmaria. Thickness, 4000 feet or more.

Characteristic Fossils.—Stigmaria, Lepidodendron, Poacites, Calamites, Pecopteris, Equitsetum, &c. Erect trees *in situ;* remains of Ganoid Fishes, Cypris, Modiola, Spirorbis, Unio, &c. Reptiles, &c.

It is a general law, first noticed by Sir W. E. Logan, that the *Stigmaria Ficoides,* when found in an underlay, always indicates a true seam of coal.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS OR GYPSIFEROUS FORMATION.

Great thickness of reddish and grey sandstones and shales, especially in upper part; conglomerates, especially in lower part; thick beds of limestone with marine shells and of gypsum. Thickness, 6000 feet or more.

Characteristic Fossils.—Productus, Terebratula, Encrinus, Madrepores, and other marine remains in the limestones; Coniferous wood, Lepidodendron Poacites or Cordaites, &c., in thin shales and sandstones; Fishes and scales of ganoid fish very abundant in the lowest beds; Trilobites, Reptiles, &c.

* Manual of Geology, by James D. Dana. Philadelphia: Theodore Bliss & Co., 1863. An admirable work, with which all students of Geology should be familiar.

In a recent paper by Dr. Dawson, a more uniform nomenclature has been adopted, and the terms UPPER, MIDDLE, and LOWER COAL FORMATIONS, applied to the divisions of the Carboniferous Series. The "Lower Coal formation" is equivalent to the "SUBCARBONIFEROUS" of Dana; the "MIDDLE COAL FORMATION" is the "COAL MEASURE EPOCH" of Dana, including the marine limestones and the principal coal beds. The "UPPER COAL FORMATION" is applied to that part of the Series over the productive Coal Measures, but this does not include the Permian of Dana.*

All the evidence hitherto obtained with regard to the carboniferous rocks of New Brunswick, tends to show that at and near the rim of the central triangular area, the New Brunswick rocks belong to the Lower Carboniferous formation, and consequently lie below the Productive Coal Measures.

Towards the southeast portion of the area, in the neighbourhood of Grand Lake, the rocks are, according to Dr. Dawson, "on the horizon of the middle coal formation, though tending to the upper." This is an important fact, and with a knowledge of the dip and strike of the rocks, it affords not only a guide as to the direction in which the productive coal measures may be looked for, but it also shows that these productive measures will probably be found within the limits of the Province, the more especially as there is reason to believe in the existence of one or more deep bays or sinuses lying within the triangular area; and it is thought probable that these bays (resembling the Sussex Vale Bay,) may be in part filled with the middle carboniferous or productive coal measures. The origin of these supposed bays has been noticed on page 59.

I shall now proceed to describe what is actually known respecting the Carboniferous Rocks of the Province, and conclude the subject with a few deductions, which may serve to indicate the direction of future enquiry.

COAL FORMATION ON THE BAY OF CHALEURS.

At Salmon Beach, four miles from the entrance to the Harbour of Bathurst, red sandstones belonging probably to the Bonaventure Formation, dip to the northeast, and are succeeded five miles farther on by a succession of greenish-grey or drab sandstones, which also dip in the same direction at a low angle. As far as Point Dumai, 12 miles from Cranberry Cape, these rocks can be seen in the cliffs, which vary from twenty to one hundred feet in altitude, and the thickness of all the beds visible amounts to nearly four hundred feet.

In this section there are two seams of coal within 132 feet of one another, the upper one eight inches and the lower six inches thick. The roof of the upper coal seam consists of a dark bluish-grey argillaceous shale, and contains an abundance of ferns and other plants.†

These were submitted to Dr. Dawson, who considers them to indicate beds of the lower and probably *middle* coal formation. The beds include

* Synopsis of the Flora of the Carboniferous Period in Nova Scotia."—Can. Naturalist, vol. viii. 1863.
† Geology of Canada.

some species which, in Nova Scotia, are more characteristic of the upper coal formation. "This apparent mixture," says Dr. Dawson, "of plants of different horizons, may be a consequence of the comparatively small thickness of the New Brunswick coal formation."*

SECTION OF THE COAL MEASURES DISPLAYED IN THE CLIFFS BETWEEN CAPE CRANBERRY AND POINT DUMAI, IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

(The beds are given in descending order.)†

	Ft.	in.
Greenish-grey sandstone, much of it fit for *grindstones*. This composes Dumai Point, and approaching Grindstone Point it becomes interstratified with occasional layers of red shale, ...	50	0
Red arenaceous shale, becoming occasionally red sandstone, ...	15	0
Greenish-grey sandstone, ...	5	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	15	0
Greenish-grey sandstone of an excellent quality for grindstones. This constitutes Grindstone Point, where grindstones are quarried, ...	45	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	8	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, in some places along the cliff becoming a sandstone sufficiently hard to resist the effects of the weather,	6	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	17	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, sometimes a sandstone, ...	3	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	12	0
Green arenaceous shale, ...	2	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	12	0
Green arenaceous shale, ...	2	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	3	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, sometimes becoming a sandstone,	4	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	5	0
Greenish-grey sandstone, ...	5	0
Dark-grey argillaceous shale, with argillaceous iron ore in nodules,	2	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	5	0
Grey argillaceous shale, ...	1	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, in some places becoming a sandstone,	4	0
Grey argillaceous shale, with ironstone balls, ...	2	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, in some places becoming a sandstone,	6	0
Green argillaceous shale, ...	3	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, ...	3	0
Grey argillaceous shale, with nodules of argillaceous iron ore, ...	2	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, in many places along the cliff assuming the hardness and consistency of a sandstone fit for building. In it *stigmaria* branches occur, and it is said that some time ago there used to be two upright columns, half imbedded in the rock, and at right angles to the stratification, well displayed. They were probably upright *sigillaria*.	5	0

* Synopsis of the Flora of the Carboniferous Period in Nova Scotia.

† Appendix to the fifth volume of the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada. Sir W. E. Logan's Report.

Dark bluish-gray argillaceous shale, stored with abundance of impressions of ferns and other plants, among which was observed the branch of a Stigmaria, nine feet long, without leaves. On many of the plants a very minute convoluted shell is seen, and in the shale a small bivalve. In the distance of a mile along the face of the cliff this shale is sometimes six feet thick, and sometimes only one foot, and occasionally it is absent altogether, leaving the overlying sandstone in contact with the coal beneath, ...	5	0
Coal of a bituminous quality, with a thin seam of iron pyrites (a quarter to half an inch,) occasionally on the top, ...	0	8
Gray argillo-arenaceous shale of a tough crumbling quality, much resembling fire clay, abundantly filled with the leaves and branches of the *Stigmaria ficoides*, and having nodules of argillaceous iron ore,	3	0
Green argillaceous shale, ...	12	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, ...	3	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	10	0
Green and red shale with nodules of yellow limestone (with Stigmaria,)	2	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale and sandstone, ...	13	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	3	0
Red sandstone and red shale, ...	9	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	35	0
Red sandstone, ...	1	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	5	0
Grey argillo-arenaceous shale, of a crumbly quality, much resembling fire clay, with nodules of limestone and remains of Stigmariæ, ...	3	0
Red argillo-arenaceous shale, ...	22	0
Greenish-grey arenaceous shale, sometimes sufficiently consistent to be called a sandstone.	11	0
Coal said to be of this thickness where bored to in this vicinity, ...	0	6
Greenish-grey argillo-arenaceous shale, with Stigmariæ, (underclay,) the thickness is not determined, the whole bed not being visible, say, ...	3	0
	397	2

FLORA OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK COAL FORMATIONS.

In a "Synopsis of the Flora of the Carboniferous Period in Nova Scotia," Dr. Dawson enumerates the species which he has recognized, as belonging to the different epochs of the Carboniferous Series in New Brunswick, from specimens sent to him by Sir William Logan, Mr. G. F. Matthew, Mr. C. B. Matthew, and Mr. C. F. Hartt.

The following List shows the relationship of these species to the several epochs of the Series, and the localities from which they were procured.

Upper Coal Formation.—(*Unproductive Coal Measures.*)

1. *Sphenophyllum emarginatum.*—Grand Lake; Baie de Chaleurs.
2. *Sphenophyllum Saxifragifolium.*—Baie de Chaleurs.

Middle and Upper Coal Formations.

1. *Dadoxylon materiarium.*—Miramichi.*
2. *Alethopseris lonchitica.*—Grand Lake.

Middle Coal Formation.—(*Productive Coal Measures.*)

1. *Calamodendron approximatum.*—Coal Creek. One of the most common plants in the beds of bituminous coal.
2. *Antholithes rhabdocarpi.*—Grand Lake.
3. *Calamites Suckowii.*—Grand Lake, Coal Creek.
4. *Calamites Cistii.*—Grand Lake, Baie de Chaleurs, Coal Creek.
5. *Calamites nodosus.*—Grand Lake.
6. *Asterophyllites grandis.*—Grand Lake, Baie de Chaleurs.
7. *Annularia galioides.*—Grand Lake, Baie de Chaleurs.
8. *Cyclopteris obliqua.*—Grand Lake.
9. *Cyclopteris ingens.*—Grand Lake.
10. *Neuropteris rarinervis.*—Grand Lake, Baie de Chaleurs.
11. *Neuropteris gigantea.*—Grand Lake.
12. *Neuropteris Loshii.*—Baie de Chaleurs (?)
13. *Odontopteris Schlotheimii.*—Baie de Chaleurs.
14. *Sphenopteris munda.*—Grand Lake.
15. *Sphenopteris latior.*—Grand Lake.
16. *Sphenopteris gracilis.*—Grand Lake.
17. *Sphenopteris artemisifolia.*—Grand Lake.
18. *Sphenopteris Canadensis.*—Baie de Chaleurs (?)
19. *Sphenopteris obtusioloba* (?)—Baie de Chaleurs.
20. *Alethopteris nervosa.*—Baie de Chaleurs.
21. *Alethopteris Serlii.*—Baie de Chaleurs.
22. *Alethopteris grandis.*—Baie de Chaleurs (?)
23. *Beinertia Goepperti.*—Grand Lake, Baie de Chaleurs.
24. *Palæopteris Hartii.*—Grand Lake.
25. *Lepidodendron Pictoense.*—Grand Lake.
26. *Lepidostrobus squamosus.*—Grand Lake.
27. *Cordaites borassifolia.*—Grand Lake, Baie de Chaleurs.
28. *Cordaites simplex.*—Grand Lake.
29. *Cardiocarpum bisectatum.*—Gand Lake.

Lower Coal Formation.

1. *Cyclopteris Acadica.*—Norton Creek.
2. †*Lepidodendron corrugatum.*—Norton Creek.

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* In the neighbourhood of Fredericton, on the Nashwaak, and indeed over a wide area of country, the silicified trunks or fragments more or less complete, of this coniferous tree, are often found.

A fragment of a trunk of this species was found on the hill in the rear of Fredericton, behind the Hon. W. H. Odell's residence. It must have measured thirty inches in circumference when entire. The specimen showed a portion of the coaly bark and of the pith, but the mass was silicified.

† "This species is eminently characteristic of the Lower Carboniferous Coal Measures, and has not yet been found in the Middle Coal Formation. Fragments of bark resembling that of this species, occur in the coal formation of Baie de Chaleurs, along with leafy branches of *Lepidodendron*, which resemble those of the species, though I believe distinct."—(Dr. Dawson.)

PRODUCTIVE COAL MEASURES IN THIS PROVINCE.

From the foregoing list it will appear that in the immediate neighbourhood of Grand Lake, the PRODUCTIVE COAL MEASURES exist, although the flora shows that they are "tending to the upper formation." A great point is gained in having the age of these rocks sufficiently established to afford good ground for the belief that these productive measures may be found within the limits of the Povince, in such development as to make them of considerable value.

The supposed thinness of the New Brunswick Coal Field is opposed to the expectation that seams of workable coal will be found to occupy very wide areas, yet the structure of the country has been shown to support the view that in a bay or bays penetrating the Carboniferous area from the east, thicker seams than those which exist at Grand Lake (22 inches) may be sought for with a probability of success.

Before Dr. Dawson had an opportunity of examining the flora from Bay Chaleur and Grand Lake, he expressed an opinion unfavorable * to the existence of the productive measures in the Province, qualifying it, however, with the following words:—"The valuable character of the Albert Coal, however, and the well known fact that coal measures often vary materially in their productiveness, as we trace them from one locality to another, give some ground to hope that a Carboniferous area so extensive as that of New Brunswick, may not ultimately be found to be so unproductive as it now appears to be."

THE GRAND LAKE COAL.

The coal raised at Grand Lake from a twenty two inch seam, has hitherto been brought to market in a hap-hazard sort of way. There is no system whatever in mining it. Any farmer who finds the seam on his land, employs persons to dig out a certain quantity of coal, this is bought up by agents and shipped to Fredericton, Saint John and elsewhere. It sold at Fredericton at $6\frac{1}{2}$ a chaldron at the commencement of the winter of 1864–5, and it appears that about 5,000 chaldrons were shipped from Grand Lake during the season.† The quality of the coal is good, now that more care is taken to separate the lumps of iron pyrites, with which some portions of the seam abound. An American Company has recently leased a tract of land on Grand Lake, and there is every probability that the supply will now be largely increased. The Blacksmiths of Saint John consider it very well adapted for their purposes, and prefer it to the imported coals. It has very little ash, and in a properly constructed grate it makes an excellent fire.

* "In short, so far as I can learn from my own limited observations, and the Reports of Mr. Gesner and Dr. Robb, they resemble the lowest parts of the Cumberland Coal Measures, or those upper members which overlie the workable coals; as if these alone had been deposited and the productive coal-measures left out."—*Acadian Geology*, 1855.

† I am indebted to Mr. Wetmore of Fredericton, for these facts.

Quantity of Coal raised at Grand Lake.

1828, ...	66	chaldrons.
1830, ...	70	"
1833, ...	138	"
1834, ...	687	"
1835, ...	3,537	"
1839, ...	2,143	"
1864, ...	5,000	"

Some idea of the amount of coal a persistent seam, easily accessible, is capable of yielding, even though it be only 22 inches thick, may be obtained from the following calculation.

Assuming that a chaldron or thirty six bushels of coal is contained in one cubic yard and a half, (really about $1\frac{1}{3}$,) allowance being made for waste and dressing, it would require at 18 inches thickness of seam, three square yards to supply a chaldron of dressed marketable coal. Each acre would, at this rate, yield sixteen hundred chaldrons, and *every square mile one million and twenty four thousand chaldrons.*

If the Grand Lake seam extends towards Coal Branch, on the Rigibuctou, and appears there with a thickness of 15 inches, as suggested by Dr. Robb, the total mass of coal on a length of 40 miles and a breadth of 15 miles, would amount to the enormous quantity of six hundred million chaldrons.

Some years since borings were made at the Salmon River Mines to the depth of 403 feet. In the section given in Dr. Gesner's Report, nine recurrences of coal are mentioned, all unimportant with the exception of "Bituminous Shale and Coal," eight feet thick at a depth of 250 feet; what this may mean the section affords no clue.

It being established that the productive coal measures exist in the neighbourhood of Grand Lake, it remains to be seen,—

1st. In what direction search must be made to find the area where they are developed to the greatest extent.

2nd. Whether the thickness of the series may not show them to be beyond or on the borders only of that part of the coal basin which is characterized by thick beds of workable coal.

The first of these enquiries can be provisionally answered by reference to known facts. The second is a problem, the solution of which can only be obtained by future investigation.

The following section may be suggestive as to the first enquiry, but it is to be regarded as a mere guide; neither time nor opportunity was available for making any more than cursory observations; a complete series would take as many weeks as days were given to those which follow.

The manuscript notes of Dr. Robb supply numerous observations on the dips and mineral character of the rocks, which will fill vacant spaces in the sections subjoined, or afford valuable hints, but it is a matter of regret that the localities of many cannot be easily identified, as they refer to the farms and houses of private individuals 16 and 17 years ago, and are consequently unavailable.

No. I.

OROMOCTO CREEK TOWARDS DOUGLAS HILLS ON THE NEREPIS ROAD.

	Kind of Rock.	Locality.
Lower Carboniferous.	1. Dark red or purplish argillaceous Sandstones, - - - - -	Oromocto Creek.
	2. Purplish platy Sandstones, -	Bridge at South Branch.
	3. Grey Grits and Sandstones, -	Brizley's Creek.
	4. Coarse grey Grits, - - -	14 miles.
Bonaventure Formation.	5. Coarse Conglomerate and grey Grits. - - - - - -	Height of land.
	6. Red Sandstone & Conglomerates,	A mile south of height of land.
	7. Silurian Slates, - - - -	Brook flowing to Nerepis.

This Section, coupled with other observations, appears to show that on the west side of the Saint John, the Lower Carboniferous or unproductive Coal Measures occupy the country.

From the dips recorded by Dr. Robb, it appears probable that Grand Lake, or part of it, occupies a synclinal axis, the anticlinal running in a north-easterly direction between Grand Lake and Salmon River on the one hand, and Washademoak Lake and River on the other. The direction indicated by these undulations would point to a narrow belt lying between those rivers, in the northern parts of the Parishes of Waterborough, Brunswick, and Salsbury, and the southern part of Harcourt, as the probable range of rocks of the age of the Productive Coal Measures, but whether they contain workable seams of coal of greater magnitude than those already known on Grand Lake, is a question to which no available data can supply a satisfactory answer. The presence of this synclinal axis at Grand Lake gives colour to the probable existence of a deep Bay or Sinus, in the direction of Salmon River, stretching towards the coast, and parallel to the Sussex Vale indentation.

Dr. Gesner suggests that "a sum of money would be well employed, in boring *at a judicious site*, in the neighbourhood of Gagetown, or on the *north side* of the Washademoak. The result of such an enterprize would be of the highest importance to the Province, and there could be no doubt of its final success."

With regard to Gagetown, the occurrence there of the same dark red or purplish argillaceous sandstones which are found on the Oromocto, as shown in section I, is opposed to the view expressed by Dr. Gesner, these rocks being, probably, below the productive coal measures.

As the Washademoak, from its mouth to its source, is some sixty miles long, the expression "north" of it is too indefinite to be of any service, although it is to the north of that river, that rocks of the age of the productive measures may be found.

Dr. Robb examined the coal on the Richibucto in 1849. He there found a seam 15 inches thick on Coal Brook. The coal cakes like the Grand Lake coal, and the dip is N. W. 10°. "Judging by the quality and thickness of the seam, it may yet prove to be the same as the one at the head of the Grand Lake, from which the sandstones pass continuously but in an undulating manner."* If the passage between the quotation marks is based on actual observation, it is most important. The rocks at Grand Lake having been shown to belong to the true or productive coal measures, the occurrence of these rocks for a distance of fifty miles, measured diagonally across the strike, follows from Dr. Robb's statement. This tends to show that a considerable area in that part of the Province belongs to the middle or productive coal series.

The mean altitude of the triangular area does not exceed 400 feet above the sea; and although the thickness of the carboniferous strata is not, perhaps, more than 1,000 feet, it has been subjected to gentle disturbances which have caused a number of low anticlinals, as already stated. At the mills, 13½ miles below Fredericton, the reddish-grey sandstones dip northwest at an angle of 9°; and on the south side of the brook above Smith's bridge, the grey sandstone under conglomerate dips northeast at an angle of 18°.—(Robb). Numerous other examples of undulations might be adduced, but those only possess value in relation to the occurrence of coal, where the age of the rock is known.

THE VALLEYS OF THE KENNEBECCASIS AND PETITCODIAC.

I have not recognized any rocks of more recent age than those belonging to the Lower Carboniferous, in the long trough-like indentation which stretches from the Petitcodiac to the Saint John; and although the true coal measures may be represented there, it is not likely that the area occupied by them will be large. Indeed, the supposed extent of country covered by the Carboniferous Series, as depicted on Dr. Robb's map, is much too wide. I crossed it in several places, and found the axis of older rocks running parallel to the Gulf, considerably broader than represented. Golden's mountain, for instance, lies wholly within the metamorphic belt; and the same rocks come within ten miles of Sussex Vale station, on the Dutch Valley road, before they are overlaid by the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation. In various parts of this area there are rocks which may be included within the productive measures, but if so, they are outliers, and their dimensions must be small.

* Third Report, page 73.

In the Parish of Dorchester, County of Westmorland, the Middle or Productive Coal Measures appear on the Memramcook, forming the north extension of the already celebrated Joggins Measures in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

Their relation to the Joggins is seen in the following Section by Dr. Dawson* :—

No. II.

SECTION ON THE MEMRAMCOOK.

I. Upper Coal Measures.—	Upper sandstones and shales of south Joggins.
II. Middle Coal Measures.—	Coal Measures of the Joggins, and Millstone Grit or Lower Coal Measures of Dorchester.
III. Lower Carboniferous Marine Limestone.—	Limestones, Gypsum and Conglomerate of Dorchester and Petitcodiac.
IV. Lower Coal Measures.—	Fine calcareous and highly bituminous shales, with thin beds of sandstone. Abundance of the remains of fishes seen at Petitcodiac River, above Dorchester, Albert Mine, and other localities westward of that place.

The dislocation alluded to in Chapter V. occurring on the southeast coast of Shepody Bay, in Albert County, is situated in a synclinal fold, and the limestone which appears on Hayward's Brook is there at the surface, the probable upthrow being on the southwest side. The whole series of grey sandstone and red and green marl has been removed by denudation on the south side, and the limestone exposed. Had not this upthrow occurred, it is not improbable that the coal measures would have been found on the entire shore of Shepody Bay, whereas the Lower Coal Measures are only represented. The continuation of Shepody Mountain in a northwesterly direction, brings it to the head waters of the east branch of Turtle River, and here the mountain or rather table land of the older rocks has a mean elevation not less than 1000 feet above the sea, which is maintained to considerably beyond Salmon River, in Hammond Parish. In the ravines and gullies on the mountain side (which in some places resembles an escarpment) the red conglomerate and sandstones of the Bonaventure formation may be seen, while the hills north of the tableland, and in some cases forming part of it as it breaks away to the north, are composed of the grey sandstones and grits.

The middle coal formation may be found with productive measures in the southeastern portion of the County of Westmorland, but, I am not able to add from personal knowledge any new facts to those which have already been published by Dr. Dawson.

* Supplementary Chapter to the Acadian Geology, 1860.

About two miles southeast of Salisbury station, the red sandstones of the Bonaventure formation lie in a nearly horizontal position; and seven miles further on they were also seen to occupy the same position, showing that the disturbances which commence north of Weldon Creek did not extend far in that direction. The gypsum of the series is in position, and has been worked about two miles north of the station.

No. III.

SECTION NORTH OF NORTON STATION.

No higher rock than the red conglomerate covering the limestone, which appears so persistent throughout the lower carboniferous rocks in Albert County and the Tobique outlier, was recognized on this section. The series continues as far as the Bellisle River, where the narrow belt of older rocks appears stretching away towards Butternut Ridge.

The limestone would seem to underlie a considerable portion of the north side of the valley of the Kennebeccasis, being occasionally brought to the surface by low undulations. At Butternut Ridge it appears in great force, and according to Dr. Robb it has there been elevated in the form of several ridges running parallel to one another, and having a northeasterly course, which is the direction, as already noticed, of the anticlinal axis, bringing up the older rocks all the way from Saint Stephen, on the boundary line.

Silicious layers also occur in the limestone about seven miles northwest of Norton station, but on the whole it makes a white and strong lime. Some feeble veins of galena are seen in this rock.

REVIEW OF THE CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

On reviewing what is known respecting the Carboniferous area in New Brunswick, the following conclusions appear to be worthy of acceptance:—

1. The entire rim of the central triangular area, the whole of the Tobique outlier, and the greater portion of the deep indent drained by the Kennebeccasis and the upper Petitcodiac Rivers, belong to the base of the Carboniferous Series, and consequently do not contain any workable seams of coal. They abound, however, in limestone and gypsum;* and the deep indent from Hillsborough to Norton contains a valuable deposit, and numerous favourable indications of other deposits of Albertite; also extensive and important beds of a highly bituminous shale, which may become valuable as a source of illuminating oil, and as a gas fuel for re-generating furnaces, and for metallurgical processes.

2. The country about and northeast of Grand Lake, is occupied by the Middle or Productive Coal Measures, but whether they contain workable seams of coal more than 22 inches thick, is a subject of future inquiry. The structure of the country leading to the inference that the productive Coal Measures will be found in force in the valley of Salmon River and the Richibucto.

* There are no less than six large areas of gypsum in Albert County.

3. A portion of the County of Westmorland contains the true Coal Measures, and it is not improbable that workable seams of coal may be found there.

4. What is known of the country near the coast north of Richibucto, leads to the inference that the Upper or unproductive Coal Measures are in place there, and consequently, that the probability of coal being found in workable quantities, is by no means great.

5. The interior of the central area, on a line drawn from the Bend of the Petitcodiac to the mouth of the Renous River, along the dividing Ridge separating the waters flowing into the Saint John from those flowing into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, is geologically unknown, and no definite conclusions can be drawn respecting it; but, the dip of the rocks and the supposed absence of considerable undulations, with the occurrence of the "Lower Coal Measures tending to the Upper," west of this line, point to the inference that the Upper or unproductive Coal Measures are there in place. On the other hand it may be urged that a fault or dislocation would bring the Middle or productive Coal Maasures into place. There is however, no data upon which the existence or non-existence of a fault can be predicted. Hence the position of the central area remains still a *terra incognita.*

6. The borings which have been made at Grand Lake, and at New Bandon, show, if correctly registered (?), that no workable seams of coal exist below those which have been already discovered in those localities, as far as the borings have penetrated.

7. The thinness of the New Brunswick Carboniferous Series almost precludes the hope that what have been termed the "false coal measures," will be found in the Lower Rocks of the basin. In Pennsylvania these rocks (Subcarboniferous) have a thickness of about 5,000 feet, and they contain, both in the State named and in Virginia, a few thin workable seams of coal. In Montgomery County, Virginia, there is a layer of coal two, to two and a half feet thick in these lower, unproductive measures. But there is no reason to suppose that any rocks of the same age in New Brunswick contain seams of coal which approach that thickness, for with the exception of the Albert Shales, the general aspect of the red sandstones and conglomerates lead to the inference that life was scarce during their formation. It will be borne in mind that in America the productive or non-productive character of the different divisions of the Carboniferous Series is much more determined than in many parts of Europe, and the probability of workable coal being found is tolerably well indicated by the fossils of the rocks.

LIFE DURING THE CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD.

The enormous development of vegetable matter which we are able to recognize in the coal fields throughout the world, affords incontestible proof of the existence of most luxuriant plant life during the Carboniferous epoch; but, until recently, the evidences of the existence of air-breathing animals

has not been so satisfactorily demonstrated. In 1841 Sir W. E. Logan discovered the first reptillian foot prints in the coal fields of Nova Scotia. It was already known that land snails and millipedes fed on the leaves and decaying vegetable matter of the luxuriant forests of that period, that insects flitted through the air, and that the seas teemed with fish and moluscous animals; but air-breathing reptiles were supposed to possess too high an organization to admit of their living in an atmosphere loaded, it was supposed, with poisonous carbonic acid, the chief food of vegetables. It has been the happy result of the long continued investigations of Dr. Dawson, to discover the existence of no less than eight different species of air-breathing land animals, which once swarmed, we may suppose, in the carboniferous marshes and swamps of Nova Scotia.*

CLIMATE OF THE COAL PERIOD.

The climate of the Coal Period has long been a difficulty. Many ingenious theories have been advanced to account for the presence of the Coal Series in the Arctic Regions, containing plants and animals which required a mild climate for their growth and development. The recent researches of Dr. Tyndall on Radiant Heat, have afforded a probable explanation of this phenomenon, which has been ably discussed by Professor Hunt.

The properties of gases with respect to radiant heat are most remarkable. Air scarcely absorbs any sensible quantity of radiant heat, but if air absorbs one ray, carbonic acid will absorb 90 rays; marsh gas, 403; ammonia, 1195; and olefiant, 970. Hence although ammonia is as transparent to light as the air we breathe, it is almost opaque to heat. But if the absorption be estimated at a low tension, that is to say when a small quantity of gas only is present, the difference becomes more apparent and striking. Thus at a tension of one inch, for every individual ray struck down by the air, oxygen, hydrogen, or nitrogen—ammonia strikes down a brigade of heat rays 7,260 strong—olefiant gas a brigade of 7,950, while sulphurous acid destroys 8,800 rays. This property is most important in its bearings upon climate. Aqueous vapor which always exists in the air, absorbs heat with great vigour. Regarding the earth as a source of heat, at least 10 per cent. of its heat is intercepted within ten feet of the surface by the aqueous vapour of the air. The removal, for a single summer night, of the aqueous vapour from the atmosphere which covers England, would be attended by the destruction of every plant which a freezing temperature could kill. The moisture of the air covers the earth as with a blanket at night, and where the air is dry as in the great desert of Sahara and the plains of Thibet, or the deserts of Australia, ice is frequently formed during the night by the direct radiation of the heat of the earth towards the planetary spaces, there being no blanket of aqueous vapour to retain it. So powerful is the effect of aqueous vapour in retaining heat that although the atmosphere contains but one particle of

* Five species of carboniferous reptiles have been found on the continent of Europe, three in Great Britain, and four in the United States.—(Air Breathers of the Coal Period.—Dawson, 1864.)

aqueous vapour to 200 of air on an average, yet that single particle absorbs 80 times as much heat as the 200 particles of air.

Bearing in mind that the atmosphere of the coal period contained an abundance of carbonic acid, from which plants drew their food, and limestones the acid combined with their base, we have at once an explanation of the uniform temperature of the earth. The carbonic acid mingled with the air, aided by aqueous vapour, prevented the heat rays of the sun from returning into space by radiation. The earth was covered as it were with "a dome of glass" which maintained at its surface the requisite temperature to enable plants and animals to live even in the Arctic Regions. The gradual absorption of this protecting shield of carbonic acid slowly but effectually changed the climate of the Arctic and Antarctic Regions, and arrested the growth of vegetation during the epochs succeeding the Carboniferous period.

CHAPTER V.

THE ORIGIN OF ALBERTITE.—THE ALBERT SHALES.

Geological age of the Albert Shales—They lie at the base of the Carboniferous Series—Disturbances in Albert County—Anticlinal and Synclinal axes—Faults—Section from Albert Mine to Cape Demoiselle—At Taylor's Mill Site—At the Big Cape—On the Tramway at Hillsborough Village—Bituminous Shales—ALBERT SHALES—Area over which they are found—Anticlinal axes in Albert and King's Counties—The Albert Mine—Character of the Mine—Observations in the Mine—Faults and Disturbances—An Overlap—Dr. Robb's and Professor Taylor's views—Dr. C. T. Jackson's views in 1850 and in 1851—Reasons why opinions were discordant—Professor Taylor's comparisons—Professor Bailey's views in 1864—Origin of Albertite—Albertite formerly a liquid—Crushed Albertite—Two periods of injection—Professor Hunt's views with regard to Bitumens—Albertite an inspissated Petroleum—Localities where Albertite is found—It comes originally from underlying Devonian Rocks—United States Commmissioner of Agriculture on Albertite—Albert Shales—A source of coal oil—Importance of the Albert Shales—Gas regenerating furnaces—Petroleum Springs in Albert and Westmorland—Conclusions with reference to Albertite—Composition of this substance.

GEOLOGICAL AGE OF THE ALBERT SHALES.

Two distinguished Geologists have pronounced their opinions upon the geological age of the Albert Shales.* They lie at the base of the Carboniferous Series, as developed in Albert County.† They are calcareo-bituminous shales, containing a great number of fossil fishes in a remarkable condition of preservation, every scale being in place, although the fishes are flattened by pressure; they also have their fins perfectly preserved. Some beautiful specimens are occasionally to be procured by breaking open the layers of shale taken out of the shaft, and are found larger than those which have been described. These fossil fish belong to the same genera with those found in the Joggins coal measures of Nova Scotia. Dr. C. T. Jackson discovered (1851) in the shales perfect stems of Lepidodendra, large flag-like leaves of plants, regarded as a species of Palm, stems of a fresh water plant, and numerous fishes, all indicative of the Carboniferous Series.

The Section subjoined is from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology.

1. Grey sandstone, often coarse and pebbly, with shales and conglomerate; Hopewell Ferry, &c. These beds, perhaps, correspond to the great sandstone ledges of Seaman's Quarries, Joggins. They may be traced through Albert County, to the southwest, for a considerable distance.

* Sir Charles Lyell and Dr. Dawson. Dr. Percival, of New Haven, also agrees with Sir Charles Lyell and Dr. Dawson.—Acadian Geology. Dr. Robb was also of opinion that they belonged to the age of the "unproductive coal measures."—(Evidence at Trial.)

† Acadian Geology, page 196.

2. Reddish sandstones and shales.
3. Limestone and gypsum.
4. Red sandstone and conglomerate.
5. Grey and dark-coloured conglomerate.
6. Calcareo-bituminous shales of the ALBERT MINE, HILLSBOROUGH. These beds appear here to lie at the very base of the Lower Carboniferous Series.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of this Section remind us of the succession of rocks in the valley of the Tobique, where the strata are arranged in the following order: 1. Gypsum (the highest rock); 2. Limestone; 3. Sandstones and Conglomerates; 4. Silurian Slates.

In Albert County the gypsum is seen beneath the limestone, and the limestone resting upon the conglomerate. The newest rock here seems to be a light brown conglomerate.

The Joggins, celebrated for their unrivalled display of Carboniferous Rocks, are situated on the Nova Scotia side of Chignecto Bay, a distance of sixteen miles from the Albert Mine. Between these two localities the sequence of the rocks has been traced and described at some length by Dr. Dawson.

The coal measures of the Joggins dip to the southwest, and extend in the direction of the strike across Chignecto Bay to Cape Meranguin, where the lower coal measures appear. On tracing these to the northward, they become vertical and dip to the north, forming an *anticlinal* axis.

At Fort Cumberland the coarse grey sandstones still dip to the north, which continues as far as the east side of the Petitcodiac River. At Hopewell the same sandstones reappear, but with southerly dips, showing that the bed of the Petitcodiac here, or Shepody Bay, occupies a *synclinal* axis. On the west side of the Petitcodiac the rock shows alternating dips which will be noticed in succeeding paragraphs, but on the east side of the Albert Mine the dips are northeasterly, on the west side northwesterly, thus showing at and near the mine an anticlinal axis. Hence it appears that a series of disturbances has occurred in this district which may have very materially influenced the present distribution of the Albertite which has given to the Albert Mines so widespread a notoriety.

DISTURBANCES IN ALBERT COUNTY.

If a section be made across the County of Albert, from the Joggins, in Nova Scotia, to the syenite and older slates which form the continuation of the Shepody mountain, in a northwest by north direction, a series of anticlinal and synclinal axes will be found to run roughly parallel to one another in the following order:—

I. Chignecto Bay,.....ANTICLINAL.
II. Shepody Bay,.....SYNCLINAL.
III. Memramcook, mouth of,.....ANTICLINAL.
(Runs through the Peninsula.)

IV. South of Cape Demoiselle Road,.....SYNCLINAL.
V. Taylor's Mill Stream,.....ANTICLINAL.
VI. Between Albert Mines and School House on Cape Demoiselle Road,.....SYNCLINAL.
VII. ALBERT MINE,.....ANTICLINAL.
VIII. Northwest of Albert Mine, one half mile.....SYNCLINAL.
IX. Middle Branch of Weldon Brook.....ANTICLINAL.

Five anticlinal and four synclinal axes appear to have been recognized in a distance of twenty two miles.

The general course of these axes is S.W. and N.E. They correspond in a remarkable manner with the course of the other anticlinals in this Province, which have already been described in preceding Chapters, (page 48.)

FAULTS.

Near the mouth of Danniell's Creek there is a fault and an upthrow on the south side, or a downfall on the north side.

At Big Cape on the Petitcodiac a fault throws the strata ten feet down on the south side.

At the Albert Mines the downfall appears to be wholly on the north side.

LOWER CARBONIFEROUS SERIES AS DEVELOPED IN ALBERT COUNTY.

On Shepody Mountain road, about three miles back from the coast, the grey sandstones overlie slates succeeded by syenite. On the coast at Danniell's Marsh, the sandstone capped by conglomerate has a northerly dip, but on Cape Demoiselle road about 1½ miles from its commencement, the grey sandstones dip south, shewing the existence probably in this neighbourhood of a synclinal axis and fault.

At Hayward's Brook, Red and Green Marls are seen resting on cherty limestone which lies on variegated conglomerate—all dipping S. E. The gypsum is recognized on Wilson's Brook in grand mural cliffs. These magnificent wall like precipices may be from 140 to 180 feet high and a quarter of a mile long. When the western sun shines upon the white and bluish masses of gypsum it affords a dazzling and most striking scene. The upper beds are white, the lower bluish, hard, and with a conchoidal fracture. The cleavage is vertical. The gypsum appears to have an easterly dip, and apparently underlies the conglomerate.

The following is a rough section of the Rocks from the Albert mine down the Cape Demoiselle Road to the Shore.

I. Bituminous Shales,.....(South of Albert Mine.)
II. Grey Sandstone and Conglomerates.
III. Gypsum.....Mill Stream.
IV. Conglomerate.....Hayward's Brook.
V. Limestone, (cherty.)
VI. Green and Red Marls.
VII. Grey Sandstone.

FAULT, bringing number V. Limestone on the coast. Shepody Bay.

I did not visit the section exposed south of Edgett's, but Dr. Robb states that the house and farm is situated on a small *butte* of red conglomerate or breccia, made up in great part of angular fragments of a greenish slate, quartz, flint slate, porphyry and granite. It is difficult to detect any lines of bedding in it. On the beach near the exposure there is a considerable quantity of iron sand, which may have come from the conglomerate. This rock resembles in many particulars the red conglomerate at the base of the Carboniferous area in the valley of the Tobique. It dips to the south, and is succeeded by red sandstone and grey sandstone, containing calamites.

Dr. Jackson has the following Section at Taylor's Mill Site :—

I. Coarse Conglomerate.
II. Grey Limestone.
III. Gypsum.
IV. Red Marl.
V. White Gypsum.

The coarse conglomerate here described is evidently of the same age as that seen by Dr. Robb at Edgett's; it is stated to consist of pebbles of quartz, syenite, green metamorphic slate, trap rock, jasper and carbonate of lime.*

At the Big Cape on the Petitcodiac, the following Section may be seen :—

I. Red conglomerate, (calcareous.)
II. Greenish conglomerate.
III. Reddish Sandstone.
IV. Red Marl. Paint Rock.
V. Sandstone.
VI. Red Marl. Paint Rock.
VII. Sandstone, (Grindstone grit.)
VIII. Red Marl. Paint Rock.
IX. Green Marl.
X. Grey conglomerate.
XI. Grey Sandstone.

The grey grit resembles the rocks near Fredericton.

A short distance from the place where the grey conglomerates and sandstones reach the shore there is a fault, which throws the south side down about ten feet. The Red Marls or Paint Rocks as they are locally termed may be useful. The hard and homogeneous bands would make good "red chalk."

East of Edgett's, on the Petitcodiac, (about one mile,) Dr. Robb observed bituminous limestone, forming a bed about 12 feet thick, with cleavage joints filled in places *with bitumen*. Some of the pebbles of the neighbouring conglomerate were also coated with bitumen.

He also records on the opposite side of the Petitcodiac (Dorchester), after leaving the red conglomerate, dark coloured bituminous shales with fossil

* Report on the Albert Coal Mine, by Charles T. Jackson, M. D.

ganoid scales, impure limestones, indurated marl, and a very impure coal. The dip was to the N. W. at an angle of 20°.

On Taylor's Mill Stream, the gypsum is seen in a great variety of hues and qualities. From hard grey massive rock to snow white alabaster it passes through all gradations of colour; from a high toned red to the most delicate shade of salmon. The cliffs at the quarry are from 80 to 100 feet high, and the locality is one well worthy of being visited on account of the singular and romantic appearance of the rocks. The section seen on the tramway to the Post Road is as follows:—

I. Gypsum.
II. Variegated Red and Green Marls.
III. Limestone.
IV. Conglomerate.

On the road from Edgett's to Steves' Brook, a mile north of Hillsborough, the dip of the rocks on the hill descending towards the brook, is to the north, (south of Hillsborough the dips are to the south), showing that an anticlinal axis is crossed, which is probably the main anticlinal passing through the Albert Shales near the Mines. South of Edgett's the dip is southerly, and north of Hillsborough the following dips were noted in October of the present year:—

Summit of hill in the centre of the village of Hillsborough, a coarse conglomerate, ...	Dip S. 70° W.
Half a mile from centre of village, a fine conglomerate, ...	" S. 30° W.
Sixty yards further down the hill, a sandstone, with small pebbles in some of the layers,*	" S. 30° W.
Near the foot of the hill, a fine variegated conglomerate,	" vertical.
Steves' Ravine—Petroleum Spring, ...	" W. $<$ 65°
At the falls of Steves' Brook the rocks are composed of alternating red shales and red variegated sandstones, green and red, resting on cherty limestones. One bed of green shale is eight inches thick. The upper sandstones are slightly conglomerate. The mass is capped by a very coarse conglomerate, dipping, ...	N. W. $<$ 8°

This rock appears to have been deposited after the disturbances in this part of the country, and perhaps the same remark may apply to the coarse light brown conglomerate capping the entire series in Albert County.

BITUMINOUS OR ALBERT SHALES.†

At the head of Turtle Creek the strike of these shales is E. and W. and dip N. at an angle of 50°. On the south Dividing Ridge the metamorphic slates are seen with a strike N. 60 E. and dip N. 30 W. at an angle of 54°. The bituminous shales are here observed to rest directly on the slates, and

* This sandstone resembles the firestone of the Tobique. The early settlers were accustomed to use it in the construction of their fireplaces.

† Called locally "Baltimore Shales."

the slates on syenite; these rocks resemble the pebbles in the red conglomerate forming the base of the Carboniferous Series in Albert County, and in other parts of the Province.

The area over which the Bituminous Shales are distributed is very considerable, for they have been recognized in patches from near Dorchester, in Westmorland, to Apohaqui, in King's County, a distance exceeding fifty miles.

A tabular list of localities where they appear at the surface, follows:—

KING'S COUNTY.

I. At Apohaqui, beds of Bituminous shale and seams of Albertite in sandstone. Further up the valley are thick deposits of bituminous shale and limestone.*

II. Ward's Creek.—Brownish bituminous shale or slate, extends for several miles towards Dutch Valley.

ALBERT COUNTY.

III. Baizeley's Farm on Turtle Creek.—Bituminous shales, called locally 'Baltimore Shales,' rest unconformably on metamorphic slates.

IV. Five miles N.W. of the mouth of Shepody River.

V. Frederick's Brook.—Bituminous shales, called locally 'Albert Shales,' and a distinction is popularly supposed to exist between the Albert Shales and the Bituminous or Baltimore Shales, which are here called also 'Brown Coal Shales.'

WESTMORLAND.

VI. Memramcook River—(Belleveaux Village) 4 miles north of Dorchester. —Bituminous Shales.

VII. Opposite the mouth of Stony Creek, near Ayre's.

These shales have been brought to the surface in patches along certain well marked lines of direction in Albert County, and in Albert and King's Counties; the one direction, that in Albert County, running in the same course as the Albert Mine anticlinal, namely, from S.W. to N.E. nearly, (Mag.) the other southwest by west to northeast by east, (N. 80° E. Mag).

Belonging to the first series are the exposures opposite Stony Creek, Westmorland, near the Albert Mine, and five miles northwest of the mouth of Shepody River. The second series, are four miles above Dorchester on the Memramcook, opposite Edgett's, in Dorchester, at Baizley's Farm, at the sources of Turtle River, in Mechanic's Settlement, at Cedar Camp, Ward's Creek, and near the Apohaqui Station.

Here then are two systems of anticlinal axes,—1st. The Albert Mine anticlinal, stretching through the County of Albert in a direction N. 48 E. (Mag.) 2nd. The northeast by east anticlinal, running up the valley of the Kennebeccasis and beyond it into Westmorland for more than fifty miles,

* Observations on the Geology of Saint John County, by Mr. G. S. Matthew.—Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, 1863.

with the shales in the centre, and the newer rocks flanking them on either side. Along the entire length of this anticlinal, Albertite has been discovered in one form or another.

THE ALBERT MINE.

It does not appear that anything was known about the occurrence of the mineral called Albertite in the year 1849, when Dr. Robb visited Albert County, in company with Professor Johnston, on a Geological tour, with a view to gather information and collect facts for a Report on the Agricultural Capabilities of the Province.

Under date 26th November, 1849, Dr. Robb writes: * "Dr. Gesner (III. 28) mentions the occurrence of a bed of coal at Frederick's Brook, a branch of Weldon's Creek, &c. &c." * * * "I visited" continues Dr. Robb "this place in October last (1849) and found on the land of Mr. J. Steves, near the head of Frederick's Brook, a good deal of brownish bituminous substance but no coal whatever." * * * "Mr. Steves showed me what had been regarded as coal, but it proved to be mineral pitch or hard bitumen; it had only been found, he said, in small rolled fragments in the surface drift of his fields."

The discovery of the existing Albert Mine was due I have been informed, to the bursting of a mill dam on a branch of Frederick's Brook, which exposed the brilliant and massive veins of Albertite, now the source of the mineral of the Albert Mine. The name "Albertite" was suggested to Sir Charles Lyell by Dr. Robb, at a time when the true nature of the mineral was still a matter of doubt. What was known of the Albert Mines in 1852, at the period of the trial,† is already familiar to the public, and need not here be repeated.

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* Professor Johnston's Report.

† Report of a case tried at Albert Circuit in 1852, before His Honor Judge Wilmot, and a special Jury. Abraham Gesner *versus* William Cairns.—Copied from the Judges notes. Saint John, 1853. The scientific evidence advanced during this trial was of a singularly diverse description; it has, however, been paralleled recently in a trial in Great Britain, involving the mineral character of the so-called "Boghead coal."

The points of controversy are well noticed in the subjoined abstract as to the character of the material, taken from the Report above referred to.

Abstract of Points in Charging Jury, as to Character of Material.

I. GEOLOGICAL.

1. *General.*—Position of mines and surrounding strata.
2. *Special.*—1. Internal structure of mine.
   2. Structure of mineral.

II. MINERALOGICAL.

Shewing the difference or resemblance between asphaltum and coal in,—1. Density; 2. Fracture; 3. Cleavage; 4. Odour; 5. Electricity; 6. Lustre; Charcoal dust.

III. CHEMICAL.

Fusibility and Solubility,—1. Positive; Comparative.

At the time of my visit in October, 1864, when I descended the mine in company with the Manager, Mr. Byers, to the depth of about 750 feet, the following was the result of the experience of twelve years in working the mine, and also of my own observations :—

1. A Shaft sunk to the depth of 1000 feet still continues in the Bituminous Shales. This, however, does not afford a clue to their thickness, for they are tilted at high angles.

2. The relation of the Albertite to the adjacent rock is absolutely undefined, sometimes but rarely the strata are parallel to the vein, sometimes and generally inclined to it at a greater or less angle, sometimes they butt end on, and not unfrequently for some hundred feet the strata are inclined at different angles to the vein on opposite sides.

3. Faults or dislocations are several in number, but there appear to be three main or chief dislocations, and the vein in one dislocation actually PASSES BEYOND AND OVERLAPS BY MANY FEET THE VEIN IN ANOTHER DISLOCATION, coming to a wedge shaped termination at the extremity of the overlap where the vein ceases. This fact alone is a proof that the vein is not a bed.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.	DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE.
1. *General.*—An anticlinal axis. A vein not a bed. An injected mass thrown up. Strata distorted. No conglomerate above and below. No parallel strata of coal beds. No roof, no floor, no fire clay, no coal fossils, and lies beneath coal formation.	1. *General.*—No anticlinal axis. Is a bed—not a vein. A deposit, and not an injected mass. Strata are parallel. Has roof, floor, fire clay, and coal fossils, and is just where it ought to be, in the coal series above old red sandstone; and it would be a miracle if a coal bed were not there.
2. *Special.*—Amorphous. No vegetable structure. No cellular tissue. No lamination, and transmits light.	2. *Special.*—Has indications of vegetable structure. Distinct laminations. The evidence of its being amorphous only negative as to a few particles.
	Taylor in his cross-examination says, Cuban asphaltum—no shales, no fire clay, no fossils, no iron stone, lime stone, sand stone, or sulphuret of iron.
1. Density—less specific gravity than coal. Specific gravity 109. Asphaltum 100 to 120. Coal 120 to 175. 2. Fracture Conchoidal. 3. No cleavage, which coal has. 4. Odour like asphaltum. 5. Is negatively electric, coal not so. 6. Lustre brighter than coal. 7. No animal charcoal, which coal always has.	1. Some specimens of coal less than this. 2. Many kinds of coal conchoidal fracture, and many other substances, as flint, glass, &c. 3. Has distinct lines of cleavage. 4. Odour not at all like asphaltum. 5. Kentucky electric, and some asphaltum not electric. 6. Anthracite coal as lustrous—some pieces. 7. Several pieces of this shew charcoal.
It is fusible—melts by heat, and is the same after melted as before—is soluble in coal tar, in turpentine, in, naphtha, and in other menstrua.	Will not melt by heat without changing its character by throwing off gas. Every known variety of asphaltum melts at not exceeding 250; and after cool can be melted again.
	Known asphaltum softens in hot sun.
	Sun no effect on this.
	When apparently dissolved in coal tar, it is not dissolved, but only held in mechanical suspension.

4. In plans of the different levels which were kindly shown to me by the President of the Company by whom the Mine is now worked, and the originals of which were shown to me by Mr. Byers, these overlaps were visible on a plan of a level 623 feet below the surface.

5. On the plan of the "upper surface lodgement," 306 feet deep, there are shown two breaks or dislocations towards the south; in the second lodgment level, 470 feet deep, there are three dislocations to the north, and at the third level, 623 feet deep, there are three dislocations all to the south, including the overlap above described.

6. These dislocations occur in a horizontal distance of 1700 feet.

7. The Albertite occupies a great fissure already worked out, as I was informed, to the depth of 750 feet. In this fissure there are numerous "horses" or masses of rock which have fallen down. The PLACES FROM WHICH THE "HORSES" FELL, WERE FILLED WITH ALBERTITE, and by comparing "a horse" found below in the fissure with a cavity out of which the Albertite has been excavated above, there can be no doubt that the exact spot the "horse" once occupied can be pointed out.

8. The walls of the fissure correspond with one another,—that is to say, where an indentation is found on one wall, the corresponding protuberance can be discovered a little above or below it on the opposite wall.

9. The fracture does not appear to have been continuous, (or it may be that the fissure has not been traced continuously, and that it may yet be found), for the strata of opposing walls are still joined together in some places, but sharply curved and with a slight downfall to the northwest, the layers of rock arching over from the southeasterly wall to the northwesterly wall, and on this side the arch seems to extend lower than on the opposite or southeast side, as if the strata had been pulled down beyond the level of what may be called the abutment of the arch. Mr. Byers very kindly permitted one of the miners to take out from the roof of the lower level the crown of one of these arches, which is now in my possession.

10. The thickness of the vein varies from 17 feet to 0. thinning out and disappearing altogether in places, as at the overlaps, and minute fissures in the walls of the vein are filled with Albertite, these fissures running in every conceivable direction and at all angles to the main vein.

The evidence now afforded by the Albert Mine appears conclusively to establish the fact that the Albertite occurs in an irregular fissure running in a northeasterly course, of great depth, with a slight downthrow to the northwest; that this fissure occupies the crown of an anticlinal axis, which has been traced from near Shepody Mountain to beyond the Petitcodiac River, a distance of ten miles or more, and that the Albertite has been injected in a liquid or soft state under great pressure, so as not only to fill the fissure, but to force itself into all the minor cracks in the rock subordinate to the main fissure.

DR. ROBB'S AND PROFESSOR TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

So far this is the view in substance entertained by Dr. Robb and some others in 1852, and which all subsequent experience has only tended to confirm, and it is due to the memory of the late Dr. Robb, and his associate the late Richard Taylor, to reproduce their published opinions on the Albertite of Hillsborough. The following Report will show how clearly the views of these gentlemen coincided with those which the experience of twelve years now enables an unprejudiced observer to form :—

JOINT GEOLOGICAL REPORT ON THE ASPHALTE MINE OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. B., BY RICHARD C. TAYLOR AND JAMES ROBB.

Dorchester, N. B., 29th May, 1851.

The undersigned having examined the mine at Frederick's Brook, in the Parish of Hillsborough and County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, found the mineral dug therein,—

1. To be placed almost vertically in the ground :
2. To vary from 1 to 14 feet in thickness, while its bounding walls diverge and converge accordingly :
3. To vary in its general course or strike :
4. To have its principal divisional planes always arranged unconformably to the bounding strata on either side—as in the case of the chapapote or asphalte of Cuba :
5. To come in contact with the edges much more frequently than with the planes of the contiguous rocks :
6. To be associated with rocks which for very considerable distances from the mine are highly impregnated with bitumen :
7. To have no proper "roof and floor," and no under clay or other subjacent bed containing *stigmaria*, or the ordinary vegetable fossil remains of the coal measures :
8. To give off several lateral ramifications, which both intersect and conform to the shale by which they are bounded :
9. To occur in bituminous, marly, [calcareous] shales, which, at the mine, are much disturbed and contorted.

From the facts above stated *we infer*,—

1. That the mineral mass is not parallel with the surrounding strata or measures, but that it cuts or intersects them :
2. That it is a true vein—occupying a line of dislocation of uncertain extent—and not a stratum conformable to the rocks in which it is contained, in the manner of coal seams :
3. That its origin is posterior to that of the shale wherein it occurs—and that it is not contemporaneous with them :
4. That the position of the vein in the rock, as well as the arrangement of the parts of the vein itself, are decidedly much more analogous to the case of asphalte in other places than to that of coal :
5. That it is asphalte, or a variety of asphalte, and not coal or a variety of coal.

(*Signed*) RICHD. C. TAYLOR, *Philadelphia, U. S.*
JAMES ROBB, *Fredericton, N. B.*

The late Professor Taylor, whose experience in all subjects relating to coal was of a most extensive and varied character, drew up the subjoined physical differences between coal and "a true Asphaltum vein," which may be valuable to those who are intending to prosecute the search for veins of Albertite either in King's, Albert, or Westmorland Counties.

PHYSICAL MARKS OF "A TRUE ASPHALTUM VEIN."	PHYSICAL MARKS OF COAL.
1. The absence of lamination in the mass.	1. The lamination of its planes, which show the lines of deposit and develop the progress and mode of accumulation.
2. Its brilliant conchoidal fracture and occasional tendency to assume a columnar structure.	2. The rhomboidal subdivision and separation which almost all the unaltered bituminous coal seams exhibit.
3. The character and configuration of its surface markings.	3. Its irregular or indefinite cross fracture.
4. Its small specific gravity; not equalling nor exceeding many of the resins.	4. Its striated lines of horizontal deposition, as shown equally on all the sides of any portion of the mass.
5. The general prevailing uniformity in the entire substance or contents of the vein.	5. The variable appearance presented by these strata, passing from dull, slaty lines or stripes to others which exhibit a highly brilliant, jet-like lustre, according to the greater or lesser amount of earthy impurities which prevailed at the respective periods of their deposition.
6. Its aspect, fracture, divisions, purity, and especially its almost entire freedom from foreign and earthy matters.	6. Its greater specific gravity; as influenced by the presence or absence of earthy matter.
7. The absence of all vegetable traces in connection with the material of the vein.	7. The abundant accompanying traces of its vegetable origin.
8. The absence of all apparent organization in its composition.	8. The occasional presence of other organic forms, in close contiguity.
9. Its apparent fused and liquid state originally, and its subsequent consolidation after cooling.	9. The impossibility to effect a solution of coal in manner of asphalte.
10. The practicable restoration of its characteristic surface markings, and its peculiar conchoidal fracture, after being once more rendered soluble, and again cooled and consolidated.	10. Whereas coal in a modified state, such for instance as anthracite, may still exhibit distinct traces of its original laminations of growth by means of the ashes which it leaves after combustion, the original aspect of its fracture, after fusion, can never be again restored, as has been shown to be practicable in relation to asphaltum.
11. Its not soiling the fingers, in the manner of coal.	
12. Its being strongly electric.	

DR. JACKSON'S VIEWS.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, figured very prominently in the trial just referred to. The evidence he adduced in 1851,* stands in very unhappy contrast with the opinions he expressed in 1850.

In 1850 Dr. Jackson considered Albertite to be "a very beautiful variety of Asphaltum." "It is jet black, glossy, and free from smut. It breaks with a broad, conchoidal fracture, like obsidian, and presents a brilliant surface. It is a little softer than rock salt, which scratches its surface. Its specific gravity is 1.107. It softens and melts when exposed to heat in close vessels."†

* Report on the Albert Coal Mine.

† Vide Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, April, 1850, p. 279.—Silliman's Journal.—British Colonist, May 2nd, 1850.

In 1851 Dr. Jackson calls the mineral "Albert Coal;" he states that "it is not fusible, hence cannot be used like Asphaltum for cement," * * * "and cannot be sold in the market as Asphaltum without fraud;"—that "it is a highly bituminous coal," and "that it is not Asphaltum."

In 1850 he gives substantial and positive reasons, based on experiments, why it *is* Asphaltum. In 1851 he gives substantial and positive reasons why it *is not* Asphaltum.

From what is now known of the properties of Petroleum, inspissated or hardened under different conditions, a vast number of the conflicting results obtained by Chemists of high reputation during the investigations incident to the celebrated trial, Abraham Gesner *vs.* Halifax Gaslight Company, would have been reconciled. At that day—now half a generation since—the experiments made to determine the character of Albertite were based upon a previous knowledge of the properties of certain materials—if these results were discordant, the material was called *coal*, but if in accord, asphaltum—it did not appear to be thought necessary, under the circumstances, to consider whether inspissated petroleum might not present under different conditions many of the chemical properties of coal, and *vice versa*.

Professor Bailey, Dr. Robb's successor in the University of New Brunswick, has revived in 1864 the idea that Albertite is a highly bituminous coal, but he does not give the slightest clue to the reasons which have induced him to express this opinion so confidently. "At the time" says Professor Bailey, "of the celebrated controversy upon the nature of the Albert coal, this fact was one of much importance.† One party contended that the Albertite was a mere deposit, and hence not coal, but asphalte; the other, that it occurred in true strata of the coal measures, and was therefore really a highly bituminous coal. The latter is, undoubtedly, the correct view; yet Mr. Byers informs me, that while in some portions of the mines the coal is in beds conformable with the natural stratification, in others it is directly at right angles to it."

While the opinion, whether the material be coal or Asphaltum, is immaterial as far as regards the tenure of the property, it is of vast importance as a scientific question, and in view of the interests of the Province. If it were coal, the mode of its occurrence would be directly opposed to the views of Geologists respecting the nature, origin, and disposition of coal, and no sound advice could be given towards prosecuting a search for it in any direction whatsoever. It would be an anomaly, or a geological accident, and as

* Report on the Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick—foot note, page 51.

† Many people appear to be of this impression, and to suppose that if it were shown that this article was anything else but coal, it would endanger the rights of the present owners; this opinion is sufficiently refuted by Mr. Justice Wilmot, who, in his charge, stated—"While I do not consider it important in deciding this case, whether the article be coal or asphaltum, for the reasons I have before mentioned, yet as so much trouble has been taken on either side in reference to this question, I shall ask you to say in your verdict which of the two you consider it." The jury said—"*We believe the material to be coal.*"—Report of the case.

such of little worth beyond its present known development. Viewed as an inspissated petroleum, which it will be shortly shown to be, its origin, position, and distribution, together with its chemical and physical characters, are perfectly in accordance with what would be expected in the present state of our knowledge of this substance, and we obtain without difficulty, by simple observation in the field, certain data to guide us in a search for other deposits of the same material.

ORIGIN OF ALBERTITE.

I shall now endeavour to show,—

I. That there were two periods of injection of the material which, upon consolidation, produced Albertite.

II. That Albertite is an inspissated or hardened petroleum.

III. That its source lies in rocks below the Albert Shales, and probably of Devonian Age.

TWO PERIODS OF INJECTION.

In the Report on the Albert Coal Mine, by Dr. Jackson, allusion is made to the crushed Albertite occurring *in situ* in the mines, and a diagram is given showing the supposed relation to the surrounding rocks. I have not seen any specimens of crushed Albertite (*in situ*) from the Albert Mines, but I have before me numerous specimens from another source, obtained during the present year. They were procured from a vein of Albertite found penetrating the grey sandstones far above the Bituminous Shales, about two miles east of the Albert Mines.* A portion of the sandstone adheres to some of the specimens, and it does not appear to be impregnated with bitumen, apparently a curious and indeed remarkable fact, but one which will be explained when the properties of petroleum are discussed.

These specimens are from a vein three inches thick, and they are composed of two layers of Albertite, one layer slightly crushed, the other uniform and differing in no particular from the best specimen from the Albert Mines. The thickness of each portion is about 1½ inches, and each shows the wall of the vein on the outer side, and the crushed portion shows in places an impression of a former wall, which is faithfully copied on the side of the unaltered or homogeneous portion of the vein. The explanation of the origin of these remarkable specimens, I conceive to be as follows: The crushed portion represents an original vein of Albertite occupying a narrow fissure into which it had been injected from below; a disturbance of the strata, accompanied by a slight downfall, occurred a second time, and the fissure was enlarged or widened, the Albertite occupying it being crushed by the disturbance.

After the fissure had opened a second time, it received a fresh injection of petroleum, which filled all the cavities, cemented the broken fragments of the old vein together, and formed upon solidification the vein as it now

* Lampsey's "New Discovery," 1861.

occurs, namely, with one half crushed, the other homogeneous. Other specimens from the same vein have been wholly formed of the crushed fragments, cemented together during the second injection.

When fractured, it is easy to distinguish between a fragment of the old vein and the new cementing material, there being a difference in the brilliancy of the black and in the nature of the surface: The fragments are also as easily distinguished as the crushed specimens.

Independently of any other evidence, the vein recently discovered would afford sufficient proof that the material with which it is filled was injected from below.

ALBERTITE AN INSPISSATED PETROLEUM.

It has been generally supposed that petroleum is confined to rocks of a certain geological age. Recent enquiries into the occurrence of this remarkable substance, have established the fact that petroleum is not only very widely diffused, but also that it occurs in rocks of almost all geological ages, often, however, in different mineral states or conditions. Naphtha, petroleum, rock oil, asphalt, and mineral pitch, are all forms of bitumen, some being solid and the others fluid at ordinary temperatures.*

At the base of the Lower Silurian rocks in Canada, (the Quebec Group) a black combustible coal-like substance, has been found at Quebec, Orleans Island, Acton, and many other places, in veins and fissures in the limestones, shales, and sandstones, and even in the trap rocks which penetrate them. Sometimes it is found in drops or buttons, at other times it lines fissures, in other cases it fills fissures several inches in diameter, so that it has been mistaken for coal, but it is always confined to veins and fissures in the strata, showing its deposition to have been posterior to the formation of the rocks. At Acton it fills irregular cracks and fissures, and sometimes forms masses of several inches in diameter. It is of a shining black colour, very brittle, breaking into irregular fragments with a conchoidal fracture. It varies considerably in its chemical characters. The volatile matter from a specimen at Quebec equalled 19.5 per cent.; from the Island of Orleans 21.0; from St. Flavien, 15.8; and from another locality, six miles from this, 24.5 per cent. "The resemblance of this substance to the altered insoluble bitumen from the Devonian corals at Bertie, taken in connection with the evidences that it was at once in a liquid state, are such that it can scarcely be doubted that the coaly matters in the Quebec Group have resulted from the slow alteration of liquid bitumen in the fissures of the strata."†

In all succeeding formations bitumens or petroleum exists; thus it is found in other lower Silurian rocks in many parts of Canada, as the Utica Slate for instance, the Birdseye formation, in the Trenton group, and Hudson River formation. In the upper Silurian rocks it is also abundant, but it is

* See an excellent paper on this subject by Prof. Hunt of the Canadian Geological Survey, in the 6th Volume of the "Canadian Naturalist and Geologist," entitled "Notes on the History of Petroleum or Rock Oil," August 1861. Also on the same subject, by the same author, in the "Geology of Canada."

† Ibid.

in the Devonian rocks that the most remarkable petroleum springs in Canada have been discovered. It may be here mentioned that some of the petroleum bearing strata are overlaid and underlaid by rock absolutely impermeable to petroleum; this probably arises from their being particularly permeable to water; the petroleum refuses to penetrate a moist rock, but when dried it becomes immediately impregnated with the oily substance.

ORIGIN AND FORMS OF PETROLEUM—PETROLEUM WELLS.

Terrestrial vegetation like that which has largely contributed to the formation of coal, is not essential to the production of petroleum, for it is found in those ancient rocks which do not contain a trace of the remains of land plants or animals. That it is essentially of organic origin there is no reason to doubt, and in many instances it is locally produced, for "the fact that intermediate porous strata of similar mineral characters are destitute of bitumen, shows that this material cannot have been derived from overlying or underlying beds, *but has been generated* by the transformation of organic matters in the strata in which it is met with." * * * * *

"In the great palæozoic basin of North America, bitumen, either in a liquid or solid state, is found in the strata at several different horizons. The forms in which it now occurs depend in great measure upon the presence or absence of atmospheric oxygen, since by oxydation and volatilization the naptha or petroleum, as we have already explained, becomes slowly changed into asphalt or mineral pitch, which is solid at ordinary temperatures. It would even appear that by a continuance of the same action the bitumen may lose its fusibility and solubility, and become converted into a coal-like matter."*

The wells in which petroleum accumulates, as well as the places where a "spouting" well is struck, lie on the line of an anticlinal axis abounding in fissures, into which the petroleum slowly filters from the surrounding rock, and by the pressure of carburetted hydrogen gas, or of volatile matter which it gives off, it is forced to the surface as soon as a communication is effected with the external air. These fissures are natural reservoirs of petroleum, and in the "oil region" it is quite common for the boring apparatus, on reaching a fissure, to sink suddenly several feet.

When a "flowing well" is said to cease, it is not to be understood that no discharge takes place from the iron pipe inserted into the bore or well; the discharge of petroleum ceases, but salt water, which often accompanies petroleum, takes its place and continues for a long time to flow with but little, if any, diminution of volume.

These fissures are frequently connected together by lateral fissures, so that on sinking in the vicinity of a continuously flowing well a neighbouring fissure may be struck which yields "oil," but at the same time causes an immediate diminution in the flow of some of those situated near it. The

* Notes on the History of Petroleum or Rock Oil, by T. Sterry Hunt, M.A., F.R.S., of the Geological Survey of Canada.

same source of supply has evidently been struck, and additional vent given to the oil, water and gas which occupy the net work of fissures freely communicating with one another. These fissures do not pursue a uniform course, and this circumstance often causes apparent anomalies in the results obtained by sinking wells where certain success would appear to be within reach of the operator.* The incident mentioned in the foot note may find a parallel in Albert County, where an attempt is now being made to strike the vein occupying the fissure at the Albert Mine, in the hope of reaching the same deposit of that valuable material. A line has been drawn through the axis or centre of the levels in the Albert Mine, and trials have been made both northeast and southwest on the course of the levels, but as yet without success. It does not appear that any notice has been taken in selecting the trial spots, of the law which governs the dislocations in the Albert Mine fissure; and it is not improbable that by following the

* Mr. Sandford Fleming, C. E., mentions a curious illustration of this uncertainty which occurred in Enniskillen, C. W. "Some time after the 'Shaw' well flowed so successfully, a second party bored the rock to the same depth about one hundred yards from it, and found a copious discharge of oil, but this second well had the immediate effect of reducing very materially the flow from the 'Shaw' well. When either was plugged up, the other yielded a full discharge; but when both were allowed to flow, each yielded only a partial supply. A third party, owning a small oil lot between the two wells, commenced boring on a line drawn from the one to the other, at the distance of about thirty yards from the 'Shaw' well; he naturally expected to rob both wells, whilst their owners (who by this time had formed a co-partnership,) had every reason to fear his certain success. All parties, however, were doomed to disappointment, as the third well proved an utter failure although the rock was bored to a much greater depth than the other two wells."—Notes on the present condition of the Oil Wells of Enniskillen.—Canadian Journal, May 1863.

In October 1864, there were about 250 Oil Companies in the United States, chiefly in New York and Pennsylvania, whose aggregate capital amounted to $88,000,000, (Gold at 210.) The Government tax is 20 cents per gallon on refined oil, and 10 cents per gallon on crude. The expenses of getting the oil to market are thus stated in the New York Herald of October 14, 1864:—

Crude oil sold at Story or M'Clintock's farm, October 8, 1864, per barrel of 41 gallons, ...		$7.00
Cost of barrel or package, ...		3.25
Cartage to Railroad depot at Franklin or to Titusville, ...		1.50
Freight to New York, ...		3.60
		$15.35
Rate in New York, October 11, 38 cents per gallon, ...	$15.58	
Barrel returned, ...	2.50	
		13.08
Net profit per barrel, ...		$2.27

The same paper states, that the aggregate operations of the 250 Companies represent $140,000,000. The enormous quantity of petroleum drawn from the deep-seated reservoirs in which it has so long remained hidden, must soon cause a considerable diminution in the supply; many of the most famous wells are even now rapidly diminishing in yield. Hence it appears probable that recourse will again be had to bituminous shales, and then the remarkably rich shales in Albert, King's, and Westmorland Counties, will acquire a value before unthought of.

apparently simple course of making trial pits on the course of the vein, as observed at any one of the levels, many unsuccessful attempts to reach the continuation of the fissure by boring will be made.

The Albertite, wherever observed in position, closely resembles in all important particulars the solid bitumens of the older rocks resulting from the alteration of Petroleum. It occupies fissures in several kinds of rocks on the line of one or more anticlinal axes, into which it has been injected from beneath under considerable pressure, leading to no other conclusion as to its origin, in the present condition of our knowledge of the subject, than that it is an altered or inspissated Petroleum, and that its source lies beneath the rocks whose fissures it now fills.

THE ALBERTITE ORIGINATED FROM UNDERLYING DEVONIAN ROCKS.

The remarkable state of preservation in which the fishes, ferns, lepidodendra and other plants which abound in the Albert Shales, exist, precludes the idea of its origin in that formation. It does not appear probable that the peculiar chemical transformation which caused the organic matter to become converted into petroleum instead of coal would not have extended to the beautifully preserved organic remains which exist so abundantly in the Albert Shales, if the petroleum had originated in these beds. It is much more probable that its source is to be found in the partially metamorphosed rocks, probably of Devonian Age, upon which the Albert Shales repose, and the discovery of Albertite in these partially altered rocks gives a very favourable aspect to this view,* if it does not altogether confirm it.

In Cuba the asphaltum which has been worked for nearly half a century, occurs chiefly in metamorphic slate. The differences between the asphalte of Cuba and Hillsborough are very slight and immaterial according to Professor Taylor, and in some veins it occurs in a compact form, in others it is cellular or spongy, as if this latter character was occasioned by the escape of gas during the process of cooling. The highest part of the deposit is porous, the lower portion, where the pressure has been greater, is compact.

Recently some remarkable discoveries of Bitumens in many different stages, from Petroleum to Albertite, have been made in the West India Islands; this part of America is probably destined to emulate if not to rival Ohio and Pennsylvania in the production of illuminating oils, or material from which illuminating oil can be manufactured.

"We do not know," says Professor Hunt, "the precise conditions which in certain strata favour the production of petroleum rather than of lignite or coal, but in the fermentation of sugar, to which we may compare the transformations of woody fibre, we find that under different conditions it may yield either alcohol and carbonic acid, or butyric and carbonic acids with hydrogen, and even in certain modified fermentations the acetic, lactic and propionic acids, and the higher alcohols like $C_{10} H_{12} O_2$.

* It is worthy of notice that Dr. Robb found the pebbles of the oldest conglomerate at the base of the Carboniferous Series in Albert County, cemented together by bitumen.

"These analogies furnish suggestions which may lead to a satisfactory explanation of the peculiar transformation by which, in certain sedimentary strata, organic matters have been converted into bitumen."*

The altered character of the slates underlying the Lower Carboniferous Series in the deep indent stretching from Dorchester to Sussex, does not militate against the supposition that the rocks to which these slates belong are the source of the petroleum; for it is well known that the metamorphism produced by intrusive rocks such as those which occur in the hill ranges bounding this great valley, is generally confined to within a few yards of the intrusive mass. This has been elsewhere shown to be the case with respect to the granite in Digby, Nova Scotia; and in by far the greater number of cases, the only apparent effect of the igneous rock upon the palæozoic limestones and shales, has been a very local induration.

The Petroleum Springs in Albert and Westmorland, which probably come from the underlying Devonian rocks, show that metamorphic action has not there changed in the least degree the character of the fluid, and these springs are situated at the mouth of the great indent between Butternut Ridge and Shepody Mountain, one of them being within five miles of the Albert Mine, and within a comparatively short distance, less than a mile, of Albertite in place.

If a line be drawn through well known localities where Albertite in position has been discovered, it will be found to be nearly coincident with the north-east by east anticlinal described in preceding paragraphs.

LOCALITIES WHERE ALBERTITE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN POSITION.

I. Albert Mines, ... Albert County.
In calcareous Shales.

II. Barnett's Farm, (1864) in Sandstone,..... "
Two miles east of Albert Mines.

III. Half a mile from Petitcodiac River, east of Edgett's, Westmorland.†

IV. Bellveau, about half a mile N.E. by N. of the last named place, ... "

V. In the Mechanics' Settlement, 15 miles from Sussex Vale, and a few degrees to the south of west of the Albert Mine, in metamorphic Slate, ... King's.

VI. Seams of Albertite were observed by Mr. R. C. Matthew, near Apohaqui, in 1862.‡

The "Humbold's Mines," in Mechanics' Settlement, King's County, have been described by Mr. Simms, Civil and Mining Engineer. This gentleman reports:—"No. 1 shaft; sunk 11 feet; 4 to 6 inches of Albertite found; no shale, but the conglomerate and drift for some distance around is impreg-

* Dr. Sterry Hunt.—Contributions to Lithology.

† The two localities in Westmorland lie on the same course as the Albert Mine, or about N. 30° E. hence they belong probably to one and the same fissure.

‡ Observations on the Geology of Saint John County, by G. F. Matthew, Esq.

nated and cemented together with bitumen. Course of seam N. 80° W. Dip nearly vertical.

"No. 2 and No. 5, a small vein of 'coal,' running east and west, *through metamorphic slate rocks.* A leader of 'coal' is seen about 1½ inch thick, and occasional pockets or nests of 'coal' have been found.

"No. 3, a small seam of 'coal' about one inch thick, in the drift nearly east and west. The drift and gravel here, as in most places worked, being cemented with bituminous matter."

"On the south side of the hill there is a shaft sunk 20 feet in depth. After going down about 14 feet, a seam of coal was discovered. The seam is not of uniform thickness, but occurring in pockets of coal 7 or 8 inches thick, and occasionally nipped between the rocks in some places to about half an inch thickness, but the trace never lost. The course of the seam is N. 80° W. and dips very slightly to the south. About 15 feet from the surface, on the south side of the shaft, a small seam of 'coal' joins, dipping northward, and backed by a rock, apparently the wall rock of the mine. In this shaft, as in all the other places worked, no traces of shale have been found; the whole of the conglomerate is cemented with bitumen."

"At a small opening on the northern side of the same hill a seam of 'coal' is seen about ¾ of an inch in thickness, the course running nearly east and west, and dipping to the south."

In all the other places, with the exception of Mechanics' Settlement, the Albertite has been found in the shales, sandstones, conglomerates, or limestones of the Lower Carboniferous Series. According to Mr. Simms, it also occurs in the underlying metamorphic slates. At the first blush it would appear that the bituminous substance may have entered fissures in the slates from above, as it seems inconsistent with prevailing ideas respecting metamorphism that Albertite could resist the supposed degree of heat seemingly involved, without being dissipated; but it will be shown elsewhere that the condition of the slates is such as not necessarily to have required the aid of a considerable degree of heat to produce the alteration in structure they have undergone, and they do not offer any valid reason why the Albertite should not have its origin in or below them. The Albertite or Asphaltum of Cuba, it will be borne in mind, occurs in metamorphosed slate.

The United States Commissioner of Agriculture in a recent Report, in which he describes the conditions under which Petroleum is obtained in the United States and Canada, advances rather a novel view of the origin of Albertite, or as Dr. Wetherall, of Philadelphia, proposes to call it, "Melan-asphalt."

"Its position," says the Commissioner, "has been misinterpreted by several observers, who have reported it a volcanic injection of bitumen into a fissure of the earth many feet in width, by the force of which large pieces of the wall rock have been torn off and carried forward in the mass. It seems, however, pretty well made out, that it was originally a horizontal bed or lake of Petroleum, hardened and covered up by sand and clay deposits

of carboniferous age, and afterwards upturned, bent over, and fractured, so as to assume its present posture. It is not properly a coal bed, therefore, but a mass of hardened coal oil, which can be, and in fact has been mined like a coal bed, and the product used wholly for making gas."*

The condition of the walls of the fissure, of the crushed Albertite in sandstone, and its occurrence in numerous veins in nearly horizontal conglomerates, and in limestone, and in slate, together with its wide-spread distribution, all tend to disprove the supposition contained in the preceding paragraphs, that a hardened lake of Petroleum had been tilted up on edge.

THE ALBERT OR BALTIMORE SHALES.

These bituminous rocks present many peculiarities. Some specimens which I took from the parent rock near the Albert Mines, resemble a fine calcareous mud stratified in extremely thin layers, each layer being separated by a coating of bitumen; I counted upwards of one hundred of these layers in an inch. The bitumen in the shales differs from Albertite; it ramifies through them in fine reticulating veins. The shales which occur near the Albert Mine, differ from the bituminous shales in which the Albertite is found in this respect, that they appear to be the uppermost beds of the formation, and to contain a much larger amount of bitumen; a ton of these shales would yield, upon distillation, from sixty to ninety gallons of crude oil. They seem to have been formed in a shallow tranquil tidal estuary, into which springs of petroleum were discharging themselves; they were subsequently much folded by pressure, and received an additional supply of bitumen by injection under pressure, hence the minute veins which ramify through fractures filled with Albertite.

It is a significant fact that the bituminous matter which is so abundant in these shales in New Brunswick, is almost entirely wanting in shales of the same geological age and position at Horton in Nova Scotia. The Horton beds contains incalculable numbers of fish; "every surface in some of the shales being thickly scattered over with their bright enamelled scales and sharp conical teeth."†

They must not be mistaken for the "Oil Shale" or "Oil Coal" of the "Fraser Mine" in Nova Scotia, which lies geologically far above the Albert Shales, and occupies a position within the true coal measures; nor with the "earthy bitumens" which are found within the same geological limits. These "oil coals" and "earthy bitumens" of the Coal Measures, are thought by Dr. Dawson, (than whom a better authority on this subject does not, perhaps, exist,) to be "a water-soaked vegetable soil, completely bituminized, and twisted, and slikensided, owing to the giving way under pressure of the roots and trunks under which it was interlaced."‡

These shales may yet become a source of considerable wealth to this portion of the Province. They can "make steam," and have been used by Mr. Byers, (experimentally) for that purpose, but the bulk of the ash is an objec-

* Report of U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture.—From the Journal of Board of Arts for U. C.
† Acadian Geology, page 215. ‡ Supplementary Chapter to "Acadian Geology."

tion to their use where coal is cheap. But, as a source of oil for illuminating and other purposes, and as a source of gas fuel, they will become very valuable, as the following statement will show:—

At Collingwood in Canada, oil has been distilled from Bituminous schist which yielded only eight gallons of crude oil to the ton. The cost of the crude oil was stated to be fourteen cents the gallon, when rectified it gave from forty to fifty per cent. of burning oil, and from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of piteh or waste. The remainder being a heavy oil fitted for lubricating purposes.*

The Albert Shales yield from 65 to 90 gallons crude oil per ton, or from 35 to 50 gallons fit for illuminating purposes. The Canadian manufacturers considered that if the discovery of petroleum had not materially lessened the price of burning oil they would have realized handsome profits; it is therefore probable that a shale which yields ten times as large a quantity of oil might be profitable notwithstanding the present enormous yield of petroleum both in the United States and Canada.

GAS FUEL FOR FURNACES.

As a source of gas fuel the Albert Shales will probably acquire very considerable importance. The Regenerative Gas Furnaces, the principle of which was discovered by the Rev. Mr. Stirling of Dundee, in 1817, and described by Faraday in 1862, at the Royal Institution of London, are likely to effect a considerable change in Metallurgical operations, and in all kinds of manufactures requiring an elevated temperature. The regenerative gas furnace has already been applied to a considerable extent in Germany for heating iron, having been worked out there under the direction of Dr. Werner Siemens, who has also contributed essentially to the development of the system. The furnaces at the extensive iron and engine works of M. Borsig, of Berlin, are being remodelled for the adoption of this system of heating, as have also been those at the Imperial factories at Warsaw.

"Another important application of the regenerative gas furnace is as a steel melting furnace, in which the highest degree of heat known in the arts is required, presenting consequently the greatest margin for saving of fuel. This application of the regenerative gas furnace is indeed rapidly extending in Germany, but has not yet practically succeeded in Sheffield, where it was also tried. It is, however, in course of application at the Brades Steel Works, near Birmingham. The arrangement of the reversing valves and the air and gas flues is similar to that in the glass furnace previously described."

"Other applications of the regenerative gas furnace are being carried out at the present time, among which may be mentioned one to brick and pottery kilns for Mr. Humphrey Chamberlin, near Southampton; for Messrs. Cliff, of Wortley, near Leeds; and for Mr. Cliff, of the Imperial Potteries, Lambeth; also to the heating of gas retorts at the Paris General Gas Works, and at the Chartered Gas Company's Works, London."†

* Geology of Canada.

† From a Paper by Mr. C. W. Siemens, of London.—Read before the Birmingham Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1862.

This new application of impure combustibles is of sufficient importance to warrant the introduction here of a Notice of Gas Furnaces by Sir M. Faraday.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

On Gas Furnaces, &c.—By Sir M. Faraday, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.—Artizan, Sept. 1862.

Gas has been used to supply heat, even upon a very large scale, in some of the iron blast furnaces, and heat which has done work once has been carried back in part to the place from whence it came to repeat its service; but Mr. Siemens has combined these two points, and successfully applied them in a great variety of cases—as the potter's kiln—the enameller's furnace—the zinc-distilling furnace—the tube welding furnace—the metal-melting furnace—the iron-puddling furnace—and the glass furnace, either for covered or open pots—so as to obtain the highest heat required over any extent of space, with great facility of management, and with great economy (one-half) of fuel. The glass furnace described had an area of 28 feet long and 14 feet wide, and contained eight open pots each holding nearly two tons of material.

The gaseous fuel is obtained by the mutual action of coal, air, and water, at a moderate red heat. A brick chamber, perhaps 6ft. by 12 and about 10ft. high, has one of its end walls converted into a fire grate, *i. e.* about half way down it is solid plate, and for the rest of the distance consists of strong horizontal plate bars where air enters; the whole being at an inclination such as that which the side of a heap of coals would naturally take. Coals are poured, through openings above, upon this combination of wall and grate, and being fired at the undersurface, they burn at the place where the air enters; but as the layer of coal is from 2 to 3ft. thick, various operations go on in those parts of the fuel which cannot burn for want of air. Thus the upper and cooler part of the coal produces a larger body of hydro-carbons; the cinders or coke which are not volatilized, approach, in descending, towards the grate; that part which is nearest the grate burns with the entering air into carbonic acid, and the heat evolved ignites the mass above it, the carbonic acid passing slowly through the ignited carbon, becomes converted into carbonic oxide, and mingles in the upper part of the chamber (or gas producer) with the former hydro-carbons. The water, which is purposely introduced at the bottom of the arrangement, is first vaporized by the heat, and then decomposed by the ignited fuel and rearranged as hydrogen and carbonic oxide; and only the ashes of the coal are removed as solid matter from the chamber at the bottom of the fire-bars.

These mixed gases form the gaseous fuel. The nitrogen which entered with the air at the grate is mingled with them, constituting about a third of the whole volume. The gas rises up a large vertical tube for 12 or 15ft., after which it proceeds horizontally for any required distance, and then descends to the heat-regenerator, through which it passes before it enters the furnaces. A regenerator is a chamber packed with fire-bricks, separated so as to allow of the free passage of air or gas between them. There are four placed under a furnace. The gas ascends through one of these chambers, whilst air ascends through the neighbouring chamber, and both are conducted through passage outlets at one end of the furnace, where mingling they burn, producing the heat due to their chemical action. Passing onwards to the other end of the furnace, they (*i. e.* the combined gases) find precisely similar outlets down which they pass; and traversing the two remaining regenerators from above downwards, heat them intensely, especially the upper part, and so travel on in their cooled state to the shaft or chimney. Now the passages between the four regenerators and the gas and air are supplied with valves and deflecting plates, some of which are like four way-cocks in their action; so that by the use of a lever these regenerators and air-ways, which were carrying off the expended fuel, can in a moment be used for conducting air and gas into the furnace; and those which just before had served to carry air and gas into the furnace now take the burnt fuel away to the stack. It is to be observed, that the intensely heated flame which leaves the furnace for the stack always proceeds downwards through the regenerators, so that the upper part of them is most intensely ignited, keeping back, as it does, the intense heat; and so effectual are they in this action, that the gas which enters the stack to be cast into the air is not usually above 300°F. of heat. On the other hand, the entering gas and air always passes upwards

through the regenerator, so that they attain a temperature equal to white heat before they meet in the furnace, and there add to the carried heat that due to their mutual chemical action. It is considered that when the furnace is in full order, the heat carried forward to be envolved by the chemical action of combustion is about 4000°, whilst that carried back by the regenerators is about 3000°, making an intensity of power which, unless moderated on purpose, would fuze furnace and all exposed to its action.

Thus the regenerators are alternately heated and cooled by the outgoing and entering gas and air, and the time for the alternation is from half an hour to an hour, as observation may indicate. The motive power on the gas is of two kinds—a slight excess of pressure within is kept up from the gas-producer to the bottom of the regenerator to prevent air entering and mingling with the fuel before it is burnt; but from the furnace, downwards through the regenerators, the advance of the heated medium is governed mainly by the draught in the tall stack, or chimney.

Great facility is afforded in the management of these furnaces. If, whilst glass is in the course of manufacture, an intense heat is required, an abundant supply of gas and air is given; when the glass is made, and the condition has to be reduced to working temperature, the quantity of fuel and air is reduced. If the combustion in the furnace is required to be gradual from end to end, the inlets of air and gas are placed more or less apart the one from the other. The gas is lighter than the air; and if a rapid evolution of heat is required as in a short puddling furnace, the mouth of the gas inlet is placed below that of the air inlet; if the reverse is required, as in the long tube-welding furnace, the contrary arrangement is used. Sometimes, as in the enameller's furnace, which is a long muffle, it is requisite that the heat be greater at the door end of the muffle and furnace, because the goods, being put in and taken out at the same end, those which enter last and are withdrawn first, remain, of course, for a shorter time in the heat at that end; and though the fuel and air enters first at one end and then at the other alternately, still the necessary difference of temperature is preserved by the adjustment of the apertures at those ends.

Not merely can the supply of gas and air to the furnace be governed by valves in the passages, but the very manufacture of the gas fuel itself can be diminished, or even stopped, by cutting off the supply of air to the grate of the gas producer; and this is important, inasmuch as there is no gasometer to receive and preserve the aeriform fuel, for it proceeds at once to the furnaces.

Some of the furnaces have their contents open to the fuel and combustion, as in the puddling and metal-melting arrangements; others are enclosed, as in the muffle furnaces and the flint-glass furnaces. Because of the great cleanliness of fuel, some of the glass furnaces, which before had closed pots, now have them open, with great advantage to the working and no detriment to the colour.

The economy in the fuel is esteemed practically as one-half, even when the same kind of coal is used, either directly for the furnace or for the gas producer; but, as in the latter case, the most worthless kind can be employed—such as slack, &c., which can be converted into a clean gaseous fuel at a distance from the place of the furnace, so many advantages seem to present themselves in this part of the arrangement.

It will be seen that the system depends, in a great measure, upon the intermediate production of carbonic oxide from coal instead of the direct production of carbonic acid. Now carbonic oxide is poisonous, and, indeed, both these gases are very deleterious. Carbonic acid must at last go into the atmosphere; but the carbonic oxide ceases to exist at the furnace, its time is short, and whilst existing it is confined on its way from the gas-producer to the furnace, where it becomes carbonic acid. No signs of harm from it have occurred, although its applications have been made in thirty furnaces or more.

The following are some numbers that were used to convey general impressions to the audience. Carbon burnt perfectly into carbonic acid in a gas-producer would evolve about 4000° of heat; but, if burnt into carbonic oxide, it would evolve only 1200°. The carbonic oxide, in its fuel form, carries on with it the 2800° in chemical force, which it evolves when burning in the real furnace with a sufficient supply of air. The remaining 1200° are employed in the gas-producer in distilling hydro-carbons, decomposing water, &c. The whole mixed gaseous fuel can evolve about 4000° in the furnace, to which the regenerator can return about 3000° more.

The use of gas fuel in the smelting of iron ores has been further referred to in the Chapter on the "Quebec Group;" and the employment of the Albert Shales, as a source of gas fuel in the smelting of the Bog Iron ores of the Valley of the Kennebeccasis, and more especially of the almost pure magnetic ores of Springfield, suggested, as a promising field for the investment of capital, and the creation of local metallurgical industry.

In a subsequent Chapter the importance of the Albert Shales will appear in a more striking light, when viewed in relation to the manufacture of iron by the process of M. Chenot, who received the Gold Medal at the Paris Exhibition, for his discoveries in the use and application of gas fuel in the smelting of iron ores.

PETROLEUM SPRINGS IN ALBERT AND WESTMORLAND.

Natural petroleum springs have long been known in these Counties. Attempts are now being made to reach the source of supply by boring.

The following information respecting the depth of the borings was obtained from workmen at Steeves' Ravine well, in October of the present year:—

1. The Steves Ravine well.—The petroleum spring here has long been known. The oil occurs on the surface of the water in an excavation under the north bank of the ravine. Its odour and colour reminded me of the petroleum at the Enniskillen wells in Canada. The depth of the well was then, (October 15, 1864,) 186 feet. The sand pump brought up fresh water, and a very little oil.

2. The Dover well, about three miles north of Hillsborough, on the east side of the Petitcodiac, 106 feet down, with a strong flow of fresh water.

3. Cummins Well, Westmorland County, Dorchester Parish, about a mile from the Dover Well, 530 feet down; salt water in the pump, small show of oil.

4. Memramcook, about 140 feet down, very small show of oil.

An idea of the depth to which it will be necessary to bore before oil in remunerative abundance may be expected, will be gathered from the fact that the main shaft of the Albert Mines has already been excavated to the depth of one thousand feet, without a trace of oil being met with. It is not probable therefore, with this splendid test well in view, that the prospectors will be successful at a less depth than 1300 or 1500 feet, and it yet remains to be seen to what extent the Devonian Rocks, the probable source of the oil, are developed in that part of the Province.

The inflammable gas which is copiously evolved near the Albert Mine, and in several places in Albert County, is not necessarily connected with petroleum, as it is proceeds from rocks destitute of bitumen.

CONCLUSIONS WITH REFERENCE TO ALBERTITE.

As the question of an increased supply of Albertite is one of very considerable moment to the Province, it may not be an unnecessary recapitulation to state briefly and in order the conclusions which have been advanced in preceeding pages.

It is submitted that it has been shown—

1st. That the Albertite wherever it has been found in situ, occupies fissures produced by dislocations in the rocky strata, or exists as a cementing material in conglomerates, or occurs as an integral part of the rock, as in the Albert Shales.

2nd. That the Albertite, under all circumstances, has been injected from below.

3rd. That there were at least two periods of injection.

4th. That when it occupies fissures, these are on the lines of anticlinal axes.

5th. That it is an inspissated or altered petroleum.

6th. That its source lies beneath the Albert Shales, or in other words beneath the Lower Carboniferous Series.

7th. That it is consequently of Devonian or prior origin, and proceeds probably from rocks of the same age as those which yield the Petroleum of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Canada.

8th. That it may with confidence be anticipated that a search made in accordance with the views which have been expressed respecting its origin, will result in valuable deposits being found over an extensive area between Dorchester in Westmorland and Norton in King's Counties; but this search must be continued along the lines of anticlinal axes which have been shown to exist within the limits specified.

The quantity of Albertite raised since the opening of the Mine in Albert County, is estimated to be about 170,000 tons. At $10 a ton (the minimum price at which I was informed it has been sold,) this would amount to one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

ANALYSIS OF ALBERTITE.

Results of the Analysis of Albertite by different Chemists.

References.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
Volatile matters,..	58.50	58.80	58.65	55.55	61.10	65.20	56.50	54.50	56.50	58.48	59.75	61.53
Coke or Carbon,..	41.50	41.20	40.88	44.35	38.50	34.80	43.50	45.50	43.50	40.86	38.25	38.47
Ashes,.....	..	..	0.47	0.10	0.50	0.40	..	..	..	0.66	0.25	..
Water,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals,.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Specific gravity,..	..	..	..	1.097	1.097	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.084

I. Dr. Jackson's 1st Analysis.
II. 2nd
III. mean.
IV. Dr. Wetherall, Philadelphia.
V. Prof. Penny, Glasgow.
VI. Mr. Outram, Halifax.
VII. Mr. C. T. Harris, New York.
VIII. do.
IX. do.
X. Dr. Chilton, N. Y.
XI. Mr. Booth, Philadelphia.
XII. Dr. Robb. Fredericton.

Calorific Power, ... 25
Total Carbon, ... 72
Carbon in volatile matters, 37.6
Outram.

53 per cent Gas.—Harris.

Formula (Wetherall) $C_{24}\ H_{15.9}\ O_{1.6}$

Coal, 76.2
Bitumen, 23.8
100.00
Penny.

According to the Analysis of Dr. Wetherall, of Philadelphia, the Albertite of New Brunswick resembles the Cuba Asphalte in a remarkable degree. The Barbadoes compact Bitumen is of similar composition.

	Cuba Asphalte.	Albertite.
Carbon,	82.339	86.037
Hydrogen,	9.104	8.962
Nitrogen,	1.910	2,930
Sulphur,	traces.	traces.
Oxygen,	6.247	1.971
Ash,	0.400	0.100
	100.00	100.00

	Cuba Asphalte.	Barbadoes Asphalte.
Bitumen, resolvable into tar and gas,	63.30	61.60
Coke or Carbon,	34.97	36.90
Ashes,	2.63	1.50
	100.00	100.00

CHAPTER VI.

THE DEVONIAN SERIES.

The Valley of the Restigouche—Upper Silurian and Devonian Rocks—Area occupied by the Devonian Rocks in this Valley—Devonian Rocks on the Bay of Fundy—Age of the Rocks—Extent of the Basin—The Devonian Rocks of Saint John—The Flora of the Devonian Rocks—The richness of this Series in Mineral Wealth—Iron Ores—Copper Ores—Origin of Petroleum—Source of the Albertite—Source of the Bituminous or Albert Shales—The Vernon Copper Mines—Origin of Metalliferous Veins—Segregated Veins—Gash Veins—True Veins—Origin of True Veins—Lead Ores Argentiferous Galena—Erroneous impressions which prevail with respect to the percentage of Silver in Argentiferous Galena—Description of the Vernon Mines near the Mouth of Goose Creek—Description of the Rocks on the Coast—Red Conglomerates, Epidotic Traps and Plumbaginous Slates—Green Conglomerate Slates—General arrangement of the Rocks—Intrusive Traps—Copper-bearing Traps—Newer Traps—The Sedimentary Rocks—Conglomerates and Porphyries—Steatitic Rocks—The Copper Lodes—The Peacock Vein—Fissure occupied by—Width of the Vein—Veinstone, Bitter Spar and Quartz—The Levels—The Green Vein—Occurs in a line of fault—Extension eastward of the Copper-bearing Traps.

The Restigouche forms for some miles the boundary between Canada and New Brunswick, and has been examined by the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada. The rocks in this valley, from the mouth of the Matapedia downwards, constitute a trough or basin in which the lower rocks belong to the Gaspe Limestones and are of Upper Silurian age, the upper rocks (sandstones and conglomerates) of Devonian age. Intrusive traps are very abundant in this neighbourhood, and have exercised a marked influence upon the present distribution of the sedimentary Rocks.

The Sugar-loaf, 750 feet high, near Campbeltown, is of trap which forms the greater part of the area between this hill and the Restigouche. On the River bank the Devonian conglomerate appears, and at Mission Point there is a sandstone which probably belongs to the same formation. Between Shaw's Brook and Point la Lime, intrusive traps composed of red felspar and black mica are interstratified with the conglomerate which runs along the beach to Point la Lime. Below this point there is a thin seam of carbonaceous shale associated with the conglomerate, with a bed of clay beneath it, which has led to the delusive hope that coal might be found in that vicinity. The same seam is again seen at Point Pin Sec resting on the clay bed, and overlaid by a mass of trap which has changed it to a hard black stone. A conglomerate bed again occurs further on in an easterly direction, from beneath which there appears, near Point Peuplier, a red slate which

the Indians use for the manufacture of their pipes. The rocks seen along the shore towards Dalhousie are nearly all trap.* These conglomerates must not be mistaken for the small outlier of the Carboniferous Series, (Bonaventure formation) near Point la Lime on the south side of the Campbeltown road.

The siliceous conglomerates on the Restigouche resemble, in many places, a modern beach or ridge, whose pebbles are strongly cemented together. It occurs in beds a few feet in thickness, underlaid by shale and sandstone in which few pebbles are visible. In Campbeltown, near the residence of the Hon. John McMillan, a silicious rock crops out in shaly layers, which resembles the siliceous layers in the Section at Cape Bon Ami, described on a subsequent page.

The area here occupied by the Devonian rocks does not probably exceed five and twenty square miles, the greater portion of the valley of the Restigouche in New Brunswick, belonging to the Upper Silurian Series.

DEVONIAN ROCKS ON THE COAST OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.

The remains of a great basin formerly occupied by Devonian rocks are found on the coasts of the Bay of Fundy. Commencing in the State of Maine in the towns of Lubec, Perry, and Robbinstown, there is a narrow belt of Devonian Sandstones on the coast, forming the rim of the basin. It passes thence to Saint Andrews, and is stated by Hitchcock† to appear occasionally in the southwest part of the Province on Spruce Island, Indian Island, Friendship Folly, &c. On the western borders of Boyden Lake in Perry and Charlotte townships, (Me.) "this rock has undergone a change, being converted into silicious slates and trappean rocks." The dip is here northerly from 25 to 30 degrees. The same rocks were thought to have been seen on Bliss Island in November last, also a very small outlying patch on Frye's Island.

From near Point Lepreau, Devonian Rocks appear to form the coast as far as Emerson's Creek, when they are overlaid by Carboniferous Strata. In the rear of these they form a narrrow belt which comes on the coast again in the neighbourhood of Salmon River. From near Mousheer's River to Point Wolf, rocks of this age occupy the coast, and a small patch occurs near the mouth of Upper Salmon River.

Mr. G. F. Matthew, of Saint John, has given an elaborate description of the Devonian Rocks in the neighbourhood of that City.‡

Mr. Matthew also describes a probable series of Devonian Rocks on the north side of the Kennebeccasis. "They may be the equivalent of the volcanic sediments described above (Bloomsbury Group—Lower Devonian), but their outcrop is so straight for a distance of thirty miles, that they may prove to be part of an older series brought up by a fault."

* Geology of Canada. † Geology of Maine, Scientific Survey, Vol. I. 1861.

‡ Observations on the Geology of Saint John County, by G. F. Matthew—Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, August 1863.

On the southeast side of the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia, Devonian Rocks occur on the Nictau River, Moose River, Bear River, and thence to the extremity of the Peninsula.* They are overlaid near the coast by New Red Sandstone.

The conclusions deduced from these facts are as follows:—

1. A basin of Devonian Rocks, chiefly of the age of the Chemung and Portage Group of the New York Survey, occupies a large area now covered in great part by the waters of the Bay of Fundy.

2. The rim of this Basin is seen in the coast townships of Maine from Lubec to Robbinston, on many points and islands of New Brunswick from Saint Andrews to Lepreau, and near the coast from a short distance east of Lepreau to Saint John, and on the north side of the Kennebeccasis, to where it is overlaid by Lower Carboniferous Rocks. The southwestern rim of this basin is recognized in Nova Scotia from near Minas Basin to the extremity of the Peninsula. (Lower Devonian.)

3. The Carboniferous Series in the Valley of the Upper Kennebeccasis, and Petitcodiac, are probably underlaid by these Devonian Rocks, and the Bay of Fundy is in great part excavated in them, or in the superimposed Carboniferous Series. [See Chapter I.—Bay of Fundy.]

FLORA OF THE DEVONIAN SERIES.

The Devonian Rocks of the New Brunswick Basin are especially interesting on account of their well developed Flora.

Dr. Dawson has bestowed on specimens collected from different localities much attention, which has been productive of very valuable results.

The rocks which occur at Saint John he describes generally as the Saint John Series.†

The fossiliferous portion of the Saint John Series,‡ says Dr. Dawson, presents the richest known flora of the Devonian Period ever discovered. It far excels in number of genera and species the Lower Carboniferous flora as it exists in British America, and is comparable with that of the middle Coal Measures, from which, however, it differs very remarkably in the relative development of different genera, as well as in the species representing these genera.

"It is only just to observe, that the completeness of the following list is due to the industrious labours of an association of young gentlemen at Saint John, who, under the guidance of Messrs. Matthew and Hartt, have diligently explored every accessible spot within some distance of the city and have liberally placed their collections at my disposal for the purposes of this paper."

* Supplementary Chapter to "Acadian Geology."

† Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society. Nov. 1862.

‡ In "the Saint John Series," Dr. Dawson includes all Mr. Mathew's subdivisions.

LIST OF DEVONIAN PLANTS FOUND NEAR SAINT JOHN.

Dadoxylon Ouangondianum,	*Dawson.*
Sigillaria palpebra, sp. nov.	
Stigmaria ficoides, (var.)	*Brongn.*
Calamites transitionis,	*Gœppert.*
" cannæformis,	*Brongn.*
Asterophyllites acicularis, sp. nov.	
" latifolia, "	
" scutigera, "	
" longifolia,	*Brongn.*
" parvula,	*Dawson.*
Annularia acuminata, sp. nov.	
Sphenophyllum antiquum,	*Dawson.*
Pinnularia displana, sp. nov.	
Lepidodendron Gaspianum,	*Dawson.*
Lycopodites Mathewi,	"
Psilophyton elegans, sp. nov.	
" glabrum, "	
Cordaites Robbii,	*Dawson.*
" angustifolia,	"
Cyclopteris Jacksoni,	"
" obtusa,	*Gœppert.*
" varia, sp. nov.	
" valida, "	
Neuropteris serrulata, "	
" polymorpha, "	
Sphenopteris Hœninghausi,	*Brongn.*
" marginata, sp. nov.	
" Harttii, "	
" Hitchcockiana, "	
Hymenophyllites Gersdorffii,	*Gœppert.*
" obtusilobus,	"
" curtilobus, sp. nov.	
Pecopteris (Alethopteris) discrepans, sp. nov.	
" (") ingens, "	
" (") obscura?	*Lesquereux.*
Trichomanites, sp. nov.	
Cardiocarpum cornutum, sp. nov.	
" obliquum, "	
Trigonocarpum racemosum, "	

MINERAL WEALTH OF THIS SERIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Devonian Series in New Brunswick is apparently rich in mineral wealth as far as it has been examined. In it are contained the important and extensive beds of iron ore at West Beach, described by Mr. Matthew

in a paper read before the Natural History Society. The widely distributed deposits of copper ore at and in the neighbourhood of the Vernon Mines, near Goose Creek, are in this series, and it is very probable that rocks belonging to it underlie a considerable portion of Albert County and King's County, and from these rocks the petroleum, now in an inspissated or altered condition forming Albertite, has originated, as well as the Petroleum Springs which have been noticed in another place, (page 108.) Rocks of the same age, but without having undergone metamorphism, are the sources of the Petroleum in Canada, and in Pennsylvania.

The Bituminous or Albert Shales in the valleys of the Kennebeccasis and Petitcodiac, have also derived their bitumen in great part from these rocks. Under these circumstances a careful examination of this important series might lead to more valuable results than those which have been briefly adverted to.

The Vernon Copper Mines are now being worked energetically, and as they promise to become a source of wealth to the Province, and the rocks in which they are situated shew indications of valuable copper deposits both east and west of these Mines, a minute description of them and their geological relations, may be attended with advantage. The examination was made during the month of November in the present year.

As a preliminary to this description it will be advisable to make a few observations on metallic veins and the circumstances under which veins of different kinds originate.

ORIGIN OF METALLIC VEINS.

In expressing an opinion on the commercial value of any metalliferous deposit, it is essential to bear in mind various facts and conditions which experience has shown to be inseparable from mining operations. It is therefore proposed to glance briefly at the known laws which appear to regulate the distribution of veins and masses of ore in both stratified and unstratified rocks.

In rocks of sedimentary origin, metalliferous deposits when they occur in masses, are evidently of the same or nearly the same age as the strata in which they are found. As for instance the clay-iron stone deposits of the coal formations, the beds of hœmatite at Woodstock, &c. (see Chapter IX.), and it is in this form that iron and manganese are frequently found, whereas other metals, including also iron and manganese often occur in unstratified rocks. Some of the mountain masses of iron ore in the Laurentian Series of Canada belong to the stratified deposits, although there are eruptive masses of ore on Lake Superior and in Missouri. The form in which metalliferous deposits occur in the unstratified and often in metamorphosed rocks is that of mineral veins, which are of three kinds, segregated, gash and true veins.*

* See Professor J. D. Whitney on "the Occurrence of Metalliferous Ores."—Geological Survey of Wisconsin.

"Segregated veins, which are peculiar to altered crystalline, stratified or metamorphic rocks are usually parallel with the stratification, and not to be depended on in depth. Gash-veins may cross the formation at any angle, but are limited to one particular group of strata and are peculiar to the unaltered sedimentary rocks. True veins are aggregations of mineral matter, accompanied by metalliferous ores, within a crevice or fissure, which had its origin in some deep seated cause, and which may be presumed to extend for an indefinite distance downwards."*

True veins are supposed to have originated in faults, and may be indefinitely deep; gash veins probably originated in fissures produced by shrinkage, and are liable to give out on passing into another set of beds. True veins exhibit, first, persistence and depth; second, a peculiar gangue or veinstone forming the bulk of the vein, and often consisting of quartz, bitter spar, calcite, and heavy spar; third, a disposition of the mineral substances of which the vein is composed symmetrically, in parallel layers on the wall, with their chrystalline faces turned inwards and towards the centre of the lode or vein; fourth, well defined walls or sides of the vein, often polished or slickensided; fifth, they are usually independent of the stratification, and the vein stone changes frequently as they enter different strata.

The most productive deposits of Lead Ores appear to occur in Lower Silurian Rocks, or in Carboniferous Limestone. In Spain, and in the Western States, the lead districts are in Lower Silurian Rocks, in England in the Mountain Limestone. Both lead and zinc occur in heavy masses in unaltered rocks, but this is not the case with other metals. When lead occurs in the older chrystalline rocks, it is usually argentiferous and is worked for the silver it yields, and as a general rule the more chrystalline a rock is the more silver will lead ores found in it contain. When lead and zinc occur in the unaltered stratified rocks the deposits are usually irregular and cannot be relied on, but when they occur as true veins they are generally permanent.

ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD ORES.

The lead ores in New England are generally rich in silver, but they occur in such hard rocks and in so small quantities, that although the veins are frequently large and well defined they have not thus far been found capable of being wrought with profit.†

The ore at Warren, in New Hampshire, contains from 60 to 70 ounces to the ton of 2,000 lbs., and in Europe eight ounces of silver to the ton can be profitably separated.

It is a great mistake, however, to suppose that lead ores are necessarily argentiferous. The Galena of the Upper Mississippi Valley scarcely contains more than a trace of silver; and when we hear of lead ore containing "a good percentage of silver," we must receive the information with due allowance for looseness of expression, or with a suspicion that a want of correct information on the subject is far more probable than "a good per-

* Professor J. D. Whitney—Geology of Wisconsin. † Ibid.

centage of silver." A moment's reflection will show the absurdity of statements to the effect that certain lead ores contain three, two, or even one per cent. of silver. It has been already stated that eight ounces to the ton of ore pays for extraction in Europe. A ton contains 2,000 lbs., and eight ounces troy is two thirds of a pound. One pound in 2,000 lbs. would be exactly one twentieth per cent., and eight ounces to the ton is one thirtieth per cent. One per cent. of silver in lead ore would be 240 ounces to the ton, but as eight ounces pays for extracting, some idea may be formed of the value of a lead mine containing one per cent. of silver to the ton of ore.

THE VERNON MINES.

The Vernon Copper Mines, of which a description will now be given, are situated about two miles east of the mouth of Goose Creek, in the County of Saint John, near Martin's Head. The cliffs here are very precipitous, and the summit level or edge of the plateau is 660 feet above the sea.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROCKS.

General Arrangement and Character.

The strike of the rocks on this part of the coast being nearly east and west magnetic, and the variation of the compass 20° west, a line of section at right angles to the strike would pass from Jim's Brook, (a small stream which tumbles over a ledge of rocks into the Bay of Fundy, 1½ miles from Goose Creek,) where it crosses the road to the Vernon Copper Mines, down its valley towards Mackerel Cove. For the purpose of representing the actual strike and dip of the rocks as they appear on the coast and in the valley of Jim's Brook, it will be necessary to diverge a few degrees to the west, and then to the east of a straight line at right angles to the strike.

At Mackerel Cove * red slates have a southerly dip, (S. 20° W.), for a few yards, and are succeeded by conglomerates and plumbaginous slates with a vertical dip, then by green, grey and black plumbaginous slates with a dip to the north, thus showing an anticlinal axis. About eleven years ago attempts were made to discover coal in the plumbaginous slates of Mackerel Cove, and a drift was made for a space of 90 feet horizontally, but of course without success, the rocks on this part of the coast being some thousand feet below the true coal measures. A red arenaceous conglomerate on the north side of the axis exhibits beautiful plumbaginous surfaces, hard, glistening, and intensely black. It is succeeded by green slates which gradually merge into a Diorite containing much epidote. These are followed by a few yards of an intensely red sandstone with slaty cleavage, which gradually becomes a fine conglomerate. A broad belt of Epidotic Trap now forms the coast for between two or three hundred yards; this trap appears again at the Point east of the mine, and probably at succeeding points on the coast in the same direction. The entire series of red, plumbaginous, and green slates just noticed, were thought to be recognized on Goose Creek, at the Mill-dam, and above it. They probably cross the peninsula in successive

* Mackerel Cove is about one mile east of the mouth of Goose Creek.

belts, between Mackerel Cove and Goose Creek. In a ravine near the Mill-dam, the plumbaginous slates have already attracted attention, and although it would be an absurd waste of labour and means to repeat the Mackerel Cove enterprise in search of coal, in what are probably Devonian Rocks, yet an impure plumbago might be obtained of questionable value.

The broad belt of Epidotic Trap has a very important bearing upon the geological structure of the coast for some miles to the east, and it will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs. Succeeding this trap is a very coarse red conglomerate dipping to the south. The beach is strewed with its debris and it shows much metamorphic action, the pebbles it contains being extremely hard and capable of receiving a fine polish. It is probable that some layers of this conglomerate, those near the trap, would afford an excellent material for the manufacture of ornamental tables, vases, &c. A narrow trap dyke succeeds the conglomerate, and is followed by slates and fine conglomerates as far as Jim's Brook, dipping to the north, showing another anticlinal axis or fold. About one hundred yards to the east of the brook and a little out of the line of section, the continuation of the last anticlinal noticed is well seen on the coast. A bright green sheet of trap comes up through the centre of the anticlinal, and is newer than another series of trap dykes, which are of a darker green, ferruginous and copper bearing.

Continuing up Jim's Brook on the line of section, reddish-grey conglomerates form the precipitous cliff down which Jim's Brook plunges for 228 feet. A trap dyke occurs here, which where it joins the slates, abounds in copper pyrites. This is called the Brook vein. The course of the brook changes after passing the trap, and runs in a deep gully for a distance of about 160 yards, in a northeasterly direction, over red and green conglomerates, dipping north; here the course changes again with another trap dyke, and continues for 300 yards in a direction N. 20° E., passing over beautiful green slates and two or three narrow belts of trap. These green slates are probably the same band which were found in excavating a cellar on the summit of the hill 350 yards from the coast. They are porphyritic, unctuous, and soft, being succeeded by still more altered and very hard slates. Some layers of the green slates have a compact texture and clean fracture; they would make good roofing slates if the mass of the rock retains the characters of some of the ledges exposed in the brook. The same slates cross the road to Goose Creek, due west of the Brook. Here they weather of a yellowish white colour, and would not attract attention without fresh fractures were exposed.

THE ROCKS ON THE COAST.

Returning to the coast east of Jim's Brook, red conglomerates highly metamorphosed are seen forming a sharp anticlinal. The conglomerates are jaspery and very hard; the bright green trap coming up through the crown of the anticlinal has already been noticed. Grey and reddish conglomerates dipping north, now occupy the coast, with occasional exposures

of trap as far as the Point of rocks where a great mass of Epidotic Trap forms a well defined land mark, about 250 yards east of the main or Peacock vein. The several exposures of trap in this space are probably parts of a sheet which runs nearly parallel to the coast, and has resisted the action of the sea. The point upon which the house and store of the Vernon Mining Company is built is part of this sheet, the slates being found in its rear. Near Azor's Beach there is an anticlinal axis with porphyritic greenish slates on each side and a trap dyke between, the course of the slates being N. 70° E.

The general arrangement of the rocks north of the broad belt of Epidotic Trap which has been described as occurring near Mackerel Cove, at the Point of rocks and east of Azor's Beach, appears to be that of the north side of great anticlinal fold, the belt of Epidotic Trap, coming up from below and occupying the crown; the south side having been washed away by the sea. Minor undulations occur at Mackerel Cove, 300 yards west of Jim's Brook, 100 yards east of the same place, and about 150 yards west of Azor's Beach. The north side of this fold has been subjected to one or more cracks or dislocations, one being occupied by the Peacock vein, and another probably lying on a course nearly parallel to it and forming the valley of Jim's Brook, the Peacock vein being anticlinal and Jim's Brook synclinal. There is also, probably, a great fault, whose northern boundary is marked by the "Green vein."

INTRUSIVE TRAPS.

Epidotic Trap.

The general course of the Trap dykes is from east to west. The broad belt of Epidotic Trap on the coast is perhaps 200 yards in width. It forms the first point and some hundred yards of the coast east of Mackerel Cove. It has a rather coarse red conglomerate on one side and a fine red conglomerate on the other. It is next seen in force at the Point of rocks east of the house, with reddish conglomerate behind it at an altitude of 72 feet, and again near Azor's Beach.

Copper Bearing Trap.

In the rear of this great belt there is a series of narrow bands of intrusive trap which come up through the conglomerates and slates nearly at right angles to their dip. These are the COPPER BEARING TRAPS of this part of the coast.

The first band containing copper pyrites was seen at an altitude of 198 feet above the sea, 70 yards east of the Twin Pillars (east of the Epidotic trap near Azor's Beach). Its course would bring it out on the coast about 320 yards (estimated) east of the Point of rocks, where it was seen backed by yellowish green porphyritic slates dipping north. Two other narrow bands of a similar trap cross out on the coast between it and the Point of rocks, but no copper was seen in them. It is probable that the most westerly of these bands appears just in the rear of the Epidotic trap at the Point

of rocks, where the distinction between the two kinds of trap is visible one being very epidotic, the other highly ferruginous and containing no epidote.

North of the Point of rocks another band of trap, 20 feet broad, is visible at an altitude of 229 feet. The fine conglomerates with slaty cleavage, are seen on both sides of this band, and are very porphyritic close to the trap. At an altitude of 350 feet, also about due north of the Point of rocks, there is a wall of trap having a course S. 70 E. and dipping S. at an angle of 78°. This is probably the same copper-bearing dyke which appears at the main pit of the "green vein," and also to the west of it in the gully between it and the upper pit of the green vein, and near the upper pit itself. The next copper-bearing trap of this Series, where the metal has been found, occurs at the Brook vein. Several other belts of trap running apparently parallel to those described may be seen in Jim's Brook, where the strata are exposed, and traces of copper were found in some of them. These copper bearing traps appears to form a set of rudely parallel sheets which come up through the conglomerates and slates, nearly at right angles to their stratification. The sheets face the coast line, and incline towards it at an angle, where observed, of about 78° S. The intrusive character of these traps is well exemplified east of the Point of rocks, where large masses of the conglomerates are seen involved in their mass, and their relation to the copper ores found in the veins is not difficult to trace.

NECESSITY FOR ASCERTAINING THE SOURCE OF THE METAL.

It is important to ascertain the true origin of the metal, as the future profitable working of the copper ores on this part of the coast materially depends upon a recognition and appreciation of this fact. In Canada "the distribution of copper through the rocks of the Quebec Group is very general, and seems to indicate that this metal was almost every where present in the waters from which these strata were deposited."* In a portion of the Acton Mine,† to which the Vernon Mine has been compared, but to which it bears no resemblance, except in the vein stone, "occasionally the variegated and vitreous sulphurets form the cement of a conglomerate rock, enclosing masses and grains of chert and of limestone." * * * "Sometimes the ores, as at Acton and Upton, are in the dolomites, or as in Ascott, in a chloritic limestone, while in many other localities they are found in micaceous or chloritic slates, or in steatite."‡

The reticulating veins of carbonate of lime which form so marked an object in the perpendicular cliffs of dark coloured calcareous slate near the mouth of Goose Creek contain copper ores, but these were probably derived from the trap injections which are so numerous in that vicinity. No copper has been found in the conglomerate of the Vernon property remote from a trap dyke, and specimens which have been analized appear free from a trace

* Geology of Canada, Prof. Hunt.

† These Mines occur in the "Quebec Group" of rock near the base of the Lower Silurian, the Vernon Mines are in rocks probably not older than the Devonian Epoch.

‡ Geology of Canada.

of the metal. The ores found in the upper portion of the Peacock vein, near the green vein, appear at the first glance to be wholly in the slaty conglomerate, but on a more minute examination, small calcareous and quartz veins are found, with layers of steatite in which the ores are contained. All the evidence so far gathered, tends to show that the trap is the chief source of the metal on this part of the coast.

NEWER TRAPS.

Narrow bands of a bright green trap which sometimes becomes a beautiful diorite, cut the older traps which have just been described near Jim's Brook. They occur here with the stratification, at the subordinate fold or anticlinal. At the same spot a band about two feet broad is seen at an altitude of about 250 feet above the sea, and may be traced to the gully near the Peacock vein, where it appears at a greater elevation. No copper has yet been found in these newer traps, and as they have only been recognized in the form of a few narrow dykes it is probable that they are not important.

An observer viewing this part of the coast from the sea, or even when making a superficial examination on the beach, would probably be misled not only as to the true relation of the traps and the conglomerates, but also as to the nature of the conglomerates themselves. The bold promontories caused by the hard epidotic trap appear at the first blush to run into the interior nearly at right angles to the coast, and it is only when the sedimentary rocks are seen in position in their rear, that the disposition of the broad but irregularly worn belt which produces them becomes apparent. So also with reference to the parallel bands of copper bearing trap, whose worn edges sometimes come on the coast; they must be examined in all their associations to discover the relation they bear to the sedimentary masses they penetrate.

SPECIAL CHARACTER OF THE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.

The conglomerates vary from a very coarse pudding stone, best seen near Mackerel Cove, to a fine red, or greenish-grey schistose conglomerate in which the pebbles are nearly of the same colour as the matrix, small and few in number, but water-worn and pretty uniformly distributed. The coarse conglomerate, when altered by proximity to the traps dykes, is a very beautiful rock, and many rounded boulders on the beach which have originally come from high up the cliffs east of Mackerel Cove, would be valuable in the hands of a Lapidary. The fine red and green conglomerates, best seen high up the hill at the rear of the Peacock vein, are very magnesian, and in the vicinity of trap dykes remarkably porphyritic, containing crystals of yellowish felspar, and the enclosed pebbles are also porphyritic. The coarse conglomerate first described holds large pebbles of the porphyritic variety, showing not only that it is newer but that there has been no overlap on this disturbed part of the coast. The green slates on Jim's Brook may hereafter become valuable, as well as the fine red arenaceous rock near the black plumbaginous slates, for building and ornamental purposes. In the

paste of all the fine conglomerates, magnesia appears to be a characteristic element, and the surfaces of most of them are very unctuous. The yellowish-green and brownish-red magnesian schists which appear to overlie the conglomerates or are interstratified with them, are fissile, very unctuous, glisten on fresh surfaces, and are porphyritic. Many of these layers which at first glance resemble a fine volcanic ash, show a conglomerate structure upon examination; holding small water-worn porphyritic pebbles. Some of the layers are, however, so steatitic that they resemble a fissile porphyrite soapstone; they can be cut with a knife, scratched with the nail, and yield when crushed under water a very fine, almost impalpable powder, and it is not improbable that by proper manipulation an excellent polishing powder could be cheaply manufactured from them. In the green or rather variegated variety (purple and green) of these metamorphosed schists or fissile slates, the magnesian portion resembles impure talc, it is lustrous, silvery, semi-transparent, and is not sensibly affected by dilute acid. These schists effervesce very feebly when immersed in an acid, in some specimens no effervescence can be recognized. Minute patches of chlorite occur in the green variety, but no copper has been detected in specimens taken remote from a lode or trap dyke, but copper has been seen in considerable and important proportions in these schists near a trap dyke.

THE COPPER LODES.

These are five in number and may be distinguished as follows:—

1st.—The Peacock Vein.
2nd.—The Green Vein.
3rd.—The Spur Vein.
4th.—The Brook Vein.
5th.—The Copper bearing Trap east of the Point of rocks.

1. The Peacock vein is a true vein occupying an irregular fissure produced by a crack and dislocation, with the downfall on the northwest side.

2. The Green vein is also a vein occupying a crack on a probable line of fault running N. 65 W., or nearly at right angles to the Peacock vein.

3. The Spur vein lies in a continuation of a fault whose northern boundary is marked by the Green vein.

4. The Brook vein occurs adjacent to one of the copper bearing sheets of Trap, but it has not been opened sufficiently far to admit of any opinion being expressed respecting its productiveness, but reasoning from what has been elsewhere observed here, it is a valuable vein.

5. The copper bearing Trap east of the Point of rocks is a valuable indication and guide for future investigation.

THE PEACOCK VEIN.

The manner in which the Peacock vein has originated may be explained in the following way. The first movement to which the strata were subjected, was such as to give them a northerly dip of 15 or 20 degrees. An irregular

crack then occurred in a general horizontal direction N. 35° E., the strike of the slaty conglomerates being about E. and W. The downward direction of this crack was about 55° N. W. The crack represents then a thin irregular fissure subsequently filled with vein stone and ore, and forming a sheet which has a general strike N. 35° E., and a dip 55° N. W. The conglomerates on the west side of the crack have been made by this dislocation to dip 20° or 25° northwesterly, and on the east side of the crack they dip from 7° to 10° northeasterly, the downfall is on the western side. Suppose, for illustration, that a number of broad sheets of a slightly elastic substance were piled one on the other, and that then they were raised on one side so as to lie at an angle of 20 degrees to the horizon. The extremities being firmly fixed so that they should not move relatively to one another, we can conceive a force from beneath, or pressure at each extremity to bend them in the form of an arch. It is probable that they would crack about the centre of the arch; but if the force were not applied at right angles to their length, they would certainly crack in some other direction. It is easy to conceive that a force from below or a lateral force might be so applied that the sheets should crack at any desirable angle, supposing their structure to be tolerably uniform, and it is also easy to conceive that this crack could be made to take a sloping direction from the uppermost to the lowest sheet, by varying the direction of the pressure. The stratified conglomerates have been subjected to this kind of force, probably a lateral one which acted in a direction nearly at right angles to this crack, or from about southeast to northwest, or, as is perhaps equally probable, the crack occupied by the Peacock vein is *a subordinate lateral fracture* connected with the great undulation which first tilted the conglomerate slates and schists in a northerly direction.—(See page 119.) Whatever may have been the primary cause, we find the Peacock vein occupying a fissure, having a general course N. 35° E., and dipping at an angle of 55° in a northwesterly direction. This thin sheet is cut obliquely by several sheets of copper bearing trap.

The traps are supposed to be the original seat of the copper ore, and the Peacock vein was supplied with its copper from them, or from the source which gave it to the traps. Hence it is in the vicinity of these trap-dykes that the richest deposits of copper are to be looked for. It consequently becomes a question of primary importance to ascertain the easiest method of reaching these copper bearing traps where they intersect the Peacock vein.

If the direction of this vein were uniform, as well as that of the intrusive traps, it would be but a simple problem relating to the intersection of plane surfaces under different angles, but since both vein and traps vary in their courses by some degrees, an approximation can only be arrived at, but the general relation having been described, the details in particular cases can be worked out with difficulty.

The vein when it has been fully exposed varies in width from 1½ feet to 7 feet. Its course is uniformly N. 35 E. as seen on the denuded slope of the hill, to a few feet above the upper level, or about 120 feet above the sea. It

then trends to the east and crosses the stairs at an altitude of 209 feet, after which it pursues a course N. 60 E, on the side of the hill, and intersects the Green vein at an altitude of 389 feet above high tide. It has not been traced beyond this point, probably on account of a fault which will be described hereafter.

THE VEIN STONE.

The vein stone consists chiefly of Bitter or Pearl Spar, a crystallized dolomite, composed of the carbonates of lime and magnesia; it is also interseamed with quartz. The Bitter Spar is often white, but sometimes rose coloured, owing to the presence of oxide of iron. The quartz is generally white and translucent, but sometimes rose coloured with the same material. Patches of chlorite occur in some parts of the vein, but generally, as exhibited at the levels, it is a massive seam of the dolomite, although crystals of calcite or calcareous spar are sometimes found. Bitter spar occurs in the copper bearing quartz veins at the Bruce Mines, Lake Huron. It there forms a wall of dolomite from a few inches to two feet in thickness. At the Vernon Mines the dolomite forms a solid wall or sheet fully 19 inches in thickness at the entrance of the upper level. It is remarkable that while the country rock contains abundance of magnesia, carbonate of lime scarcely enters sensibly into the composition of some of the red and greenish conglomerates through which the vein passes. In the copper mining district of Lower Canada the ores are very frequently met with in a gangue of Bitter spar and quartz.

COURSE OF THE LEVELS.

The crack occupied by the vein is very irregular, as will be seen by the following ascertained courses in driving the upper and middle levels:—

Upper Level,	...	...	...	103 feet above the sea.		
N. and S.	...	...	...	23	"	"
N. 85 E.	...	...	...	21	"	"
N. 10 E.	...	...	...	40	"	"
Middle Level,	...	...	...	69 feet above the sea.		
N. 10 E.	...	...	...	24	"	"
N. 20 W.	...	...	...	20	"	"

By continuing the upper level on the same course, it is probable that a sheet of copper bearing trap will soon be reached, when a highly remunerative mass of the ore may be expected. In the neighbourhood of trap dykes this vein will be worked with the greatest success.

As already stated at an altitude of about 209 feet above the sea, the course of the exposed vein is N. 60° E. About 80 feet east of the steps on the course of the vein, the conglomerates dip N. W. by N., but at a distance of 280 feet east, they dip N. E. shewing the continuation of the crack and dislocation, although the vein is difficult to trace here. It is, however, well seen 300 feet east of the steps, and 286 feet above the sea; the eastern extremity of the wharf, bearing S. 30 W. There is near here a depression of

several feet on a wooded plateau which may mark the site of a slide which has thrown the vein a little out of its original course and produced a jog, the altitude of the deepest portion of this depression is 360 feet above high tide. After crossing the depression the Peacock Vein shews well in the conglomerate, with leaves or seams of soft chlorite, but with little vein-stone. As it appears on the surface of a precipice here, it seems to run with the stratification. A few rods further on, in a northeasterly direction, the Peacock vein ought to cross the Green vein, but the actual point of junction is covered with debris and the north side is apparently shifted by the fault. This point, which is one of considerable importance, is situated (389 feet above the sea) in the first gully east of the House, and about mid way between the Upper and Lower Pit of the Green vein. It will, however, first have to pass through one of the sheets of trap which run with a general easterly and westerly course, and which is here seen to crop out just below the upper level of the Green vein.

THE GREEN VEIN AND SPUR VEIN.

This is the name given to a vein which occupies a fissure running N. 65 W. or nearly at right angles to the Peacock vein, and dipping S. $< 65°$. The Green vein on this course should cross the road leading to the head of the steps at an altitude of 453 feet above the sea, and about 300 feet from the head of the steps; but, on account of the rock being deeply covered with debris and clothed with forest growth, its course was not traced above the upper pit 409 feet above high tide, but it probably trends to the west and is seen again at the Spur vein. The strike of the slaty conglomerate on the north side of the fissure is about East and West, the dip north, on the south side the strata are much fractured, and this occurs both at the upper and lower pit, 40 feet lower down and 120 feet in a southeasterly direction, on the face of the steep hill. It suggests the idea that the Green vein may occupy a crack about 5 feet broad, produced by a surface slide of comparatively recent origin. This view is apparently sustained by the occurrence of a narrow valley or depression, before noticed, on the hill side some 10 feet deep, a little below the Green vein, (300 feet above the sea) and a few rods south west of the upper Pit, running in the same general direction as the Green vein.

On the other hand the Green vein may occupy a line of fault.

In support of this view it may be urged—1st. That the north walls of the Green vein are slickensided, so are also the walls of the disturbed masses on the south side.

2nd. The ore both at the upper and lower pit occurs between an irregularly arranged mass of shattered rock filling the fissure, with a thin wall of trap having a course S. 85° E. or nearly east and west, south of it, and a few feet below the lower pit there is a strong sheet of trap, of which a thickness of 14 feet are visible running east and west; the upper portion of this sheet has been worn away, but it still projects a little in the Gulley.

3rd. The valley or depression on the hill side to the southwest of the Green vein, has a direction corresponding to the fissure in which the Green vein is seated, and a very slight change in its course would carry it to the Spur vein west of the summit of the steps, where the rocks on *the south side* are folded or corrugated by pressure.

4th. There is a considerable proportion of quartz in the vein stone, and some excellent copper pyrites and grey copper, together with scales of specular iron near the trap.

5th. The occurrence of a fault here would account for the abrupt termination of the Peacock vein, which must be sought for more to the westward, and it would explain the origin of the valley without the supposition of a slide.

In the absence of more facts to establish the character of the Green vein, which the state of the hill side, covered by debris, moss, and forest growth, rendered it impossible then to procure, it can only be asserted at present that the impressions produced by what is already known, strongly tend to confirm the view that this vein occurs in a line of fault; that this fault, after passing the axis of the lower anticlinal occupied by the Peacock vein, trends more to the west and is seen again at the Spur vein, which is most probably the continuation of the Green vein.

The descriptions which have just been given of the general structure of the coast in this part of the Bay of Fundy, will suffice to show that no difficulties are likely to supervene in working the copper ores, which appear to have a wide-spread distribution, and to accompany, in fact, the copper-bearing traps their development here. Specimens of purple ore have been taken from veins near trap dykes, some miles to the east of Goose Creek, which promise remarkably well.

CHAPTER VII.

THE UPPER AND MIDDLE SILURIAN SERIES.

Their Boundaries in the Northern part of the Province—The upper part of the Series occurs at Cape Bon Ami—On the Upsalquitch River—On the Tobique—On the Saint John—The Middle, on the Bay of Fundy—Section at Cape Bon Ami—Honestones—Fossiliferous Limestones—Upsalquitch Lake—The Grand Falls—The Upsalquitch and Restigouche Rivers—Mountainous character of the Country—Swallow-tailed Butterflies—Wall of Trap—The Drift—Indian Superstition—Upper Silurian Rocks on the Restigouche—On the Upsalquitch—Argillites on the Tobique—Honestones—Uniformity in the Rocks on the Lower Tobique and Upper Upsalquitch—The Saint John—Hydraulic Limestones—The Grand Falls—Description of—The Gorge—Terraces—The Saint John above the Grand Falls to the Province Line—Upper and Middle Silurian Rocks on the Bay of Fundy—The Arisaig Series—Lead Ores on Campo Bello—Frye's Island—The Saint George Peninsula—Wheal Louisiana—Letite—Description of the Mascaben Peninsula—Section on the Peninsula—Trap and Slate Series—Hornblendic Slate—Fractures and Dislocations—The Main Fissure—The Mine—The Windlass Shaft—Subordinate Lodes—Frye's Island—Probably Middle Silurian—Barytes—Uses of—L'Etang—Limestone of.

A very considerable part of the Province is covered by rocks belonging to the Upper Silurian Series. It forms by far the largest portion of the area included within the Counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

On the Bay of Chaleur the boundary between the Upper and Lower Silurian may be provisionally placed close to Medisco River. It was seen as supposed, on the Upsalquitch at the Portage at Ramsay's Brook, near where a green conglomerate holding red and green slate pebbles forms the falls over which the river plunges. The boundary of this formation was next seen on the Tobique, about five miles from its mouth. Again between the Little and Big Shiktehauk, where a similar conglomerate was recognized, and finally near the North Branch of the Meduxnekeag. Between this point and the Bay of Chaleur, its outcrop, with the exception of a deep indent on the Saint John between Presquile and the Tobique, appears to form a curve roughly parallel to the outcrop of the Devonian Granite described in Chapter II.

The whole of the northern part of the Province not occupied by small Devonian or Carboniferous outliers already noticed, or by intrusive rocks, is supposed to be of Upper Silurian Age. It is, however, probable that Devonian outliers will be found on the upper waters of the Restigouche, in continuation of belts of rocks of similar age known to exist in the State of Maine.

The following brief descriptions of the Upper Silurian Series, as they occur at five points remote from one another, will serve to convey an idea of the great variety and in some cases of the economic value of different members of these extensive and important deposits:—

I. Cape Bon Ami, near Dalhousie.
II. The Upsalquitch River and Restigouche.
III. The Tobique River.
IV. The Saint John River.
V. Letite on the Bay of Fundy.

I.—Cape Bon Ami, near Dalhousie.

Near Dalhousie, in the vicinity of Mr. Dugald Stuart's fishing station, there is a beautiful series of Traps, trap ash, calcareous slates, and highly fossiliferous limestone, interstratified with one another. Proceeding from south to north, the section exposed may be roughly represented as follows:—

1. Trap.
2. Calcareous Shales.
3. Trap.
4. Calcareous Shales.
5. Trap.
6. Fossiliferous Calcareous Shales.
7. Trap.
8. Highly Fossiliferous Limestone.
* 9. Trap.

On Mr. Barberie's Farm the calcareous (2) shales occupy the valley, resting on the trap to the southwest at an angle of about 45°. The trap overlaying these (3) is soft and weathers easily, crumbling into a fine earth which is used as a top dressing by the farmers of the neighbourhood. Veins of carbonate of lime and also of quartz ramify through the trap, which in some places is merely a volcanic ash, and shows a more or less distinct stratified arrangement.

No. 4 partakes of a shaly character, some layers are sufficiently hard and fine as to be adapted for honestones. It weathers buff and pale yellow.

No. 5 resembles a vesicula lava, hard, black in colour, but weathering red.

No. 6 consists of highly fossiliferous shales and limestones containing Favosites Gothlandica; Strophomena rhomboidales, &c. &c. Many layers are fissile and shaly, weathering buff; others are hard and silicious. It is from this layer probably, or its continuation, mentioned in the next paragraph, that the honestones and scythestones, exhibited by Mr. Barberie at the Provincial Exhibition for 1851, were taken. There are several layers here admirably fitted for the manufacture of these stones on a very extensive scale, and the quality is excellent.

* This Series is placed in the above form for the sake of comparison with another Series of about the same age on the south coast of the Province, (Letite.)

No. 7 is a massive trap. On this part of the coast a belt of very hard calcareous shale crops out on the shore, and is covered by high tide. It is succeeded by a conglomerate 14 feet thick, capped by honestone 36 feet thick, and followed by the heavy bedded trap, it is probably a continuation of No. 6, but separated from it by the waves of the sea having worn through the mass to the overlying trap.

No. 8 is a highly fossillferous limestone reposing on No. 7, filling the hollows. In and near the little stream which flows through the fishing house belonging to Mr. Dugaln Stewart, the fossils are very numerous, and many of them in an excellent state of preservation. Among them are—

Favosites	Gothlandica,
"	polymorpha,
"	basaltica,
Strophomena	rhomboidalis,
"	punctulifera,
Calymene	Blumenbachii,
Atrypa	reticularis,

with fragments of orthoceras, together with several species of orthis, spirifera, &c. A slab obtained by the writer and shown at the Provincial Exhibition, contained all of the above species, besides others.

No. 9. A highly ferruginous trap occurs as far as the point of Cape Bon Ami.

II.—The Upsalquitch.

Geographical Features.

Upsalquitch Lake, about two miles long by half a mile broad, forms the source of the River of the same name. It is a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by high conical mountains. The dividing Ridge which separates its waters from those flowing into the Nipisiguit is 1,508 above the sea. One of the conical mountains near this lake has an altitude of 2186 feet,* and another, half a mile west of the lake, an elevation of 1,707 feet. The Little Portage stream, between the Upsalquitch and Nipisiguit, is more than 1000 feet above the sea, (1034) but the Lake itself is only 750 feet higher than the same level. Some idea of the nature of the Grand Falls, which occur within eight miles of the Lake, may be obtained, when a comparison is made between the height of the River at Ramsay's Portage, where the Falls terminate, and the head of the Falls. At Ramsay's Portage the river is 271 feet above the sea; at the head of the Falls it is approximately 700 feet about six miles below Upsalquitch Lake. Hence, in a distance of about 1½ mile, the river is precipitated more than 420 feet. The cascades, some of which are very beautiful, are not marked down on the map, but what are called the "Great Falls" are placed near Borland's Brook, not far from the mouth of the river. Up these Falls there is no difficulty in dragging a canoe, they do not descend more than four or five feet.

* Boundary Commissioners Report.

The general course of the Upsalquitch is northwest, its length is about 44 miles, and it receives numerous important tributaries draining a large but mountainous tract of country. Two miles east of Ramsay's Camp, where the river is 271 feet above the sea, the hills are elevated 1048 feet, and a peak five miles east of the same place is 1432 feet, while within a few miles of the mouth of the river the Squaw's Cap rises 2000 feet above the ocean.

On the shores of Lake Upsalquitch innumerable swallow-tail butterflies were seen, and when clustered groups of from thirty to fifty were disturbed, the cause of their congregating so closely together was found to be a decaying fish bone.

Large areas of cultivable land in the immediate valley of the river cease near the junction of the northwest branch. Where the east branch comes in, a huge wall of trap some 300 feet high and many hundred yards broad forms striking scenery, and some distance above this place the river runs rapidly from side to side of a narrow valley between walls of the same intrusive rock. On Ramsay's brook there is a considerable area of good land, as well as on the nine mile Portage leading to Upsalquitch Lake, where the maple is found in small groves and interspersed with other forest growth.

The drift retains its coarse and apparently horizontal character for about 15 miles up the Upsalquitch, it then begins to show signs of a rearrangement of its materials, with layers of sand and gravel, but no large boulders. Above Ferguson's Brook it forms banks sometimes 30 feet high, and consists of coarse gravel reposing on fine sand not always horizontally disposed. At the Grand Falls the drift contains boulders of local rocks with a considerable quantity of sand, and at the outlet of the lake quartz fragments not much water-worn, are very numerous in the bed of the stream; they vary from half an inch to a foot in diameter, and masses of white quartz two feet in diameter are not unfrequent.

In walking up this stream I observed one of the Micmac Indians take a little crawfish and place it carefully on the bank, about two feet above the then level of the water. On enquiry, he stated that his object was to "get a freshet," so that we might go down the Nipisiguit without difficulty. "The little 'crab' would bring it, and make the water rise just as high as he pleased." He remarked that this was an old Micmac superstition, "and a very good one."

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

Mr. Richardson, of the Canadian Geological Survey, examined the Restigouche in 1857, from the mouth of the Patapedia to the Bay of Chaleurs. Allusion has been made in a previous Chapter to the existence of a small narrow basin of Devonian Rocks from the Matapedia downwards. Above this river the rocks belong to the Upper Silurian Series, (Gaspé Limestones). At the mouth of the Patapedia greenish arenaceous slates and sandstones, according to Mr. Richardson, appear to have a dip up the river, and to

underlie the thin bedded limestones and dark grey shales beyond; they can be traced down the Restigouche to Cross Point, a distance of about four miles, where the beds associated with them are calcareous, and hold fossils consisting of fragments of trilobites and bivalve shells, but too much broken to be identified. The sandstones attain the neck of Cross Point, while the thin bedded limestones above them occur at the north part of the turn in the river. To this point the strike and the general valley of the river run about northeast; lower down they turn together, and the sandstones and their associated dark grey calcareous shales are every now and then seen for seven miles in a bearing nearly east. Here the river separates from them, and while they appear to continue in a pretty straight course to the junction of the Upsalquitch, the Restigouche makes a turn to the northeastward on the thin bedded limestones to Brandy Brook, and returns upon them southeastward to the sandstones at the Upsalquitch. From the Upsalquitch the Restigouche appears to flow on the thin bedded black limestones to the mouth of the Matapedia.

Calcareous shales, and slates with trap, appear occasionally on the Upsalquitch banks as far as Little Falls, where a beautiful section is exposed, in which there appears to be a silicious band, overlying contorted shales; these are underlaid by 40 feet of an ash-coloured crystalline mass forming the falls, and weathering light brown when exposed to running water. This overlies some 80 feet of fissile dark-coloured ferruginous shales, and 25 feet of a cream-coloured rock; of these last two there are four repetitions, the dip of the whole being south at an angle of 80°. Dark calcareous slates, with red silicious bands, are continually repeated for some miles up the river. There is a considerable development of Trap both above and below the Ox-bow, near Meadow Brook, where green and red argillites appear, which are quickly followed by highly fossilliferous limestone, holding numerous specimens of the chain coral, (Catenipora escharoides.)

Above Ramsay's Brook, and near the mouth of Hutchinson Brook, red slates appear in place, with a change in the strike; and on the portage just above, a well characterized conglomerate, supposed to belong to the Quebec Group, appears to mark the boundary of the Upper Silurian on the Upsalquitch.

III.—The Tobique.

The Rocks as developed about half a mile above the Narrows are both geologically interesting and economically important. They are provisionally placed among the Upper Silurian Series, the lower rocks appearing to come into place about five miles from the mouth of the river.

Above the Narrows there is a beautiful Series of red, sea green, and bluish black argillites with a calcareous band holding fossils, (*favosites Gothlandiea.*)

There is also a silicious band of very fine texture admirably adapted for the manufacture of honestones. The argillites can be easily worked, and it is probable that the green variety, which is a beautiful material, may

become of economic importance. This rock weathers buff-yellow. The strike of the whole Series is from N. 50 to 60 E. and the dip northwesterly. It will not escape the attention of the reader that red and green argillites, with a fossiliferous calcareous band holding the chain coral, have been described as occurring near Ramsay's Brook on the Upsalquitch; the occurrence of the same rocks near the mouth of the Tobique, at a distance of about 80 miles in an air line, shows remarkable uniformity in the distribution of the Upper Silurian Series here, the strike being such as, if prolonged, would carry the Tobique argillites to the Upsalquitch.

IV.—The Saint John.

The calcareous clay slates apparently belonging to this series, cross the Saint John with a strike N. 5° E. below Butternut creek. They consist of alternating bands of slate and limestone, the latter varying from one half to four inches in thickness. About one mile above Florenceville, on the east side of the River, they appear on the line of strike, but in proceeding up the Shiktehawk Portage road for 3½ miles, a hard quartzose schist with a strike N. 35 E., is followed by a conglomerate containing black, blue, and red slate pebbles. This is thought to belong to the lower rocks, and thus to mark the southern limit of the Upper Silurian Series.

On many parts of the Saint John between this place and the Grand Falls, the ribboned calcareous slates make their appearance, with a prevailing strike varying from N. 30° to 35° E., and so they continue with occasional local variation of strike due to trap dykes or dislocations, all the way to within half a mile of the Grand Falls. Many of the narrow limestone bands in this distance appear suitable for the manufacture of Hydraulic Lime. At the Grand Falls the spectacle presented by these calcareous slates is singularly imposing, not only on account of the grandeur of the scenery but geologically, in view of the remarkable foldings in the strata which the great gorge reveals.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE GRAND FALLS.

When the Saint John flowed at a higher level the course of the stream was in a nearly straight line from the upper to the lower Basin. This is marked by a deep ravine which runs with a slight curve nearly across the peninsula now formed by the semicircular channel pursued by the torrent in its course through the gorge. The distance from the upper to the lower Basin is half a mile in a straight line, and the difference in level 120 feet. But in making this descent the waters of the Saint John plunge perpendicularly 74 feet, and then rush and foam through a rocky channel a mile long with a descent of 46 feet before they reach the quiet basin below.

The walls of this chasm, which vary from 80 to 150 feet in altitude, are on an average 250 feet apart, but in many places much less; they present most beautiful illustrations of lateral pressure folding massive rocks as if they were the leaves of a book. The strike of the rocks varies from E. and W. to N. 40 E. The thick calcareous bands, with their associated bands of slate,

are twisted and contorted without perceptible fracture in the most striking manner. Numerous potholes of gigantic dimensions attest to the power of continually rolling stones confined within a limited space. This is well exemplified in a small whirlpool which has been locally designated the coffee-mill, into which sticks of timber are drawn at certain stages of water, and where never ceasing attrition soon rounds their extremities into hemispheres. During the time of my visit the water was 35 feet below the level to which stranded timber showed it rises during the freshets of spring.

The gorge is surrounded by a series of terraces four or five in number, which follow its sinuosities. The probable origin of these terraces, and of the present gorge, is discussed in Chapter X. The calcareous slates were not observed to present any other features worthy of special notice, beyond those already enumerated, but it is probable that an attentive study of their structure in this singularly favourable locality would reveal many interesting facts.

COUNTRY ABOVE THE GRAND FALLS.

Above the Grand Falls the country changes its character, particularly near the river banks, which are not only considerably lower, but show blue clay in horizontal layers. Above the mouth of the Siegas fine blue clay is seen to be overlaid by gravel and sand in banks 40 feet high, 30 of which are of clay.

Between the two Islands above the mouth of the Siegas, the ribboned calcareous slates similar to those at the Grand Falls were recognized with a strike N. 70° E. Half a mile below Saint Basil, the slates were of a dark blue colour with the same strike, and opposite Saint Basil there is a small area of beautiful ice polished rock, of similar character.

The Rocks of the Saint John from Little Falls to the Siegas, and from Little Falls to the Saint Francis, have been described by Sir W. Logan, under the heading, "Rocks of the Walloostook or Saint John River, and some of its tributaries." In the Chapter entitled "Distribution of the Gaspe Series,"* the following description will be found:—

"About half a mile down the Madawaska, where the rock comes close upon the river, the same grey greenish-weathering slate is seen, with thin light coloured slightly calcareous bands marking the bedding. The exposures on the river, all the way to Little Falls, at its junction with the Saint John, are not numerous. They consist pretty uniformly of the same slates and sandstones as before, the slates greatly predominating, and occasionally holding a small amount of calcareous matter. At Little Falls the color of the rock is grey internally, weathering generally to a dull obscure olive-green, sometimes so dark as to give it a chloritic aspect. The slate, which is micaceous, is interstratified with occasional hard compact bands, cleaving with difficulty, and possessed of sufficient grit to entitle them to the name of sandstones.

* Geology of Canada, page 426.

"Slates and sandstones, similar to those at Little Falls, are seen farther down on the Saint John near its tributary the Squesibish; where there is a transverse exposure of 200 or 300 yards. Here the slate internally grey, weathers greenish and is interstratified with bands of feebly calcareous sandstones, some of which are from four to twelve inches thick. The bedding is well displayed at this place, and a few contortions in the stratification are visible.

"Still lower down, and about a mile and a quarter above the mouth of another tributary, the Shiguash, a band of coarse conglomerate which crosses the road bears a strong resemblance to that of Black Point on Lake Temiscouta, and holds a great amount of large pebbles and small boulders of black limestone weathering to an ash grey. Some of the calcareous boulders are themselves of a conglomerate character, holding pebbles of a stratified rock, while their matrix includes organic remains. With the calcareous portions of this conglomerate band are mingled others of black jasper and of chalcedonic quartz, with these were observed several pebbles of a blackish green serpentine. The matrix is a hard calcareous sandstone, with grains of white and colored quartz; it is grey internally, and weathers to a yellowish tinge. Vertical beds of the conglomerate running N. 30° E. alternate with beds of sandstone similar in character to the matrix. A breadth of seventy five yards is visible, giving a thickness of 225 feet. As the strata above and below are concealed, the volume may be greater, particularly to the southeast, where the ground rises in a small hill for a quarter of a mile. At this distance the conglomerates are followed by calcareous slates, which at first are interstratified with a few bands of sandstone, resembling that associated with the conglomerate, but, farther on, display strongly calcareous beds, weathering to rotten stone.

"Sometimes the slates, without being themselves calcareous, are interstratified with slightly calcareous sandstones. These alternations are occasionally visible for about 500 yards, between which and the Shiguash, there are no exposures on the road. The examination in this vicinity has not been carried farther.

COUNTRY ABOVE LITTLE FALLS.

"Rocks similar to those of the lower part of the Madawaska and the Squesibish, prevail along the Saint John as far as the Saint Francis, and even to the Black River, twenty miles higher. Both the slates and the sandstones are in general micaceous, and occasionally calcareous. On the Saint Francis no traces have been found of Black Point conglomerates, or of the Jasper rocks of Pointe aux Trembles; nor have we been successful in meeting with the fossiliferous limestones of Mount Wissick, though the distance from Temiscouata is scarcely more than twenty two miles. The lowest exposure belonging to the Quebec Group on this river, consists of a coarse greenish chloritic sandstone, associated with green slates. It occurs just to the north of the Province line, at the foot of a lake called by the Indians Woïlenabégeg; below this the country appears to consist chiefly of clay slate. The

most calcareous ridge met with, occurs about three miles above another lake, which is called by the Indians Battewichcagameg. The rocks of this ridge, however, shew no fossils, and they do not hold a sufficient quantity of carbonate of lime as to entitle them to the name of limestones. A mountain on the northeast side of this lake displays some strong beds of sandstone, associated with bluish black or dark grey slates, both slightly micaceous, but the sandstones alone are somewhat calcareous. Similar micaceous sandstones sometimes holding a little carbonate of lime, prevail to the mouth of the lake.

"On the Black River, twenty miles above the Saint Francis, there occur the same grey micaceous slates and sandstones, occasionally calcareous. The sandstones weather greenish, and, where washed by the water, acquire a slightly reddish tinge. Large angular blocks of a calcareous conglomerate are occasionally met with; but the rock *in situ* does not occur below the Province line. Both below and half a mile above this line, calcareous slates occur, with black or dark grey coarse limestone bands; and half a mile above this there is seen a conglomerate, of which three exposures occur in a breadth of 300 yards. It holds boulders of a fine silicious conglomerate and of grey quartzite, with blackish vitreous quartz grains, and fragments of green slate. The matrix appears to be composed of this green rock in a comminuted state, with a fine grey slate.

"The fact that this conglomerate itself contains pebbles of an older conglomerate rock, resembling some portions of the Sillery series connects it with the conglomerates of Black Point on Lake Temiscouata, and with that near the Shiguash; which last encloses pebbles of serpentine. These characters suggest the probability that all these conglomerates may be newer than the Quebec Group, the sandstones of which were seen between three and four hundred yards farther up the Black River. They were examined for a distance of about a mile and a quarter, and resemble those of the Sillery series; being greenish, massive, and coarse grained with scales of mica and of graphite, and interstratified with occasional bands of red slate."*

UPPER AND MIDDLE SILURIAN ROCKS ON THE BAY OF FUNDY.

There are not many localities on the Bay of Fundy where the presence of the Upper Silurian Series is not involved in some degree of doubt. It is, however, probable that the well known development of these rocks on and near the coast of Maine in Cutler, Pembroke, Trescoll, and Lubec, continues at intervals on the coast as far as Lepreau Harbour, and then striking inland, stretches in the form of a narrow inland belt, toward the County of Albert.

In some parts of their development in the Bay of Fundy they are overlaid by outlying patches of the Devonian Series, as at Saint Andrews and on the Mascaban Peninsula, but of their continuity for more than one hundred and twenty miles there appears much probability.

*Geology of Canada.

In the Mascaban Peninsula (Saint George) they are interstratified with traps, and much altered, but on some of the adjacent Islands the limestones belonging to the series are fossilferous. The trappean series is largely developed westward, in Maine, and it points to a succession of volcanic disturbances alternating with periods of repose, which must have continued through long ages with remarkable uniformity. These rocks are supposed to be the equivalents of the Arisaig Series of Dr. Dawson in Nova Scotia, or the Lower Helderberg of the New York Survey.

The Upper or Middle Silurian rocks on the Bay of Fundy, particularly those which may be styled the Trappean Series, appear highly promising in a metalliferous aspect. In Maine, on the New Brunswick Frontier, they are stated now to yield remunerative returns of lead where mines have been opened; and on the Island of Campo Bello, which is of the same geological age, there appear to be some valuable indications of the same mineral. On Frye's Island, which will be noticed more at length in the sequel, lead ores occur in two places. On the Mascaban peninsula, also called Saint George's peninsula, but better known by the name Letite, copper ores are abundant, so that a special notice of the Letite Mines will not be considered out of place, as it is not improbable that what is there supposed to be a copper-bearing trap, has a wider distribution than is generally imagined by those whohave interested themselves in copper mining on the peninsula, and in its neighbourhood.

The name of the mine which will now be described, is the Wheal Louisiana, and as the study of the manner in which the metalliferous lodes are distributed, may serve as a sort of guide to other and similar enterprises, for which there is abundant room and apparently encouraging prospects, more details will be introduced here than would otherwise be considered to lie within the limits of a preliminary Report.

WHEAL LOUISIANA—LETITE.

General Geological Features.

The whole of the Mascaban Peninsula appears to have been subjected to a series of intermittent disturbances, which have not only changed in some degree the relative original position of sedimentary strata but have also altered their character. These disturbances are of a three-fold description, each of which will require a special notice on account of its bearings upon the metalliferous deposits which are largely distributed in a more or less concentrated form throughout the peninsula and neighbouring islands.

The mineral composition and sedimentary nature of the rocks establish the fact, that successive periods of repose were each succeeded by violent volcanic action at some distance from the strata under review. These consist of alternations of stratified talcose, chloritic, and clay slates, and bedded traps or greenstones. Intrusive diorites also occur in this neighbourhood, but while the bedded traps alternate with the clay-slates, the intrusive traps cut them at a low angle, but these intrusions, which are few in number, do

not appear to have exerted here much influence upon the rocks of the peninsula. Some idea of the uniformity with which the periods of disturbance and comparative repose took place, may be inferred from the following section across the strata within a space not exceeding a mile in horizontal distance. It was roughly measured along the road and obliquely to the stratification. This section is given at length in order to point out another set of disturbances which are important in their bearings upon the disposition of the mineral veins found in this neighbourhood, and the mode in which they were filled, wholly or in part.

Section roughly measured along the road to the Wheal Louisiana.

Kind of Rock.	Breadth.		Remarks.
Slates,	79 yards.	Dip easterly.	Strike S. 20 E.
Trap,	168 "		
Slates,	30 "	Dip easterly.	Strike S. 20° W.
Trap,	64 "		
Slates,	30 "		
Slates and Trap,	150 "	Brook.	
Slates,	60 "		
Trap,	5 "		
Slates,	50 "	Dip East.	
Trap,	110 "		
Slates,	19 "	Dip vertical.	
Trap,	3 "	"	
Slates,	25 "	"	Anticlinal Axis.
Trap,	14 "		
Slates,	25 "	"	
Trap,	20 "		
Slates,	33 "	Dip West.	
Slates and Trap,	8 "	Dip vertical.	Anticlinal Axis.
Slates,	10 "	Dip East.	
Trap,	34 "		
Slates with quartz veins,	10 "		
Trap,	15 "		
Slates,	45 "		
Trap and Slates,	140 "	Dip Easterly.	Anticlinal Axis.
Slates,	70 "	Dip Westerly.	
Trap and Slates,	65 "		
* * * * *			
Slates,	30 "	Dip Northwest.	
Trap,	3 "		
Hornblendic Rock,	23 "		Anticlinal Axis at the Mines.
Slates,	31 "	Dip Southwest.	
Slates and Trap bands interstratified,	40 "		

Here we find, in a distance of about 1,300 yards, some fifteen alternations of slates and Trap,* with at least four anticlinal axes. It is probable that an exact survey would discover more alternations and perhaps more foldings; but the foregoing rough section is sufficiently near the truth to show

* Compare with Cape Bon Ami, near Dalhousie.

the extraordinary disturbances to which the rocks on this part of the coast have been subjected.

MINERAL CHARACTERS OF THE STRATA.

The slates vary much in their composition, they are generally laminated, with even fracture, but they are also frequently conglomerate and porphyritic, holding pebbles and fragments of trap, and sometimes they appear to consist of consolidated volcanic ash, and they are also occasionally talcose, cloritic, and magnesian. Vast beds of hornblendic schist also occur in the series, and in one of these the main lode of the Wheal Louisiana is in part situated.

This Hornblendic Schist presents itself in several different but closely allied forms. Sometimes it appears in one and the same belt as almost entirely composed of hornblende, then of hornblende and quartz, and again of hornblende crystals in a felspar paste, (Diorite,) the felspar weathering white and the hornblende standing out in large greenish black crystals. A considerable quantity of copper ore, and also specks of native copper, are diffused throughout the schist, and this rock may be a valuable source of the copper ore accumulated in the veins which intersect the series. The Diorites or greenstones of Lake Huron afford in abundance the ores of copper, and analysis shows the diffusion throughout the rock of the metals which are accumulated in the veins.* In and near the fissure to which allusion will soon be made, a thin bed of Actinolite occurs.

As will be observed from the foregoing section, the strike of the slates is not uniform, but there is a prevailing strike of about N. 70° E., which may be accepted as the general strike of the series, and this is also the strike of the rocks on Frye's Islands where the disturbances have not been so great.

Fractures and Dislocations.

At Wheal Louisiana the rocks have been upheaved and an anticlinal axis produced. A crack runs along the crown of the anticlinal, and taking a general course N. 55 E. it passes out of the Hornblendic Schist into the adjacent slates and traps, pursuing a slightly meandering course. A downfall or dislocation has taken place along the west side of this crack and thus produced a permanent fissure which is the seat of the main Lode of the Mine.

This fissure can be traced without any difficulty for some hundreds of yards southwesterly beyond the property of the Company. In Key's shaft, which intersects it, it is seen at the extremity of the first level 84 feet below the surface to form an open crack some fifteen feet high by two feet wide. It is also seen at the lower level 125 feet deep, where the part unoccupied by the lode is several inches in diameter. It is worthy of note that the fissure here is in the chloritic and talcose slates, having apparently passed out of the Hornblendic Schist, and, as it has been suggested that this

* Geology of Canada, page 595.

Schist is *one* of the sources of the Copper ores, it may prove to be a rule here that as long as the fissure is found in the Hornblendic Schist it will be productive, when it passes into the slates it may contain cavities which have never been filled with a metalliferous gangue. This fissure has evidently resulted from the following causes:—1st. The upheaval of the strata and the occurrence of a crack along the crown of the arch produced by the upheaval.

2nd. The downfall of the west half of the arched and fractured strata through many feet of space.

3rd. The walls of the fractured strata not coinciding after the downfall, produced a fissure of greater or less capacity in different parts of its horizontal and vertical extension, and of great depth.

The fissure has been partly or altogether filled with materials derived from the rocks in which it occurs. Some of its cavities, those in the hornblendic schist, have already been found full of copper ore, other cavities are lined with quartz crystals, carbonate of lime, bitter spar, and amorphous steatitic layers, also in places they are spangled over with crystals of sulphuret of copper, but still preserve a vacant space in which no metalliferous gangue has yet been deposited. The vein, where the fissure is filled, consists of quartz, calc and bitter spar, the quartz predominating; with patches of chlorite and aggregations of copper ore mixed with mundic and magnetic iron pyrites.

The surfaces of the rock coming together during the downfall are slickensided, and fragments of the mother rock or country are found embodied in the gangue. Small patches of native copper are sometimes seen to adhere strongly to the wall after the lode has been removed. This, however, has only been seen in the Hornblendic Schist, the lode coming from the smooth wall of the fissure in the rock with a clean surface. The subordinate transverse fissures, common under such circumstances, were also recognized, and these, so far as they occur in the Hornblendic Schist, may be productive of ore.

THE MINE.

Key's Shaft.

Key's Shaft has already been sunk to a depth of 125 feet. The upper level is 84 feet below the surface, and has been driven 47 feet in an easterly direction (E. 7° N.) In this level part of the fissure which carries the main lode is struck and is distinctly visible, forming the crack already described, some fifteen feet high, and from two to three wide. The lower levels have been driven at a depth of 125 feet, 43 feet in an easterly direction (E. 7° N.), and 36 feet on a southwesterly course—(W. 28° S. for 24 feet, and W. 22° S. for 12 feet). A jog throwing the lode six feet to the north here occurs, this may arise from unevenness in the line of fracture, the crack passing into a softer rock, or from some other cause changing slightly its course. The east wall of the lode in the western drift is trap, it soon, however, passes into the chloritic slate which presents slickensided surfaces

with patches of chlorite. It is also worthy of note that the crack seems to have had a westerly slope for 84 feet, then it becomes vertical and so continues to the bottom of the shaft. The character of the gangue in the upper level differs in some slight but important particulars from the gangue in the lower drift. The quartz in the upper level for instance is very hard, in the lower level it becomes more friable and easily worked. The mundic (iron pyrites) increases in quantity on descending; chloritic slates with patches of chlorite are more confirmed in the lower levels, and the general aspect of the lode acquires a promising metalliferous character. Magnetic pyrites (pyrrhotine) occurs in abundance both in the upper and lower levels. Copper ore (pyrites) has not been found in large quantity in Key's Shaft, but from the improving character of the lode and the conditions under which it has been deposited, it is very probable that on sinking deeper the ore will be found to increase in quantity. It would be advisable to ascertain the precise position of the shaft with reference to the Hornblendic Schist. If it should be found that on sinking deeper on the line of the fissure, it approaches this rock, the prospects from this shaft will be still more favourable. The great obstacle to encounter will be water, and in order to drain this shaft, if deepened to 300 feet or more, a ten horse power steam engine will be required.

The Windlass Shaft.

This shaft which has not been sunk more than 16 or 18 feet, is situated directly on the crack as it appears at the surface. The crack here is wholly within the Hornblendic Schist, through which the copper, as already stated, appears to be more or less disseminated. Thin radiating leaves of native copper appear on the wall of the lode, and minute particles can be detected in the Hornblendic Schist itself. The crack here has a northwesterly dip, but it appears to leave this rock and pass into the slates and trap towards Key's Shaft, on approaching which the slates are much curved with a southerly dip, but when they arrive within 60 yards northwest of it, they dip northward.

Several barrels of excellent copper ore were taken out of the Windlass Shaft, which is at present nothing more than the lode removed from the crack. By following the course of this lode, which is the course of the crack both vertically and horizontally, it is probable that valuable "pockets," similar to the one already found, will be reached.

SUBORDINATE LODES.

Crossing the fissure at different angles there are numerous subordinate lodes holding more or less copper ore, but it has not yet been determined which are the older, nor is it known whether some of the lodes may not occupy transverse fractures. Of these lodes, six in number appear to cross the fissure within about 160 yards north of the main or Key's shaft. In consequence, however, of the slight meanderings to which they are subjected, it is impossible to state with any degree of precision the points of intersec-

tion, until an exact topographical survey of this area is made, and the courses of the quartzose lodes as they appear on the surface laid down correctly. It will be seen that where these lodes intersect the crack and line of dislocation, valuable deposits of copper ore may be looked for, and it is also apparent, on the supposition that the Hornblendic Schist carries the ore, that where the lodes intersect that rock they will be found to be rich in the metal.

FRYE'S ISLAND.

Frye's Island (called on the Admiralty Chart Cailiff Island) lying south-east of Mascaban Peninsula, is remarkably interesting in its geological aspect. Some of its limestones and grits on the eastern side are fossiliferous, containing *Favosites gothlandica*, *&c.* On the western side the limestone is crystalline. The lead veins have not yet been sufficiently explored or opened to enable an opinion to be expressed on their probable productiveness, but the minerals with which they are associated, fluor spar and sulphate of Baryta, the fine ochres on the walls of a trap dyke, the singular mode in which masses of quartz have accumulated over the smooth denuded surface of the limestone itself, and the fossiliferous character of some portions of the belt, all invest this Island with peculiar interest. It is a matter of regret that certain fossils which were collected there, together with specimens of the rocks, have not yet been forwarded.

Passing nearly through the centre of the narrow part of the Island there is a very peculiar Diorite, apparently running with the strike of the rock, but differing from any observed on Mascaban Peninsula. The interest of this locality is not diminished by what were supposed to be (at a distance) outliers of Red Devonian rocks, forming Bliss Island, also a small patch of the same red rock resting unconformably upon those of Frye's Island.

The absence of the specimens alluded to in a previous paragraph, militates against the use of copious notes taken during a day's ramble over the Island at the close of last October, the more particularly as the discovery of certain fossils creates a suspicion that the age of the rocks on Frye's Island may belong to the Middle rather than the Upper Silurian.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

The heavy spar or sulphate of baryta on Frye's Island is likely to become commercially valuable, the facilities for obtaining the material and for exportation being unusually good.

This mineral is extensively employed in the arts as a paint, both by itself and for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, for which purpose it is fitted by its great weight. It enters into the composition of the cheaper kinds of white lead paint; sometimes, it is said, to the extent of seventy five or eighty per cent. For this purpose the native sulphate of baryta is crushed, and if necessary, boiled with dilute muriatic or sulphuric acid to remove any metallic oxide which may discolor it, after which, it is ground to a fine powder; an artificial sulphate of baryta is also manufactured by precipitation, and is sold under the name of 'permanent white' or 'blanc fixe.'

This is prepared from the native sulphate by igniting it with charcoal, by which a sulphuret of barium is formed; this, by the addition of muriatic acid, is converted into chloride of barium, from which the sulphate is precipitated by sulphuric acid, the pigment thus obtained is much finer than that prepared by simply grinding the mineral. It is used as a water color, and also in the manufacture of paper hangings, for giving a peculiar glossy surface. In 1861, about two tons a week of the precipitated sulphate of baryta were prepared by this process in South Lancashire. The consumption of the ground sulphate of baryta is very considerable. Many years since, about 4,000 tons of the mineral were sold annually in the United States, of which 1,500 tons were imported from England, and the remainder obtained from various parts of the country.*

L'ETANG LIMESTONE.

The limestone at L'Etang appears to be remarkably pure. After burning 100 parts yield 54.30 parts of quicklime.† When it is considered that 100 parts of pure carbonate of lime yield 56.4 of lime and 43.6 of carbonic acid, (Berzelius) the purity of the L'Etang lime is worthy of note, but it should be borne in mind that the analysis was only for practical purposes, and must not be regarded as chemically correct. On page 66 a Table of analyses of certain limestones is given, from which an idea of its purity when compared with other limestones in the Province may be obtained.

* Prof. Hunt, in 'Geology of Canada.'

† From a Comparative Table in "Geology of Maine," 1861.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE LOWER SILURIAN SERIES—THE QUEBEC GROUP.

The Metalliferous Rocks in Canada and the United States—Sir W. E. Logan's discoveries—THE QUEBEC GROUP—Importance of the Quebec Group—Economic Minerals of the Group—Age of the Group—How brought to the surface—Origin of the Metals it contains—The Quebec Group in NEW BRUNSWICK—Its Northern Boundary—Its prolongation into MAINE—Probable Breadth of the Quebec Group in New Brunswick Influence of the Granitic Belts on these Rocks—Its development on the Nipisiguit—Black Slates on the Nipisiguit and near Dumbarton Station—Copper Ore at the Grand Falls—Golden-hued Micaceous Schists—Feebly Auriferous Copper Ores on the Nipisiguit—Red Shales, with Iron and Manganese and Copper Ores, on the Nipisiguit—On the Campbell River—The Beccaguimic—The Shiktehawk—At Jacksontown, west of the Saint John—Near Boiestown—On the Tattagouche—Folds of the Strata on Campbell River—Probable limit of the Group about the Nictor—Upper Silurian Slates on the Nictor or Little Tobique—Jaspery Rocks on Campbell River—Red and Green Porphyries on the Serpentine—Ores of Metals on Campbell River—Iron, Manganese, Nickel, Copper, &c.—Diorites—Epidote—GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Country south of Tobique Lake—Milpagos Lake—Gulquac Lake—Granite Ridges—Beaver Dams—Long Lake—Milnagec Lake—Portage to the Little South West Miramichi Lake—Miramichi Lake, (Little South West)—Granite Boulders—The Magaguadavic to Roix Station—Upper Falls of the Magaguadavic to the Lower Falls—Characteristic Strata belonging to the Quebec Group—GNEISS; ANORTHOSITES; DIORITES; EPIDOSITES; MICA ROCK; MICA SCHISTS; ARGILLITES; DIALLAGE ROCK; HORNBLENDE ROCK, with GARNETS; MAGNETIC IRON IN DOLORITE; COPPER PYRITES; OPHIOLITES, (Serpentines); STEATITES; CHLORITES; MAGNESITES; DOLOMITES; LIMESTONES; DEPOSITS of SILICA.

In Canada and in various States of the Union there have been discovered, from time to time, sedimentary rocks exceedingly rich in metalliferous wealth. The shores and islands of Lake Superior, and the northern shores of Lake Huron, have long been remarkable for their enormous deposits of copper.* The immense aggregations of ores of the same metal in Eastern Tennessee, and in Lower Canada,† are contained in rocks of the same geo-

* In 1861 the mines of Lake Superior yielded 7,500 tons of metal, being about twelve times greater than in 1851.

† Notwithstanding the enormous deposits of copper in many parts of Canada, it is only very recently that attention has been directed to this branch of mineral wealth. The following Table shows the Export of Ores and Copper from Canada since 1850 :—

Year.	Ores, Tons.	Copper, Tons.	Official Value.
1850,	272	62.44	$36,583
1851,	1,349	122.80	86,756
1852,	598	24.92	32,420

logical age, though known by different names. The vast lead deposits of Missouri,* associated with zinc, cobalt, nickel and copper, have long been known to belong to the most ancient sedimentary rocks; and from similar deposits the gold of the Appalachian range, from Virginia to Georgia, has been originally derived, as well as in Nova Scotia.

Sir William Logan was the first to show, in 1860, that all these different metal bearing rocks, some of which are more than a thousand miles apart, belonged to one and the same formation; and because this formation was well developed near Quebec, and first studied and understood there, Sir William named it the "Quebec Group."

THE QUEBEC GROUP.

Not only is the "Quebec Group"† the great metalliferous formation of North America, but its remarkable thickness and complexity, (7000 feet, or one mile and a third) coupled with the extraordinary manner in which it was deposited and brought to the surface, all unite to make it one of the most interesting and important formations of the entire geological series, with, perhaps, the single exception of the coal measures.

Its iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, antimony, lead, zinc, chromium, arsenic, titanium, silver and gold, which are all known to exist in remunerative quantities in this vast rock series, give it a special value which no other possesses, a value greatly increased by the association with these ores of metals, of serpentines,‡ roofing slates, soapstones, potstones,§ whetstones, magnesites,|| dolomites and building stones.

This great formation stretches from Gaspe to Alabama, then sweeps round through Kansas to Lake Superior where it reappears without any diminution of volume. Its age is that of the Chazy, Calciferous, and part of the Potsdam formations of the New York Survey, and it occupies a position near the base of the Lower Silurian System.

Table of Copper Exports continued.

Year.	Ores, Tons.	Copper, Tons.	Official Value.
1853,	1,639	61.60	94,325
1854,	1,731	——	103,328
1855,	1,708	1.96	91,627
1856,	1,106	——	82,834
1857,	2,869	3.36	240,942
1858,	2,158	2.24	191,949
1859,	3,403	61.	340,686
1860,	6,095	16.	465,525
1861,	7,364	18.	440,130

* In 1860 Missouri produced 4,164 tons of ore, valued at $356,660.

† The Taconic System of Emmons appears to consist of the Potsdam and Quebec Groups.

‡ A rock composed of silica or flint and magnesia, (silica, 43.6, magnesia, 43.4, water, 13.0,) soft enough to be scratched with a knife; colour, generally different shades of green. The Serpentines of the Quebec Group almost always contain oxides of nickel and chrome.

§ A dark or grey-green impure talc with an unctuous feel. || Carbonate of magnesia.

It has been brought to the surface in the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, by a series of undulations, or parallel folds, originating probably from lateral pressure coming in a south-easterly direction, similar to that which has given rise to the Appalachian chain of mountains, (See Chapter II.) These folds have broken through the upper crust, and exposed the surface of the Quebec Group.* To the south-east of the great fault (upthrow) in Canada, &c. which brought the Quebec Group to the surface, there is no evidence of Lower Silurian strata higher than those belonging to this group.† The same may be said of New Brunswick, as far as is known of its rock formations.

ORIGIN OF THE METALS OF THE QUEBEC GROUP.

‡ "The metals of the Quebec Group seem to have been originally brought to the surface in watery solution, from which we conceive them to have been separated by the reducing agency of organic matter in the form of sulphurets, or in the native state, and mingled with the contemporaneous sediments, where they occur in beds, in disseminated grains forming *fahlbands*, or as at Acton, are the cementing material of conglomerates. During the subsequent metamorphism of the strata these metallic matters being taken into solution by alkaline carbonates or sulphurets, have been redeposited in fissures in the metalliferous strata, forming veins, or ascending to higher beds, have given rise to metalliferous veins in strata not themselves metalliferous. Such we conceive to be in a few words the theory of metallic deposits; they belong to a period when the primal sediments were yet impregnated with metallic compounds which were soluble in the permeating waters. The metals of the sedimentary rocks are now however for the greater part in the form of insoluble sulphurets, so that we have only traces of them in a few mineral springs, which serve to show the agencies once at work in the sediments and waters of the earth's crust. The present occurrence of these metals in waters which are alkaline from the presence of carbonate of soda, is as we have elsewhere pointed out, of great significance when taken in connection with the metalliferous character of certain dolomites, which as we have shown, probably owe their origin to the action of similar alkaline springs upon basins of sea water.

"The intervention of intense heat, sublimation and similar hypotheses to explain the origin of metallic ores, we conceive to be uncalled for. The solvent powers of solutions of alkaline carbonates, chlorids and sulphurets at elevated temperatures, taken in connection with the notions above enunciated, and with De Senarmont's and Daubrée's beautiful experiments on the crystallization of certain mineral species in the moist way, will suffice to form the basis of a satisfactory theory of metallic deposits."

* For a description of the phenomena attending the formation of and subsequent foldings and bringing to the surface of the Quebec Group, the reader is referred to the "Geology of Canada," pages 296 and 233.

† Prof. Hunt—On some points in American Geology. ‡ Ibid.

THE QUEBEC GROUP IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The supposed northern boundary of this formation within the limits of the Province, commences near the Medisco River on the Bay Chaleurs. The strike of the rocks would carry them to Ramsay's Brook on the Upsalquitch, and thence towards the head waters of the Tobique to the north of Nictau Lake.

A few miles from the mouth of the Tobique there are a series of silicious slates which appear to underlie unconformably a series of Upper Silurian argillites, green, red, and blue-black, and holding *Favosites gothlandica.* The strike of these silicious slates would carry them to the north of Nictau Lake, and this line prolonged in a southwesterly direction is supposed to form a rude but continuous curve, (see p. 127, Chap. VII.) which may provisionally represent the northern boundary of the Quebec Group, which has been brought to the surface simultaneously with the granite axis of Devonian age described in Chapter II.

The continuation of this boundary takes a southerly course and is supposed to cross the Shiktehawk about 3½ miles from its mouth, where a conglomerate occurs, described in Chapter VI. It crosses the Saint John below Presquile, and taking a southwesterly course it enters the State of Maine near the forks of the Meduxnekeag, pursuing its course towards the Atlantic Ocean on the north flank of the granitic axis, where it is represented on Mr. C. H. Hitchcock's Map of Maine as a belt of mica schist. On the south east side of this axis the Quebec Group is again brought to the surface, its eastern boundary being in great measure covered up by the Bonaventure formation or base of the carboniferous series, which in many places reposes upon it horizontally or nearly so. Until further investigations establish the contrary, all the sedimentary rocks, with the exception of the carboniferous, north of the granitic axis which comes in from the State of Maine at Saint Stephens, and proceeds in an easterly direction through Queen's County to and beyond the Saint John, may be considered as belonging to this group, although it is not improbable that there is a narrow belt of middle silurian rocks, on the northeast flank of the carboniferous series a few miles due west of Fredericton. The rocks on the north side of this last named axis, described by Hitchcock as mica schist, in its prolongation through Maine to the Atlantic Ocean, most probably belong to the Quebec Group.

The breadth of this group of rocks measured at right angles to the strike within the limits of the boundaries just described, will be approximately as follows, after deducting the granite axis:—

1. Five miles from Bathurst, ... 20 miles.
2. From Ramsay's Brook, southeasterly, ... 36 "
3. From near the Nictau " ... ... 44 "
4. From the Tobique, " ... ... 43 "
5. From the Maduxnekeag, " ... ... 38 "
6. On the New Brunswick and Canada R. R., ... 25 "

It has been already stated that this granite axis (Chap. II.) is really composed of numerous narrow belts, which come up between the schists of the Quebec Group, also that it has a much more northerly extension than represented by Dr. Gesner. On the South West Miramichi, there are no less than ten distinctly parallel granite belts, with belts of slate and schist between them. It is clear that this arrangement of the granite and slates may exercise a very important influence upon the rocks now under review, as it not only extends the area over which they may be found, but the metamorphic action exhibited by the granite may have effected a material change in the composition and crystalline arrangement of some of the strata.

THE QUEBEC GROUP ON THE NIPISIGUIT.

The rocks of this Group on the Nipisiguit have undergone more or less metamorphism. Between the Upsalquitch and Nipisiguit, they occur in the form of highly laminated talcose and micaceous schists, splitting easily into thin leaves on weathered surfaces; they are unctuous, ferruginous, some layers abounding in yellow mica, other chloritic, and others presenting a rich golden colour (micaceous,) when freshly broken. They are interpenetrated with quartz veins, and show also bunches of quartz. The same schist occurs just below the Devil's Elbow on the Nipisiguit, and appears at intervals more or less talcose and chloritic, from the 59th to the 47th mile from the mouth of the river. Green schists are seen near the mouth of 44 mile creek, and are succeeded by beautiful purple-red slates, supposed to derive their colour from manganese and iron ore, which are here associated together in the same manner as at Jacksontown, near Woodstock, and on the Tattagouche, where also copper ores occur. The pale sea green slates which come into place above and below nine mile brook are extremely beautiful, and superior in most particulars to the beautiful argillites of Upper Silurian age near the mouth of the Tobique.

Six miles further down the stream red slates appear in the form of mural precipices. These have the same strike as the purple-red slates just described. About a mile and a half above the Grand Falls, near an island, there is a narrow belt of intensely black slates, which present a slightly corrugated surface when split with the cleavage planes; these black slates resemble in every particular similar black slates, described further on, seen near the Dumbarton Station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad. The last named position of these slates shows them to be on the southeast side of the granite axis, although they have a northerly dip. The occurrence of these black slates at points so remote from one another (150 miles) is valuable, as affording additional proof to others which will be mentioned in the sequel, that these rocks of the Quebec Group are persistent throughout the breadth of the Province.

The black slates are succeeded by a highly silicious rock, which at the Grand Falls was seen to contain specks of sulphuret of copper, and to be of a more slaty character. The slates just below the Falls are porphyritic, but

a cursory examination failed to detect in them any traces of copper. The anticlinal folds are very numerous down the whole extent of the River, until the granite appears in place.

Below the Falls, and close to the first Salmon Pool there is a belt of glistening talcose-micaceous schist, with an easterly dip (50°), which, when fresh surfaces are exposed and wetted, is of a brilliant and lustrous golden color, glistening in the sunlight with various hues, many of which are the rainbow colors produced by the decomposition of light. The rock is very beautiful, but extremely fragile. It is noticed here, because a rock possessing precisely similar characteristics occurs on the road between Fredericton and Woodstock, near Sullivan's Creek, with an easterly dip. At the Grand Falls, on the Nipisiguit, this rock occurs on the southeast side of the axis, as far as it is known there; on the Saint John it is found on the northwest side.

Four miles above Pabineau Falls sulphuret of copper mixed with iron pyrites is found in green slates, which appear to be a repetition of those already described. This ore at the surface is feebly auriferous. Some specimens have yielded a trace of gold.

The fissile micaceous schist described as occurring on the portage between the Upsalquitch and Nipisiguit, and for some miles down that River, appears again in Millpagos Lake, a beautiful sheet of water not shewn on the Provincial Map, situated at the head of the Gulquac River, about a mile due south of Gulquac Lake, which is also about a mile due south of Tobique or Trowser's Lake. In this remote Lake, which lies at the northern base of the same granitic ridge separating Long Lake from Little S. W. Miramichi Lake, the micaceous schist has a strike S. 70° E., dip W.

There still remains one more well marked rock on the Nipisiguit, which has been traced even with greater persistency than the black slates, the golden hued talcose-micaceous schists, or the fissile grey micaceous schists. This is the red slate with its bands of iron and manganese ores. On the Nipisiguit, red slates, similar to those which are found near Woodstock, are seen a little above Nine Mile Brook, about 31 miles from the mouth of the River. The River runs in the strike of the rock here, and the purple-red slates which occur five miles higher up the stream, are repetitions of the red slates, more deeply colored with manganese than iron. Indeed, it may be said that for a distance of six miles the River appears to flow on or close to the belt of red slates, with their iron and manganese ores. Ferruginous rocks, similar to these red slates were seen on the Quaquabs or Campbell River where they are much metamorphosed, but it is on the Beccaguimic, the Shiktehawk, and at Jacksontown that they occur in force. Those at Jacksontown are already well known, but those on the Beccaguimic and Shiktehawk have not yet been described. They are found in two broad belts, about a mile apart, and loaded with iron ores on the Beccaguimic. A more particular description will be given when noticing the Jacksontown, (Woodstock) iron ores. These slates again occur on the south side of the axis, within 10 miles of Boiestown.

The Tattagouche Rocks are probably repetitions of the same strata; they contain copper in addition to iron and manganese, but copper also occurs in Diorite within a few miles of Woodstock, belonging to the same series, and opened some years since by Mr. Stephens.

THE QUEBEC GROUP ON THE CAMPBELL AND SERPENTINE RIVERS.

Green porphyritic slates on Campbell River, resembling those of the Nipisiguit, are underlaid by quartzite; the same was observed on the Miramichi. About seven miles below the Tobique Lake, near a precipice 70 feet high, called Bull's Eye Rock, true gneiss was observed with the strike S. 60° E., it was followed by green ferruginous slate, which was again succeeded by a highly quartzose rock, by green porphyritic slates and by red slates. Many of the strata on this river so closely resembling those of Nipisiguit and Miramichi, leave scarcely any room for doubt that they all belong to the same series. The foldings of the rocks on Campbell River, near its junction with the Serpentine, are very striking. They are seen to form grand curves in the high banks of the river, which exceed 200 feet. The tops of these curves have been removed by denudation, probably glacial action, but the fine sweep of the strata can by a slight effort of the imagination be continued for more than a mile down the river, which exposes a beautiful section. A conglomerate similar to that seen on the Shiktehawk and on the Upsalquitch, is distributed in masses in the bed of the river about two miles above the junction of the Serpentine and Campbell River. This fact coupled with the occurrence of Banded slates, about a mile from the Nictor, similar to those seen on the Saint John, and which are supposed to belong to the Upper Silurian Series, creates the suspicion that the limit of the Quebec Group in this vicinity may be a short distance to the northwest of the Tobique, below the Nictor or Forks. The Diorites which occur between the Forks and Blue Mountain Brook, are supposed to be for the most part altered sedimentary deposits belonging to the Quebec Group. An exploration for a few miles up the Little Tobique River, rather tended to confirm this view, the slates there being calcareous, ferruginous, and banded like some of the Upper Silurian Slates seen on the Saint John. Hence the limit of this formation is provisionally shown on the map as indicated above.

About two miles above the mouth of Campbell River, on the left side of the river, there is a red jaspery rock with slaty cleavage, which may come on the river higher up in several places, as boulders both of the red and green variety were noticed in the stream, but the rock was hidden from view by drift. On the Serpentine, (right hand branch of the Tobique), below the Forks, there are excellent roofing slates; and at the Falls an exceedingly tough, green and red porphyry, whose surfaces, when ice polished, are remarkably beautiful.

The mountains of this part of the Serpentine are high, and the banks precipitous, sometimes appearing as bold precipices three or four hundred feet above the water level. The sands of this river are auriferous, but the

particles of gold are very fine and the sand itself occurs in very small quantity. This river, however, as well as the Campbell, and the country between it and Blue Mountain, and northeast of Long Lake is exceedingly interesting and promising. Traces of copper were seen on Campbell River in trap, as well as iron, manganese, copper, antimony and nickel. It is not improbable that the iron and manganese may be associated with the red jaspery rock, which was thought to be metamorphosed red slate; the antimony and nickel, probably belong to a lower rock of the series, whose representative is found at the Prince William Antimony Mines, and on the other side of the granitic axis, a few miles north of Woodstock, where I was shown specimens both of antimony and manganese which were stated to have been obtained in the neighbourhood, but the finder, as I was informed, refused to name the locality until he had secured the land.

Throughout the whole of this region great beds and probably intrusive masses of Diorite are common. Some of these contain seams of green coloured epidote which have been mistaken for copper. In one locality above Blue Mountain on the Tobique, there are several traces of "prospecting" operations, which the Indians told me were undertaken some years since by persons from Saint John who expected to find "a copper mine." The Diorites in this neighbourhood contain traces of copper, but the operations seem to have been directed towards the veins of epidote.

Before glancing at the rocks on the section between the Tobique and the little South West Miramichi, it will be necessary to give a brief geographical description of a portion of the country which has not been surveyed or laid down on the Provincial Map. This area is situated south and southeast of the Tobique Lake and Long Lake.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION.

Milpagos Lake.

At the southern extremity of Tobique Lake there is a low portage, about one mile and a half long, leading into Milpagos Lake. This ridge is not more than 80 feet in altitude, and the course of the portage is S. S. W. A narrow stream flows from Milpagos Lake into Tobique Lake. The meaning of the word Milpagos is "a lake with many arms," an expression which scarcely characterizes this sheet of water. Its greatest breadth is not more than 300 yards, and its length is about a mile. At its southwestern extremity it receives a small tributary which flows through a lake a mile farther south, and is the true source of the right hand branch of the Tobique River. The dividing ridge south of Milpagos Lake is probably continuous with the ridge separating Long Lake from Little South West Miramichi Lake, and the Gulquac Lake from streams flowing into the Miramichi. The hills on the east side are from 300 to 400 feet above the lake, which at its upper extremity is very shallow and fringed with a broad belt of rushes, the breeding places of numerous families of ducks, and still the abode of many beaver. A greenish-grey chloritic and micaceous schist, with a strike S. 70° E. and

dip W. at a high angle, forms a narrow ridge in this Lake. It resembles in some particulars the schist on the Upsalquitch Portage. The mountains in view are all in the form of long, low, narrow domes.

Gulquac Lake.

The portage to Gulquac Lake commences in the first open expanse of Milpagos Lake, and pursues a W. N. W. course for not more than one third of a mile, leading into a fine open sheet of water, three quarters of a mile long by half a mile broad, surrounded by a low swampy tamarac and spruce country. The pitcher plant was observed growing luxuriantly in the deep moss fringing this part of Gulquae Lake. A narrow portage, about 200 yards broad, leads into the main portion of Gulquac Lake, which is about two miles long and three quarters of a mile broad, on a due south course. The hills on the west side are from 250 to 300 feet high; on the east side the country is low.

From the number of granite boulders not much worn in the middle and towards the upper extremity of Gulquac Lake, it appears probable that ridges in this vicinity are composed of this rock. The Lake terminates in an extensive marsh lying at the base of the dividing ridge before mentioned. Its outlet leading into Gulquac River, is situated at the southwest extremity, and is closed by a beaver dam seventy yards long, 16 inches high on the Lake side, and two feet six inches on the River side; the waters of this Lake find their outlet during the summer months through the interstices at the upper portion of the dam, in the spring and fall they flow over it. The dam must be very old, as alders three inches in diameter have grown all across it, and their roots have no doubt added to its stability. It is composed of spruce branches, trunks of small trees, mud and stones; a fringe of stones from one inch to six inches in diameter being deposited on the Lake side. The dam is 2 feet broad at the top, 4 feet at the Lake surface, and six feet broad at the River surface. One part of the dam was strengthened with a large pine tree, which had evidently been blown into the Lake, and floated to its place by the beavers. The roots and branches were gnawed off close to the trunk, the marks of the teeth being clearly visible. The length of the tree was 33 feet, its diameter at the butt 20 inches, at the other extremity 12 inches.

Some of the houses were of large dimensions, the height of one being 10 feet, and breadth 16 feet. Two entrances were noticed under the water, and two covered up entrances 3 feet above the present water level, also two at the present level of the water. Near the house was a large heap of freshly cut willow branches, the commencement of their winter store of food, and at some little distance on the marshy ground the remains of last winter's store were visible. During the afternoon some of the beaver were seen feeding in the Lake, diving down among the water lilies, and bringing up portions of the roots. One was shot in the act of feeding in the deep water of the Lake, holding the water lily root between his four paws, and keeping his

body in an upright position with his broad webbed hind feet. Several other beaver dams and houses were seen during this exploration, but none in which the wonderful instinct of this little animal was manifested in so marked a degree as in Gulquac Lake.

It was observed that the canoe might steal towards a beaver to within 30 or 40 yards, when feeding in the Lake, provided the approach were made in perfect silence, even though the animal was advancing at the same time. But the least noise, even the click of the trigger, was sufficient to cause them to dive instantly. The Indians with me remarked, that although the hearing of the beaver is perfect, his eyesight is very deficient, an observation which former experience leads me to suppose is correct. Although we did not deviate from our course for the purpose of hunting, or make any delay beyond what was required in effecting the portage from Milpagos Lake to Gulquac Lake, (half an hour,) the voyage through the last named piece of water yielded us one beaver, one mink, one muskrat, five ducks, four partridges, and a dozen and a half of trout, besides a passing glimpse of a cariboo, a bear, and several tracks of moose.

Long Lake.

Returning to Tobique Lake, we crossed over to Long Lake. The beach at the beginning of the portage is composed altogether of white granite debris; the portage which is 2½ miles long, passes through a swampy piece of ground to a beautiful bay in Long Lake.

This fine sheet of water is about seven and a half miles long, and two broad, but as it is laid down on Mr. Wilkinson's map, it requires no special description. It reminded me of lakes on the canoe route between Lake Superior and Red River. Proceeding to the head of Long Lake, we ascended a small river flowing over granite debris for the distance of a mile, passing the mouth of a small stream which comes from Milnagec Lake. Milnagec, which signifies "Full of Islands," is the name given to one of the feeders of Long Lake. It is situated about three miles W.S.W. of the head of Long Lake, and is stated by the Indians to be about 3 miles long and 1½ broad. The numerous Islands it contains have been the origin of its name.

Little South West Miramichi Lake.

Leaving our canoe on the bank of the stream 1½ mile from the head of Long Lake, we commenced a portage to Miramichi Lake, the head of the little southwest branch of that river, on the south side of the dividing ridge. The portage follows an old Indian path, over a low mountain, which may be 500 feet above the level of Long Lake. The forest is composed of spruce and birch. Three miles from the north end of the portage the path crosses a mountain stream flowing into Long Lake, and at about 4½ miles the summit level is attained which is probably 600 feet above Long Lake. The ascent is gradual, and the plateau covered with a very fine forest of spruce and birch. The descent to Miramichi Lake is also very gradual and through a very fine forest. The whole length of this portage is about 8½ miles. No

rock was seen in position, but numerous unworn white granite boulders render it probable that this dividing ridge is granitic. A few unworn boulders of schist, much twisted and contorted, appear on the south side of this ridge, shewing the presence of belts of that rock running probably parallel with the granite as observed on the South West Miramichi. Arrived on the shores of Miramichi Lake the Indians began to construct a spruce bark canoe, which was finished and afloat in eight hours. Although it was only the 12th of August we were anxious to see if moose would respond to a call. Hardly believing that at this early period of the year any response would be made, and perhaps overcome with the fatigue of the portage, both the Indians and myself fell asleep on the beach, but were suddenly awakened by the splash and plunge of a moose which had answered the call, and approached through the shallow waters of the lake to within twenty yards of where we lay, when warned by a lull or change in the wind which enabled him to scent a suspicious object, he turned round and dashed away into the gloom before we had time to fire.

The head of Little South West Miramichi Lake is very shallow, and much grown up with rushes and water lilies. The main body is about two miles broad and two and a half long. It contains at least fourteen islands, all of them of white granite. The outlet of the lake forms the beginning of the Little South West Miramichi, a river which here is full of micaceous schist boulders and ridges of the same rock, resembling the schist of the Upsalquitch portage. At the rapids close to the Lake, we caught numbers of fine trout, weighing from two and a half to four pounds each. Leaving the Indians to fish, I walked a mile or so down the stream, but finding it choked with boulders, and the ledges of micaceous schist continuing without change, the examination of the river was not pursued any further. Besides the trout mentioned above, large chub are numerous in the lake; we shot several duck, and on the portage a dozen partridge, and saw numerous moose, cariboo, and bear tracks. From these observations it will be inferred that the tract of country described, is still rich in game, the lumberer not having yet reached either Long Lake Portage or the country about Milpagos and Gulquac Lakes. There is, moreover, a large vacant space on the Provincial Map, east of the area described, which the Indians allege has not yet been visited by "white men."

THE MAGAGUADAVIC AT VAIL'S TO ROIX STATION.

From the Magaguadavic to the Dumbarton Station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railroad, the Lower Silurian rocks appear at long intervals apart, the road generally lying through a low and uncleared country, but in the neighbourhood of the Station, they have a strike S. 60 E. with a dip to the N. E. at an angle of 40.° They present themselves here in the form of ferruginous schist beautifully laminated. About three quarters of a mile north of the Dumbarton Station, there are some immense unworn masses of a silicious schist, enclosing crystals of iron pyrites, and resembling in

every particular a schist seen on the South West Miramichi. (See page 45, for a description of the South West Miramichi.) Many of these boulders protrude from a gravelly drift, and they appear to form part of a series of glacial moraines subsequently covered with river drift. On the west side of the Digdewash, about one mile above the Station, a remarkable schistose porphyritic rock occurs, with a strike S. 65 E., and dip N. E. at an angle of 80°. It overlays a blue talcose schist with a N. E. dip. This schist contains highly ferruginous bands with layers of hæmatite. It is followed by black slates which appear in place some distance to the west of the Station, but boulders from these slates were seen in great profusion over the summit and sides of the hills a little to the southwest. These black slates differ, as already stated, in no observed particular from similar slates seen on the Nipisiguit. The occurrence of ferruginous slates with layers of hæmatite above them, is also an exact counterpart of part of the Nipisiguit Series. Immediately in front of the Station the slates are much seamed with quartz layers, and quartz veins form a network between the layers. About five miles from Dumbarton ferruginous slates with bands of black slates were seen to form an anticlinal axis, and near Roix Road Station the blue slates, weathering grey, have a strike S. 50° W., with a vertical dip. It is also worthy of remark that near the Roix Road Station boulders of a conglomerate similar to that which occurs on the Shiktehawk were noticed. These boulders contain fragments of red, green, and black slate, emerald green silicious pebbles, a few quartz and jasper pebbles. Their occurrence here shows probably the proximity of the upper member of the Quebec Group; with these conglomerate boulders were also seen masses which were thought to be from a glauconite schist.

UPPER FALLS OF THE MAGAGUADAVIC TO THE LOWER FALLS.

Near the Upper Falls of the Magaguadavic, about eight miles north of the village of Saint George, a gneissoid schist, interpenetrated with reticulating veins of quartz was seen dipping north at a high angle, and the white granite of Devonian age on which it rested was recognized in position about a mile further down the stream. The granite here forms high cliffs facing the east, some of these escarpments are from 400 to 500 feet high, and from their summits a very extensive and beautiful view is obtained. Part of Lake Utopia with its islands is seen to the east, and Mount Pleasant, estimated at upwards of 1300 feet in altitude, is clearly distinguishable some twenty five miles to the north. The valley of the Magaguadavic lies at the feet of the spectator, while to the south the village of Saint George, backed by the hills lying between it and the sea, appears in delightful contrast to the nearer range of granite hills, from any one of whose summits the different objects enumerated may be observed. The granite is exceedingly coarse, the crystals of quartz being more than two lines in diameter, the felspar, though weathering white, has a pinkish tinge which increases on progressing southward until the rock viewed from a distance looks rose-red. In all particulars

except the occasional occurrence of large crystals of white weathering felspar an inch and more long, the granite resembles the central range. When within about four miles of the village of Saint George, the rock assumes a gneissoid character with a strike nearly east and west, (N. 70 E.) and a dip to the south; it is in fact a porphyritic gneiss, in which the felspar predominates and the mica exists in very small quantity, the quartz crystals continuing large and well defined. The breadth of the granite probably does not exceed here three and a half miles. About two miles from Saint George, a Diorite succeeds the gneiss passing into a homogeneous slate. A mile north from Saint George the red felspathic schist, which appears for a long distance as a more or less precipitous escarpment on the road to Saint Stephen, here forms a magnificent "bluff." The rock is very strong, and seen from the road is a striking object. Its general colour is rose-red. And where partly covered with green moss and grey lichens it presents at a distance a picture of singular beauty, especially when lit up by the rays of the sun after a shower of rain. The contrast of the colours is so remarkable that this rock would form a favourite study for an artist in any country. The schist itself is not less interesting; it has an east and west strike and dips to the south; its upper portion is porphyritic and is probably a diorite. An intrusive green diorite appears on the southern exposure, but it was not traced to the summit. From this rock Lake Utopia is plainly seen, being not more than two miles from it. These green and red diorites resemble those on the Tobique and Campbell Rivers, and would probably form excellent materials for decorative arts. Some portions of the rock which had been submitted to glacial action, and the polished surfaces preserved by a thin coating of sand, were especially beautiful, deep red chrystals being imbedded in a light green or rose-red matrix.

FALLS OF THE MAGAGUADAVIC.

At the Falls of the Magaguadavic the slates have a general strike east and west with a southerly dip, but they have been subjected to some disturbance. The slates are succeeded by bedded diorites which from their hardness have arrested the retreat of the falls. Before the falls had reached the pool their retrocession must have been very rapid, as they then fell over fissile blue-black slates which appear just opposite the pool or basin below the mass of bedded Diorite over which the waters of the lower part of the falls plunge. These black slates have a strike nearly due east and west (N. 75° E.) with a northerly dip. They are first corrugated and very hard near to the Diorite, but they soon become fissile and expose large plane surfaces, and some bands are apparently fitted not only for roofing purposes but also for writing slates. The first band of slates is about 200 yards broad, this is succeeded by about 300 yards of Diorite, as exposed on the river bank; the slates then come in again with the same strike but a southerly dip, showing an anticlinal axis here. They are also blacker than before, and when wet appear intensely black; they present a rough surface when freshly fractured, like

the black slates of the Nipisiguit and the black slates near Dumbarton. As both of these slates probably belong to that part of the Lower Silurian Series which is known as the Quebec Group, the resemblance of the black slates of the Magaguadavic to them is remarkable and suggestive. The lower bands of black slates easily break into rhombs, are ferruginous, and sometimes expose many square feet of plane surface with that peculiar roughness which distinguishes the black slates of the Nipisiguit.

CHARACTERISTIC STRATA BELONGING TO THE QUEBEC GROUP.

The great economic value of this series of rocks makes it desirable to supply as full a descriptive account of the strata which compose it as the limits of the present Report will permit. As the series in New Brunswick is merely a repetition of what has been carefully studied in Canada, it will be desirable to incorporate the results of many years study of the mineral characters of these rocks by Professor Hunt.

GNEISS.—Great masses of orthoclase gneiss * are met with in this series. They are generally fine-grained, and are more quartzose than those of the Laurentian system; with which the practiced observer will never confound them. The coarse-grained and porphyritic reddish and white varieties are never met with, and the gneiss is generally of pale greyish or greenish hues. In some cases, great portions of it are so destitute of marks of stratification, that but for their relations to the adjacent beds, they might be taken for intrusive masses. The mica is generally white or greyish, and in small quantity.

Often found reposing on the granite in New Brunswick.

ANORTHOSITE.—Rocks composed of triclinic feldspars, and representing the anorthosites † of the Laurentian system, are common in this series; they are, however, never coarsely crystalline, and are often compact. In some cases the feldspar approaches to albite or to oligoclase in composition. Through an intermixture of hornblende, these rocks pass into diorite.‡

DIORITE.—In the diorites of this series, the feldspar is sometimes the predominant element. One from Oxford was found, by analysis, to consist of sixty-four parts of albite, and thirty-six of hornblende; another contained seventy-four parts of a feldspar, which was near albite in composition, but contained as much potash as soda. Others of these diorites exhibit a predominance of hornblende, often mingled with a chloritic mineral, and constitute veritable greenstones; which, however, appear to be in all cases sedimentary rocks. They are frequently so finely granular as to appear at first sight homogeneous, while at others they are rather coarsely crystalline, or sometimes porphyritic, from the presence of large feldspar crystals —*Common throughout the group in New Brunswick.*

EPIDOSITE (EPIDOTE AND QUARTZ).—Epidote is a characteristic mineral of great portions of this series. Sometimes it forms with quartz, a fine-grained compact rock, which is found in thick beds in the Shickshock Mountains. At others, the epidote is disseminated in nodules, in a fine grained silicious rock, which often becomes chloritic or argillaceous.—*Common on the Upper Tobique.*

* ORTHOCLASE gneiss—Potash Felspar gneiss.

† Anorthosite—A Lime Felspar Rock.

‡ Diorite—A Rock composed chiefly of felspar and hornblende.

MICA-ROCK.—This soft grey schistose rock, a bed of which has been wrought as a variety of potstone, has nearly the composition of a hydrous mica, with only three per cent of alkalies, and fifty-one per cent of silica.—*Nipisiguit, Saint John River.*

MICA-SCHIST.—These mica-schists are very variable in their nature, and often highly quartzose; not unfrequently they have the aspect of what are called talcose slates, without, however, containing any magnesia, and owe their peculiar characters to a mica like that of the preceding rock, or to pholerite or pyrophyllite. Pholerite is sometimes found in a pure state, in fissures in the sandstones of this series; and pyrophyllite forms beds, resembling steatite, in the same formation in the southern United States; where it also occurs crystallized with quartz.

Localities.—*Devil's Elbow on the Nipisiguit, Saint John River, Upsalquitch Lake, Milpagos Lake.*

ARGILLITE.—The argillaceous rocks of this series present many varieties, from roofing-slates, and talcoid and plumbaginous shales, to others which are more or less chloritic or micaceous. Some specimens are remarkable from containing small oval masses of regular outline, consisting of orthoclase and quartz. Their exterior portion is generally of feldspar, the centre being filled with quartz; but sometimes the one or the other is wanting, and the kernels consist of quartz or of feldspar only. These oval masses, which are from one-eighth to one-half an inch in length, have their greater diameters parallel. The rock might be called an amygdaloid. Some portions of these argillites are penetrated by small veins with quartz, chlorite, and bitter-spar, intersecting these slates. *Compare the Red Slates in next Chapter.*

Localities.—*Valley of Shiktehawk, of Beccaguimic, Jacksontown, on Campbell River, on the Nipisiguit, on the Upsalquitch, on the South West Miramichi.*

IRON-SCHIST OR ITABIRITE.—Great beds of a rock made of scales of specular iron, with quartz and chlorite, are met with in the altered Silurian strata. They are sometimes rich iron ores, and at other times contain but small portions of the metallic oxyd. The specular schists often include a portion of titanic acid, which is occasionally seen in the form of rutile or of sphene, crystallized in veins, sometimes with feldspar. These rocks are apparently identical with the itabirite of Brazil.

Localities.—*On the Upper South West Miramichi, Campbell River.*

DIALLAGE ROCK.—Diallage is abundant, not only as a component of some ophiolites, but sometimes forming a rock, either by itself, or with a little mixture of an amorphous mineral, which approaches to pyrosclerite in its composition.

CHLORITOID-SCHIST.—Chloritoid is abundant in the quartzose mica-schists in this series.

HORNBLENDE ROCK, WITH GARNETS.—Beds of black crystalline hornblende rock, including small crystals of red garnet, occur with the serpentines of Mount Albert. In many other parts, hornblende in the form of actinolite, or a tough, fibrous variety allied to it, forms beds of great thickness.

MAGNETIC IRON IN DOLOMITE.—Magnetic iron ore is often found in these rocks, in irregular beds or masses in Serpentine.

COPPER PYRITES.—Copper is abundantly distributed in this formation. The ores are met with in quartzose, argillaceous, micaceous, and chloritic slates, in limestones, and in dolomites. The copper in these strata seems to have been a contemporaneous deposit from aqueous solutions. *Tattagouche—Nipisiguit, four miles above Pabineau Falls—At the Grand Falls—Campbell River—Woodstock.*

OPHIOLITE (SERPENTINE.)—Under the name of ophiolite we include those rocks which have serpentine for their base. The normal ophiolites are nearly pure serpentine, while some are mixtures of serpentine and carbonate of lime (calcareous ophiolites,) and others dolomitic and magnesitic ophiolites; containing respectively dolomite and carbonate of magnesia, often in large proportions. All of these varieties are met with in Canada, or in the adjacent State of Vermont. These compound ophiolites are sometimes porphyritic from the presence of diallage (the Italian gabbro). At other times, they have the aspect of conglomerates, exhibiting rounded or angular masses of pure serpentine of various sizes, imbedded in a dolomitic paste, itself more or less coloured by intermingled serpentine. A magnesitic ophiolite from Vermont has a gneissoid structure, due to the arrangement of the crystalline magnesite spar, with lamellæ of talc, apparently marking planes of stratification. The ophiolite of Mount Albert is marked with red and green bands, which have the aspect of sedimentary layers; and the relations of the ophiolite throughout this series, where its outcrop has been followed for hundreds of miles, are always those of an interstratified deposit, and never of an eruptive rock. It occurs with dolomite, magnesite, steatite, diorite and argillite, with each one of which it has been found in contact, and it seems sometimes to replace the other magnesian rocks. Its beds vary from a few yards to several hundred feet in thickness. The colours of these ophiolites are of various shades of green; generally much darker than those of the Laurentian series. A red colour sometimes occurs in patches and bands, or pervades the whole mass; this, in some cases, at least, is due to an intermixture of red hematite. Foliated and fibrous varieties (baltimorite and chrysotile) are frequently found in veins in these ophiolites. Chromic iron is also a characteristic mineral, in grains, or in interstratified beds or lenticular masses, often of large size. Magnetic iron occurs in these ophiolites, both in grains and beds, sometimes with ilmenite.

The analysis of the serpentine of these ophiolites show them to contain from seven to ten per cent. of protoxyd of iron, to which they owe their colour, besides small portions of oxyds of chrome and nickel. These two metals often occur in the magnesian rocks of this series, in the form of chromic iron and sulphuret of nickel; but are in many cases present as integral portions of the silicate. This is true, not only of the serpentines, but of the diallage and actinolite rocks, and many of the dolomites and magnesites. It would seem that chrome and nickel were constant accompaniments of the magnesian deposits of the present series. We have also detected these metals in the ophiolites of California, of Portsoy in Scotland, Cornwall, the Vosges Mountains, Mount Rosa and Corsica; while they are wanting in the Laurentian ophiolites of Canada, and in specimens of serpentine from Norway, supposed to be of the same formation.

STEATITE.—Talc slates or schistose varieties of steatite are not unfrequent. These are sometimes nearly pure talc, and at others mingled with hornblende, in the form of actinolite or with bitter spar.

CHLORITE, (POTSTONE.)—Sometimes beds of pure compact chlorite are met with in these rocks.

MAGNESITE.

DOLOMITES.—LIMESTONES.—Dolomites, or magnesian limestones, are abundant in this series, and frequently accompany the ophiolites or serpentines into the composition of which they often enter. These dolomites are generally ferruginous, often containing eight or ten per cent. of carbonate of iron, and sometimes as much carbonate of manganese. They are often mingled with a portion of clay, or of silicious sand, and very frequently

become conglomerates, enclosing pebbles or rounded masses of pure limestone, and more rarely of sandstone, shale, or dolomite, in a paste of ferruginous red-weathering magnesian limestone. In some cases, these rocks have the composition of a true dolomite, in which the oxyds of iron and manganese replace a portion of magnesia. In others, the quantity of lime is not equivalent to the other protoxyd bases, and we have a passage to the magnesites already described; which are rocks consisting of carbonates of magnesia and iron, with little or no carbonate of lime. The foreign minerals of these rocks are few in number; chlorite, talc, hornblende, pyroxene and brown garnet are sometimrs met with, and a green chromiferous mica, probably allied to fuchsite, occurs in small scales, both in the magnesites and in the dolomites. With the ferruginous dolomites, are often interstratified beds of pure limestone, which frequently enclose concretionary fibrous masses, made up of concentric layers, like the recent deposits of travertine from calcareous waters.

The conditions under which these dolomites and pure limestones are associated, are such as to leave no doubt that they have been contemperaneous deposits and to forbid the notion of the formation of dolomite by any subsequent alteration of the limestones.—[See Geological Reports of Canada for 1857 and 1858.]

DEPOSITS OF SILICA.—Deposits of silica, which are evidently of chemical origin, and which assume the form of hornstone or jasper, as they include more or less argillaceous or ferruginous matter, are not unfrequent among the mechanical sediments of this series. The two specimens of sandstone from the unaltered strata of the Quebec Group at St. Nicholas, are supposed to represent the granitic gneiss of the altered portions of the same formation. The cement in some of these sandstones, is a feldspathic matter, rich in potash; and the analysis of the rock, as a whole, gives a composition identical with the mixture of quartz, orthoclase, and mica, which constitutes this gneiss. The metamorphism of these aluminous rocks consists then, simply in the crystallization of the sillicates of alumina and alkali in the sediments, a reaction which has taken place at no very elevated temperature; the alkaline sillicates and carbonates, by which the waters of these sediments are impregnated, aiding the process. At the same time, the reactions between the sillicious and argillaceous matters, and the earthy carbonates, in the presence of these alkaline solutions give rise to chlorite, and epidote.*

* Professor Sterry Hunt.—Descriptive Catalogue of a collection of the Economic Minerals of Canada, and of its Chrystalline Rocks,—1862.

CHAPTER IX.

THE QUEBEC GROUP.—(Continued.)

Metalliferous Deposits in the Quebec Group of New Brunswick—Iron, Manganese, Copper, Antimony, Nickel, Lead, Zinc, Gold, Silver—Origin of the metallic deposits in this Group—Professor Sterry Hunt's Views—The Woodstock IRON ORES—Description of the Ores—Chemical Composition—Properties of the Iron—The Woodstock Iron Works—Opening for capital and enterprise in the working of these Iron Ores—Their extensive distribution—Their development on the east side of the Saint John—On the Beccaguimic—Their associations with limestones for fluxing, fuel for smelting, labour, and their occurrence in a fine agricultural country—Their occurrence on the Shiktehawk—Three undulations on the east side of the Saint John have brought the ores to the surface—Vast importance of these ores—Native silver in a jasper boulder on the Shiktehawk—MANGANESE AND COPPER ORES—On the Nipisiguit, Tattagouche, Campbell Rivers, Bull's Creek—Saint John—Professor Hunt's views respecting the origin of Copper in the deposits of the Quebec Group—ANTIMONY ORES—The ores of Prince William Parish—Characters of the Dislocations—The Pits—Probable extent and richness of the ore—NICKEL—COPPER—Production and uses of Antimony—LEAD ORES—ZINC ORES—Sequence of the strata in Canada—ISLAND OF ORLEANS SERIES—PHILLIPSBURG SERIES.

METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS AND METALS IN THE ROCKS SUPPOSED TO BELONG TO THE QUEBEC GROUP IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

I. IRON; II. MANGANESE; III. COPPER; IV. ANTIMONY; V. NICKEL, VI. LEAD; VII. ZINC; VIII. GOLD; IX. SILVER.

The manner in which the metals of this Group have originated is of much importance in attempting to form an estimate of the commercial value of any deposit. It has been shown in the preceding Chapter, according to Professor Sterry Hunt, who has paid especial attention to this subject, and the results of whose investigations form some of the most important contributions to Chemical Geology which have yet been given to the scientific world, that the metals seem to have been originally brought to the surface in watery solution, from which he considers them to have been separated by the reducing agency of organic matter in the form of sulphurets, or in the native state and mingled with the contemporaneous sediments, where they occur in beds, or in disseminated grains forming *fahlbands*, or, as at Acton, are the cementing material of conglomerates.

During the subsequent metamorphism of the strata, these metallic matters being taken into solution by alkaline carbonates or sulphurets, have been redeposited in fissures in the metalliferous strata, forming veins, or ascending to higher beds have given rise to metalliferous veins in strata not them-

selves metalliferous. The intervention of intense heat, sublimation and similar hypothesis to explain the origin of metallic ores, Professor Hunt conceives to be uncalled for.*

THE WOODSTOCK IRON ORES.

These ores are vast sedimentary deposits many feet in thickness, interstratified with red and green argillites, or with calcareo-magnesian slates, of a red or green, or mottled red and green colour. The ores vary in composition, being both red and black, the black is sometimes feebly magnetic, but it derives its colour more from the presence of manganese than from the black magnetic oxide. The red ore is an impure hæmatite, containing besides the peroxide of iron, some carbonate of the protoxide, and from one to six per cent. of manganese; it is often seamed with thin layers of graphite. The most characteristic of the earthy admixtures, are from two to five per cent. of magnesia, and from .064 to nearly two per cent. of phosphoric acid. The mean of eight analyses gave 32 68-100ths per cent. of iron from the ores worked at the furnaces. Some of the samples yielded as high as 48 per cent. of metallic iron, others as low as 19 per cent.; 32 per cent. appears to be about the general average as shewn in the accompanying Tables, when the extremes are thrown out and the mean of the remaining six analyses is taken.

The slaty ores are often concretionary,† showing layers of small circular or eliptical spaces regularly distributed in lines parallel to the stratification.

Table showing the Chemical Composition of Eight Samples of the Woodstock Iron Ores.‡

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Peroxide of Iron.....	49.357	47.858	39.285	67.857	42.587	27.143	50.000	35.714
Protoxide "	1.412	2.140	1.140	1.070	—	traces	2.400	5.100
Alumina.....	6.200	3.924	3.116	2.004	6.412	10.742	6.114	5.076
Oxide of Manganese,	4.784	6.110	5.872	0.976	2.140	5.172	3.742	6.840
Peroxide "	—	—	—	—	8.740	—	—	—
Lime.....	2.014	1.004	1.120	0.887	1.074	5.964	1.146	0.762
Magnesia.....	3.911	5.016	4.602	2.940	5.107	2.057	4.072	4.216
Potash.....	0.886	0.972	0.702	0.744	0.217	0.884	0.214	0.887
Soda.....	0.692	0.671	0.512	0.631	0.202	0.772	0.206	0.642
Sulphuric Acid.....	0.798	0.596	1.274	0.588	0.977	0.842	0.572	0.764
Phosphoric Acid.....	1.324	0.977	1.389	0.064	0.880	1.924	1.062	1.762
Silica.....	22.021	16.842	25.964	5.630	22.420	34.214	19.842	25.600
Car. Acid and Water,	7.621	13.890	14.964	5.609	8.974	10.286	10.630	12.673
	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
Metallic Iron.....	34.867	35.147	28.377	48.323	30.000	19.000	36.848	28.927

Mean of the eight.....32.683.

* On some points in American Geology. American Journal of Science, May 1861.

† Compare with "Argillite," page 157.

‡ This Table was kindly given to me by Norris Best, Esquire, one of the proprietors of the Woodstock Iron Works. The analyses were made in England by chemists of known reputation.

CHARACTER OF THE IRON.

The iron produced at the Woodstock Iron Company's Furnaces is of a very superior quality. Its colour is silver-grey; its density is equal to that of some varieties of the best hammered iron; it makes excellent steel, and possesses great toughness or resisting power.

The resistance in tons per square inch of—

Yorkshire Iron, is	24.50	tons.
Derbyshire "	20.25	"
Shropshire "	22.50	"
Staffordshire "	20.00	"
Woodstock "	24.80	"

The presence of phosphoric acid in iron without manganese, renders the metal "cold-short," that is, brittle when cold; but if the metal be alloyed with manganese, the two foreign elements combined appear to give it a high degree of ductility; manganese alone is not thought to improve the quality of the iron. It has been suggested that the Woodstock iron owes its great resisting power to the large quantity of carbon it contains; this view, however, is not in accordance with the experiments at Shoeburyness. The iron plates which contained the largest amount of carbon were the most easily fractured, a large percentage of carbon (0.23) causing brittleness. The composition of the plates* which afforded the greatest resistance to concussion, with regard to foreign substances, was as follows:—

	Carbon.	Sulphur.	Phosporous.	Silicon.	Manganese.
A	0.01636	0.104	0.106	0.122	0.28
B	0.03272	0.121	0.173	0.160	0.029
D	0.0436	0.118	0.228	0.174	0.250

A comparatively large amount of Carbon gives strength to resist tension and compression, but not concussion or the force of impact.†

While, however, the quality of the Woodstock iron is no doubt excellent, it seems probable that the estimation in which it is held by the Proprietors of the Works is a little too exalted, if the following statement in Professor Bailey's Report correctly expresses their opinions:—"The proprietors," says Professor Bailey, "believe the iron thus wrought to be superior to Swedish, Russian and East Indian pig iron, and draw their conclusions from the fact that one cubic inch of the Woodstock metal will weigh at least 22 per cent. more than either of the above, and is something like 26 per cent. heavier than the most of the Scotch brands."‡

* The hammered plates manufactured at the Thames Iron Works are made in the following manner:—"Scrap iron of the best description is carefully selected and cleaned, piled, hammered into a bloom, and then rolled into bars 6 inches broad, and 1 inch thick; these bars are cut up, piled, and again hammered into a slab; several of these slabs are put together, heated and hammered to the form required, and this process being repeated, the plate goes on gradually increasing to the length required."

† Fairbairn. ‡ Report on the Mines and Minerals of New Brunswick, page 58.

1. The specific gravity of common Scotch Iron, varies from 6.9 to 7.1.
2. That of pure iron is 7.8.
3. Of the best razor tempered steel 7.84.
4. Rolled and hammered iron 7.9.

An increase in weight equal to 26 per cent. would make the specific gravity of the Woodstock iron 8.82, or higher than that of copper, (assuming the specific gravity of the "Scotch brands" to be 7.0), and about 12½ per cent. higher than the best razor tempered steel. As this specific gravity for iron of any description manufactured or unmanufactured is wholly unprecedented, we may suppose that the above estimate is too high.

CAPACITY OF THE WOODSTOCK IRON WORKS.

The capacity of these works, with one furnace in operation (and one in process of erection), is stated to be six tons and a quarter of iron a day; the furnace continues in blast for about twenty-four weeks, six weeks being required for the necessary half yearly repairs, so that the actual producing time is about 43 weeks in a year, this would give, at 50 tons a week, the product of one furnace, about 2,150 tons per annum. Each of the British Iron Clad Frigates require from 800 to 1,050 tons of iron for plates, so that the two furnaces, which may be supposed to be in operation in the early part of 1865, would not be able to supply more than enough iron per annum to cover four first class frigates. At this rate it would take two or three generations to remodel the British Navy. Whenever the demand is made, however, and there is a demand for far more than can be supplied, there is ore and fuel enough for fifty furnaces, for on the east side of the River Saint John, the country is still an unbroken forest, except on the borders of the streams. Hitherto, the entire product of the one furnace in operation would be sufficient only to protect two frigates per annum, we must therefore receive the statement that "the British Government uses chiefly the Woodstock iron for the manufacture of the plates,"—*cum grano salis.**

No doubt it would be extensively used in the British and some foreign navies, if enough iron could be obtained with sufficient despatch. There is a splendid opening for the employment of capital in this direction, and ore and fuel in abundance for many years to come. The whole question is one of very considerable interest and will bear the strictest scrutiny.†

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* C. H. Hitchcock—Second Annual Report upon the Natural History and Geology of the State of Maine, 1862, page 414.

† In a Report presented to the Woodstock Athenæum, February 11th, 1862, it is said—"The following statistics regarding the present works, and the extent of the iron beds have been kindly furnished by Mr. Norris Best, Manager of the Charcoal Iron Works at Upper Woodstock. The quantity of wood required for the operations of these works in 1864 is estimated at 12,000 cords, which will strip say 400 acres. Evidently with this consumption annually added to that necessary for the ordinary purposes of the County, wood must go up in price, and the expense of producing Charcoal Iron must be increased. But the present works furnish a very considerable addition to the business of the County, and would provide an item in Railway traffic of no small importance. The estimated production of pig iron for 1864 is 2,750 tons, employing at the mines and about the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORES.

The red and green slates with which this ore is interstratified are very widely distributed, as already stated, in a northeasterly direction, extending in fact as far as the Nipisiguit, a distance of more than one hundred and twenty miles. It is probable that owing to local disturbances there will be large breaks in these deposits, and the ores may not be found equally rich throughout the distribution of the red and green slates, but they are known to occur in inexhaustible quantities on the east side of the Saint John, where they appear in probably greater force than at Jacksontown, on the west side of the river, from which the Woodstock Iron Works are supplied.

The first Iron Ore Bed on the east side of the Saint John, seen this summer, was on the farm belonging to Mr. B. Thomas, No. 1, on the south side of the Beccaguimic. This is probably the same bed or one of the series which occurs at Jacksontown. The ore as it appears on the surface of the ground is very black, containing apparently a considerable proportion of Manganese. The red slates with hæmatite were observed in position with a strike N. 60° E. or from N. 50° E. to N. 60° E. The red and green slates have here a breadth of about one quarter of a mile, the dip is vertical where observed. The iron ore was seen to occupy more or less of 90 yards in this vertical section.

Two miles and three quarters from the Saint John, and within half a mile of the Beccaguimic, the red slates cross the road.

On the road to the Limekilns at Pole Hill, which is marked on Mr. Wilkinson's Map, red slates, which are probably another undulation of the same beds, cross the road about 250 yards from the Beccaguimic road.

On Mr. William Clark's lot, through which the Pole Hill road passes,

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furnace and works seventy five men. Twelve teams, with their drivers, find constant employment in hauling the ore, while to cut the wood requires say one hundred and fifty men for twelve weeks; and to haul it some sixty teams and their drivers for the same length of time. The down freight of the pig iron for 1864 is estimated at $5,500. During the winter the iron, in order to keep up a regular supply for the English market, has to be hauled on sleds to the Houlton Road Terminus of the Saint Andrews Railway, a distance of nine miles, thence sent by Railway to Saint Andrews; and from that place shipped by schooner to Saint John; and every ton thus transported from Woodstock to Saint John, costs one dollar and twenty five cents additional. With a Railway communication between Woodstock and Saint John, the iron could be sent for two dollars throughout the year, and thus on one half the quantity produced there would be a saving in transport within the Province of one dollar and a quarter per ton. The up freight for the Works is estimated for 1864 at $4,500. Thus for 1864, from the works of the Iron Company alone, the proposed Railway would receive a traffic at present worth $10,000.

Mr. Best states to your Committee that if there were continuous Railway communication from Saint John to Woodstock, so that mineral coal could be delivered at the works at a rate of 1½ cents per ton per mile, it could be used profitably for iron smelting in this County; and that every description of iron, whether for the varied uses to which malleable iron is put, or for castings, could be produced in Carleton County and sent to Saint John at a price so low as to compete successively with English and Scotch irons. In fact, the result would be that three fourths of the importation of British and Foreign iron would cease."

about 5½ miles from the River Saint John, the red slates with black iron ore are seen in places on the west side of the road. These are, most probably, the Jacksontown beds brought to the surface by a third undulation.

A broad band of limestone deeply creviced, occurs within a mile to the southeast of these iron deposits. It is from this source that the lime for smelting purposes at the Woodstock Iron Works is obtained.

Limestone is said to be found also on Lot N, belonging to W. O. Clarke, on Gin Brook, this is probably the same bed as the one just noticed, brought to the surface by the same undulation which revealed the presence of the first belt of iron ore noticed on the Beccaguimic. The order being—

I. Red and green slates with iron and Manganese ores...Beccaguimic.
II. Limestone.....Gin Brook.
III. Red and green slates with iron and Manganese ores...Cooke Lot.
IV. Limestone.....Pole Hill.

A band of black iron ore crosses the Portage Road on the Upper Shiktehawk, about 7½ miles from the River Saint John; it has a strike N. 60° E. dip N. E. The red slates with which it is associated are near at hand, crossing the portage road a short distance in advance. The quantity of ore on this road is very considerable, but persons familiar with the country state that two or three hundred yards in the woods south of the road, the iron ores are much more abundant, and two miles from the same locality there is abundance of limestone.

The new settlement of Glassville must be situated on or near a band of these slates, for though not seen in position the debris was recognised at the bend of the North West Branch of the South West Miramichi.

IMPORTANCE OF THESE IRON ORES.

It appears clearly established that on the east side of the Saint John there are not less than three undulations which have brought up the red and green slates with their iron ores and associated beds of limestone. These immense deposits of ore occur in a country possessing an excellent agricultural soil, a splendid forest of birch, beach, spruce, and maple, and limestone in abundance. It will not fail to be noticed that these are elements of local industry belonging to the highest class. For the ore yields an iron of very superior quality, which has been thoroughly tested in the United States and in England, and if it be considered advisable to smelt it on the spot there is abundance of timber for fuel, lime for fluxing, labour for collecting the ore and preparing the fuel, and an excellent agricultural country as the basis of the whole industrial system. Now that this iron has met with so much favour in England, it is not improbable that it may yet be profitable to export the best quality of ore from those beds which are near to the Saint John. Under any circumstances it is probable that in a short time the abundance of fuel, either as coal, or gas from the highly bituminous shales of Sussex Vale, both of which are cheaply procurable in the lower portion of the river,*

* See Chapter VI. for a description of gas furnaces.

will render the construction of gas furnaces for obtaining iron of a very superior quality a matter of pecuniary advantage and provincial importance.

Red slates were seen on the southeast side of the axis, within ten miles of Boiestown on the Miramichi, but they were not specially examined for iron ores. Higher up the river the rocks are very ferruginous, but no details can be given respecting them.

FUEL AND ORE.

In Derbyshire (England,) the following is the proportion of ore and fuel consumed, and metal produced:—

Ore, ...	2 tons 12 cwt.
Mineral coal, ...	2 "
Metal produced, ...	1 "

In Staffordshire:—

Ore, ...	2 tons 7 cwt.
Mineral coal, ...	2 " 8 "
Metal produced, ...	1 "

In Dordogne, (France):—

Ore, ...	2 tons 7 cwt.
Charcoal, ...	1 " 3 "
Metal produced, ...	1 "

Woodstock, N. B.:—

Ore, ...	3 tons 6 cwt.
Charcoal, ...	126 bushels.
Metal produced, ...	1 ton.

This estimate is based on the statement kindly made by one of the proprietors, Mr. Norris Best, in a letter addressed to me under date 11th February 1865.

Mr. Best states that the average proportion of materials used during the past year has been as subjoined:—

Ore, ...	1180 lbs.
Limestone, ...	50 "
Charcoal, ...	20 bushels.

The average yield of the ores is assumed to be 30 per cent. of pure metal. (See Table of Analyses, page 161.)

Then 1,180 lbs. of ore will yield 354 lbs. of metal, or one ton of 2,240 lbs. will require 3.33 tons of ore, and 126 bushels of charcoal, which at seven cents a bushel, the price Mr. Best states he is paying on the 11th February, will cost $8.82, which is the actual cost of fuel, per ton, according to above data.

At Dordogne, the cost of charcoal for the production of one ton of iron is at the least $11.60 cents; and in France, generally, the average price of charcoal would raise the cost of every ton of iron to $14.80 for charcoal fuel alone.

For the further conversion of cast iron into wrought iron, there is required in England about one ton and one third of cast iron, and from two to two and a half tons of mineral coal are consumed, while the same amount of the cast iron of the Dordogne requires to convert it into a ton of wrought iron, one ton and a half of charcoal. In England, a ton of wrought iron requires about five tons of mineral coal for its fabrication. In France, a little over three tons of wood charcoal at $11.60 a ton, the minimum price of charcoal there.

It is clear that the price of charcoal in the vicinity of Woodstock will rise in the course of a few years, and then the question of a supply of fuel for smelting purposes will have to be vigorously met, or as in Canada, it will be necessary to move the furnaces where ore and fuel are still abundant, without the construction of a Railway enables coal to be delivered at a rate sufficiently low to admit of its being used for smelting purposes. But there are other parts of the Province where ores of iron and fuel exist in abundance together, and where gas fuel can be employed with advantage.

M. CHENOT'S PROCESS WITH GAS FUEL.

In 1857, Professor Hunt called attention to the new metallurgical processes of the late Adrien Chenot, which attracted in a particular manner the attention of the Jury of the Palace of Industry at Paris in 1855, who awarded to the inventor the Gold Medal of Honour. M. Chenot there exhibited a series of specimens serving to illustrate the processes which bear his name, and which have been the result of extraordinary labours on his part, continued through twenty five years.

M. Chenot employs gas fuel, generated from the poorest description of coal, or from any source capable of producing carbonic oxide. One mode of forming this gas fuel has already been described in a previous Chapter, in a notice of the regenerating gas furnace, page 106. According to Professor Hunt, the methods invented by the late Adrien Chenot for the reduction of iron ores and the fabrication of wrought iron and steel, constituted in the opinion of one eminently fitted to judge the case (M. Leplay of the Imperial School of Mines,) the most important metallurgical discovery of the age.

It can not fail to strike every unprejudiced reader that these facts are of the utmost importance to the manufacturing industry of this Province. It has been shown that in the valley of the Kennebeccasis, and eastwards towards Westmorland there is a great development of Albert Shales, eminently adapted for the manufacture of gas fuel; iron ores are abundant in the same valley, either in the form of bog ores or nearly pure magnetic ores in Springfield; under such conditions there is no reason why New Brunswick should not soon become an exporter rather than an importer of iron in all its multifarous forms.

The processes of M. Chenot are now (1857) being applied to the fabrication of steel at Clichy near Paris. The iron ore is imported from Spain, and notwithstanding the cost of its transport, and the high price of fuel and labour in the vicinity of the Metropolis, it appears from the data furnished

by M. Chenot to the Jury at the Paris Exhibition, that steel is manufactured by him at Clichy at a cost which is not more than one fourth that of the steel manufactured in the same vicinity from the iron imported from Sweden. Near Bilboa, in Spain, at the works of Villalonga & Co., they are enabled to fabricate the metallic sponge at a cost of 200 francs, or $40 the ton, and the best quality of cast steel at 500 francs, or $100 the ton of 1000 kilograms, (2,200 lbs. avoirdupois) notwithstanding the high price of fuel. M. Chenot stated to Professor Hunt that the conversion of the ore to the condition of sponge is effected with little more than its own weight of charcoal.

THE SWEDISH GAS FURNACES.

The subject of gas furnaces in which any kind of fuel may be used, and for which, as already stated, the rich bituminous Albert shales are particularly adapted, has engaged the attention of the most prominent iron manufacturers in England, France, Sweden, and Prussia. In the United States the abundance and cheapness of mineral fuel has hitherto prevented attention being directed to this important improvement in metallurgical arts, and indeed in all those departments of industry which require very elevated temperatures. The Swedish gas furnace uses peat as the fuel, models of their improvements were exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1862. *The old furnace so commonly used for smelting iron ores, and the reverberatory furnace are really nothing more than clumsy and imperfect gas furnaces, where an enormous amount of heat is allowed to escape and more than twice as much fuel is used as the operation requires.* The following short description of the Swedish gas furnace may be acceptable, and when considered in connection with the brief details given respecting M. Chenot's process, and the Regenerative gas furnace of Mr. Siemens, described on page 106, the wide field open for industry in this Province will not fail to attract the attention of thinking men, the more especially when it is remembered that a nation's industry and manufacturing status is measured by its production of iron.

Improved Furnaces.—"In the Swedish department specimens of iron were exhibited made with peat as fuel; and in the Italian department steel was shown made in a gas-puddling furnace with the same fuel. The furnace in which peat is thus made available for metallurgical purposes, although not easily described without diagrams, is still so well worthy the attention of those interested in economizing fuel, that we make the attempt to render its structure intelligible to the general reader. We must assume, in the first place, that he is acquainted with the form and action of a common reverberatory furnace such as may be seen in operation in many parts of the country. Instead of the usual fire-place, there is what is called the "gas generator." This consists of a circular chamber of fire-brick several feet deep, and two or three feet in diameter, closed at the bottom, and having a hopper at the top, through which fuel is supplied. This chamber, at a certain height from the bottom, is in direct connection with the body of the furnace, so that flame may issue as freely from it as from the fire-

place of an ordinary reverberatory furnace. In the sides of the generator, at a certain distance from the top, is a series of three or four small, round holes on the same level, and at some distance lower down is another similar series of round holes. These holes are for the passage of the air intended to support combustion in the interior of the generator, which is blown in either by a fan or some other convenient blowing-machine. Now, when the generator is full of incandescent fuel, and air is injected through the lateral holes, carbonic oxide gas is copiously produced and passes into the furnace, as there is no other place of egress, the hopper at the top being supposed to be shut. As it escapes from the generator, it is met with a current of heated air, or, as it technically termed, "hot blast," which is injected downwards from the roof of the furnace at or near its junction with the generator, either in several jets or one continuous sheet. The carbonic oxide while still hot is thus burnt, and the heat developed is sufficiently intense even to melt wrought iron by the hundred weight. The air which supplies the generator is also previously heated; and in the Swedish furnaces the apparatus for heating the blast consists of a series of cast-iron pipes fixed at the lower part of the stack. Hence only the waste heat of the furnace is employed for this purpose. It is usual to place a hollow cylinder of iron round the generator, so as to leave a closed space between its internal surface and the exterior of the generator; and into this space the hot blast is introduced, whence it passes through the two rows of holes previously described into the interior of the generator. The atmosphere of such a furnace can be rendered either reducing or oxidizing at will by regulating the amount of blast. At the bottom of the generator is a door, by means of which the ashes or clinker from the fuel may be withdrawn."*

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE SUPERIORITY OF THE WOODSTOCK IRON.

Different ores of iron make very different kinds of steel, notwithstanding the most careful manipulation and scrupulous attention to the manufacturing process in all its stages. Until M. Chenot had investigated the subject, it was but very imperfectly understood, and the difference in the steel and iron produced was frequently stated to be due to the presence of some foreign body such as manganese or phosphorous, or silicon or excess of carbon. According to M. Chenot the nature of the ore has much more to do with the quality of the metal than the mode of treatment, and the *steel producing capacity* of any iron is MEASURED BY THE QUANTITY OF CARBON which it can absorb before losing its malleability and degenerating into cast iron.

The iron of Sweden and the Ural Mountains, after taking up six per cent. of carbon, yields a metal which is still malleable, while that of Elba with four per cent. becomes brittle and approaches cast iron in its properties. The ores of Sweden and the Ural are famous for the excellent quality of their steel; the ores of Elba yield a very superior iron, but are unfit for the fabrication of steel.

* Annual of Scientific Discovery, 1863.

It is a highly important fact that the Woodstock ores, which contain a considerable proportion of manganese, phosphorous, and silicious matter, should produce an excellent iron capable of being made into excellent steel, and we may, in the absence of definite experiment, conclude that it derives these valuable properties from the large amount of carbon it is capable of combining with, without degenerating into cast iron.

Hence, even should the price of charcoal rise considerably higher than it now is in the vicinity of the works, the remarkable quality of the ores will still yield a remunerative return; and it will become a question of simple arithmetical calculation whether it will be most economical to bring the ores to the fuel or the fuel to the ores.

MANGANESE.

The diffusion of the black oxide of manganese through the ferruginous beds which have just been described, will appear upon an examination of the table of analyses on page 161. Some of the ores it will be observed contained nearly seven per cent. of this metal, and from a cursory examination it appears not improbable that beds of ferruginous manganese may be found associated with the iron ores. On the South West Miramichi, the presence of manganese is indicated in several places by beds of black gravel in which the cementing material is the black oxide of this metal. Specimens of manganese were shown to me which were said to have been taken from beds on the east side of the Saint John, about 13 miles above Woodstock. On the Tattagouche, the black oxide of this metal is tolerably abundant, and the purple slates on the Nipisiguit show that the area over which it may be looked for with probable success is large and not inaccessible. Considerable quantities of manganese were formerly exported from the Tattagouche Mines. The development of these and several other mineral deposits in the Province is due to the energy and zeal of Mr. Stephens, of Woodstock.

COPPER ORES.

Judging from the wide dissemination of Copper ores in the Quebec Group of Canada, it appears at the first blush singular, that more extensive deposits of this metal should not have been discovered in rocks of the same age in New Brunswick; yet, when it is considered that the copper ores of Lower Canada have only recently been worked on a large scale, it is not surprising that a similar sparsely peopled area in New Brunswick, by far the greater portion, indeed, being still a thickly wooded wilderness, should have given but very little evidence of the presence of the metal in remunerative abundance. It is unfortunate that all the works which have been undertaken for the extraction of Copper in the rocks of the Quebec Group in this Province should have been temporarily abandoned.

Here, as in Canada East, the copper appears to have been originally deposited with the sedimentary rock in which it is found, being afterwards segregated in veins or bunches, or remaining diffused throughout the country rock.

On the Tattagouche the original matrix of copper appears to be the red slates, which also carry the iron and manganese ores; at the Falls of the Nipisiguit it is a porphyry; and lower down the river, some four miles above the Pabineau Falls, copper ores occur in green slates. On Campbell River they are contained in a diorite; at Jacksontown, the red and green argillites sometimes shows ores of copper. On Bull's Creek, they occur in a diorite, also in a green talcose schist, at Bedell's Cove, near Woodstock, the mother rock was not seen,* but the copper is associated with much iron pyrites. On the east side of the river, on Mr. Connell's farm, small quantities of sulphuret and purple copper have been found in a vein of iron pyrites penetrating a green silicious rock interstratified with green talcose and ferruginous slates.

In the neighbourhood of Woodstock copper ores appear to be widely disseminated, and from the appearance of the ores obtained from Mr. Stevens' mine on Bull's Creek, at Bedell Cove, and at Mr. Connell's vein, it seems probable that remunerative deposits will be found in that vicinity. But in order to form an opinion as to their commercial value, the rocks of that neighbourhood must be carefully studied in connection with the supposed origin of the copper deposits in these ancient sediments. (See page 145.)

CHANGES AT THE SURFACE OF A VEIN.

The change which is often observed to have taken place at the surface of metalliferous deposits is sometimes very considerable, and may penetrate to a great depth. In other instances the vein stone is harder than the country rock, and has resisted the decomposing influence of the atmosphere and water.

Among numerous illustrations which have come under my notice during the past season in this Province, the following are perhaps the best illustrations:—

I. The Antimony lodes of Prince William; these in most cases are persistent, and the lodes are stronger than the country rock, they have resisted decomposing influences, and stand out from the surface in the form of ridges.

II. The beautiful ochres on Frye's Island indicate a complete and deep decomposition of the veins, the influence of decomposing agents has penetrated many feet into the lodes.

III. Some of the copper lodes at the Vernon mines have been much decomposed, what is there termed the green vein shows decomposition to a considerable depth, the resulting ore is the green carbonate. It changes gradually to the sulphuret, and at a depth of 25 or 30 feet will probably disappear altogether, giving place to the sulphuret.

IV. The copper ores in the green slates above the Pabineau Falls on the Nipisiguit are replaced to a considerable extent by "gossan," but it is probable that at the depth of a few feet the gossan will gradually give place to copper pyrites. The same remark applies to some ores near Woodstock.

* These last named localities have been opened by Mr. Stephens of Woodstock.

The explanation of these changes is simple. Copper pyrites is composed of sulphide of copper and sulphide of iron, (two parts copper, one part sulphur, associated with two parts iron and three parts sulphur.) By contact with air and moisture, the copper pyrites is decomposed, the iron remains behind as an impure hydrous oxide or gossan. The copper is frequently removed from the surface by water after having been converted into the soluble sulphate, the sulphuric acid being derived from the oxidation of the sulphuret of iron, the original ore. At depths remote from atmospheric influences the copper pyrites remains intact, hence the reason why lodes which show much gossan at the surface gradually change in character, yielding more and more copper ore, until the gossan is altogether replaced by the original ore of the lode.

THE ANTIMONY DEPOSITS OF PRINCE WILLIAM.

The most important deposits of this metal are in Prince William Parish. It has been stated that this ore also exists on the northwest side of the granitic axis, about thirteen miles from Woodstock, but nothing is known of the extent of this deposit. Fine specimens of ore have been presented to me from a vein near Canterbury Station, on the Saint Andrews Railway, but the precise locality where the ores occur was not given.

From a trial survey which was made some years since as far as the Pokiok, for a Railway from Fredericton to Woodstock, it appears that the elevation of the Prince William deposits above the sea is about 460 feet. The survey crossed the road leading to Lake George, a short distance from them, at an elevation of 477.97 feet. The greatest altitude over which the Survey passed between Lake George and the Mines being 490 feet. Lake George is 442 feet above the sea, and about 400 feet above the Saint John River, where the ore is shipped.

As these deposits of Antimony are very remarkable and give promise not only of remunerative results to the present lessees, but of important advantages to the Province, leading to the expenditure of capital and the profitable employment of labour, I have given special attention to them, and have endeavoured to supply as full a description of the works now in operation, of the results which have already been obtained, and of the prospects in view, as the limits of a preliminary Report would permit.

The development of these deposits has been almost altogether confined, latterly, to the operations of the Brunswick Antimony Company, the works on a neighbouring lease, owned, I was informed, by Messrs. Hibbard & Co. of Saint George, having been for some time suspended, but for what reason I could not learn, certainly not on account of the paucity of the mineral on their property, as a cursory examination satisfied me of its existence over wide areas.

In the vicinity of the Antimony Mines in Prince William, the rock is a magnesian slate, interpenetrated with quartz veins. The roof or hanging wall of the lodes is frequently highly magnesian and contains thin layers of

steatite or impure silicate of magnesia. The strike of the foot wall and occasionally of the roof wall does not coincide with the course of the vein as a general rule, although there are instances showing parallelism. The rock has been subjected to a series of dislocations, one set running roughly parallel to one another, the other set cutting the first at a small angle, but some time must elapse before a sufficient area of rock surface will be exposed to determine the general direction and relation of these dislocations with precision; but it is probable, however, that one set has a course of N. 50° W. and another set a course 10 to 20 S. which most nearly coincides with the prevailing strike of the rock. The cracks and dislocations to which reference is now made, are of the utmost importance in forming a judgment respecting the capabilities of these antimony deposits, for *the antimony lodes occupy the fissures caused by the dislocations.*

CHARACTER OF THE DISLOCATIONS.

It will be seen by an inspection of the diagrams which accompany this Report, that even with the very imperfect explanations which have as yet been made, the course of one dislocation can be traced without any difficulty for more than five hundred yards, and if it should result that what are now set down provisionally as parallel dislocations, are in fact continuous, the ascertained length will exceed five times that distance, or considerably more than a mile.

In Pit No. 1 there are apparently two veins inclined towards one another at a low angle, dipping N. E. and separated by a mass of rock, which is probably a slip or "horse" as it is technically termed.

The so called "roof vein" in this Pit is a thin sheet of antimony ore and quartz of unknown length and depth. Its thickness varies from a few inches to more than two feet. It dips to the N. E., and it changes its course in the space of twenty feet from S. 50 E. to S. 75 E. The so called "floor vein" in this shaft dips in the same direction at an angle of 55°, and meets or joins on the roof vein 68 feet below the surface, measured along the incline. Here the veins at the point of junction have respectively a thickness of one foot five inches and two feet, with a magnificent show of sulphuret of antimony, mixed with 'metallic antimony,' in parallel streaks from two to six inches in thickness. These two veins may be described as two sheets of rich metalliferous quartz filling two fissures which join together at a depth of nearly 70 feet on the incline below the surface, continue as separate sheets for an unknown horizontal distance in a southeasterly direction, but form one sheet at the present depth of the mine of unknown extent downwards, and but one sheet in a westerly direction where they have been traced for forty feet, five feet below the surface.

The dip of the 'roof vein' rock is 53° easterly, of the 'floor vein' rock 60° westerly, thus showing an *anticlinal axis* and a *downfall.*

The slickensided appearance of the surfaces shows the pressure to which the rock has been subjected during its displacement. It is also worthy of

note, especially in relation to the origin of these veins, that not unfrequently rounded and angular pebbles are found in the ore. On breaking open masses I have succeeded in obtaining pebbles which appeared to belong to the country rock, and "horses" are by no means uncommon. These facts are important so far as they tend to show that the fissure in which the vein is segregated is probably of great depth and of very considerable horizontal extension. Above the roof vein there is a layer of steatite about two inches thick, it accompanies the vein all the way down to the bottom of the shaft.

The sheet of ore in the upper vein varies from four inches to two feet in thickness, and consists of sulphuret of antimony seamed with quartz, but masses or seams of the sulphuret, with a little 'metallic antimony,' occur in the vein from two inches to seven inches in thickness, sometimes also expanding into bunches eighteen inches in diameter. The country rock in this shaft is a silicious magnesian slate, the magnesian character preponderating in places so as to form an impure steatite, especially immediately above the vein rock.

Patches of Chlorite are seen in the quartz, which is also coloured red in spots by the decomposition of Iron pyrites. Minute veins of antimony penetrate the country rock as well as small quartz veins, and occasionally streaks of the brilliant oxy-sulphuret appear in small lateral fissures.

Pit No. II.

The fissures occupied by the veins opened at Pit No. II. intersect one another in two places. At the point of junction of the main vein and a transverse vein the shaft has been sunk 34 feet on the incline, which is at an angle of 45° to the N. E. But owing to the approach of winter, and a desire to increase the works in shaft No. 1, the miners had been withdrawn from it, and at the time of my visit it was full of water.

The veins, however, being covered with a sandy drift to a depth not exceeding three feet are easily exposed, and were seen for 100 yards on the main lode and sixty yards on the transverse lode. The antimony in these lodes varies from half an inch to 26 inches in thickness, and is a tolerably pure sulphuret.

Pit No. III.

At the third opening, or "Pit No. III," which, according to the mining Captain, is 490 yards from Pit No. I, the strike of the vein is N. 55 W. with a N. E. dip, at an angle of 35°. Here the conditions under which this lode has been made visible to the eye are most remarkable, and constitute a very singular and probably a very unusual feature in mining locations, south or east of Lakes Huron and Superior. Upon the removal of the shallow surface covering of loam or sandy clay, the country rock, together with the huge quartz veins which mark the lines of fracture and dislocations have been striated and polished by glacial action. The soft magnesian and chloritic slate is deeply scored with parallel or slightly divergent grooves, and the hard quartzose antimony veins are polished on the surfaces which have come in contact with the slowly moving glacial mass. For many miles

around this neighbourhood the same glacial markings are visible. I have no doubt that Lake Saint George itself with the flat valley to the south of it, is a memento of the wonderful excavating power of glacial ice. The grinding down and polishing of the surface of the country, coupled with the almost entire absence of drift here, at least to a greater depth than from three to six feet, will enable the practical miner to trace out without difficulty the lines of dislocation and the antimony veins occupying them. Their position on the surface may then be laid down with perfect accuracy on a chart or map of the several properties, by any qualified land surveyor. None of the dislocations, as far as they have been exposed, appear to have been so affected by subsequent disturbances as to make the recovery of a vein, if lost, a matter of much difficulty or expense, and if a vein should be lost the plan will be to go at once to the surface, clean it from drift, and endeavour by aid of the glacial polishing to discover the extent and direction of the "jog."

The vein at the 3rd Shaft is very quartzose, and a considerable proportion of iron pyrites was observed here, which discolors the rock at the surface. Reticulating veins of quartz penetrate it, together with minute veins of antimony. The thickness of the lode varies from two to three feet, and some fine antimony ore was taken out in a blast during my visit, which dislodged a mass 22 inches in thickness, at a depth of 24 feet on the incline.

A "horse" is plainly visible occupying a portion of the fissure to the east of the pit, and the quartz is seen to surround it. The "horse," which is the country rock, must have fallen into the fissure before the metalliferous quartz was introduced. Another instructive and valuable fact is observed at this shaft. As the vertical strata approach the lode at the bottom of the shaft they are curved to the southeast, showing a movement in that direction from the northwest. The rock surfaces are slickensided by pressure. Immediately over the vein the soft impure steatite is visible from half an inch to two inches in thickness; it contains fragments of slate, and is overlaid by a crushed portion of the rock of variable thickness, from three to twelve inches; this is succeeded by the tilted edges of the magnesian slate. These observations show the prevalence of a lateral force acting subsequently to the filling up of the veins, and are worthy of being recorded, as the influence of this force may have operated more energetically at other localities, and occasioned faults or minor dislocations which might not be apparent or easily worked out without this guide.

Probable extent and richness of the Ore.

The reader who is familiar with the origin of dislocations in strata, will be at no loss to understand that the fissures which have resulted from them may be of very great vertical depth and extend over long horizontal distances. The cause, however, may on the other hand be local, and although the depth of the fissure may be great, its horizontal prolongation might possibly not extend over many hundred yards. In the present case the number, breadth and parallelism of the fissures, coupled with the fact that

veins of ore have been discovered in one prevailing direction for considerably more than a mile, afford sufficient evidence of the great extent of the antimony bearing veins in the area to which this report refers. Their depth too, the axis being anticlinal, with a downfall, doubtless extends through the Lower Silurian rocks in which they are situated, and these may be here, as elsewhere, of very considerable thickness, as the following observations show. About half a mile east of the mines a green talcose conglomerate holding black slate pebbles appears in position, this is thought to be one of the upper members of the Quebec Group. The talcose and chloritic slates in which the antimony veins occur appear to underlie this conglomerate, and as the entire series of which the Group is composed has been recognized during the past summer on the southeast side of the great fold which brought them to the surface, it is probable that the thickness of the series below the antimony slates is still several thousand feet. That this question is one possessing considerable interest, in connection with the probable duration of the antimony deposits in this vicinity, becomes manifest upon a review of the rapidity with which mining operations conducted on a large scale penetrate the rocks vertically. The Albert Mines for instance, though of recent origin, have worked out the Albertite on a horizontal distance of 1700 for a depth of 750 feet, and the new shaft now nearly completed will bring Albertite from a depth of one thousand feet.

With respect to the quality of the ore, it may be stated with confidence that it improves as the workings descend. The most common form in which it has been obtained until very recently was that of Stibnite or Grey Antimony Ore,* but in Pit No. 1, at a depth of 60 feet, there was found to be a considerable admixture of 'metallic antimony' with the sulphuret. This native antimony has a brilliant metallic lustre with the characteristic tin-white streak. It occurs in the lamellar form and gives a peculiarly brilliant appearance to the mass. It has been found in a vein fully six inches in diameter, in which the native metal was mixed with the sulphuret with a very small proportion of quartz. It is remarkable that the deposit of antimony recently discovered in the Quebec Group of rocks in the township of Ham, Canada East, should also occur chiefly as lamellar native antimony.

NICKEL AND COPPER.

Associated with these antimony ores are small quantities of the green silicate of nickel, and on the surface the green carbonate of copper. Ores of nickel in small quantities are very common in the rocks of the Quebec Group, especially in the magnesian slates.

The production and uses of Antimony.

The quantity of ths metal produced from American mines is extremely small. The recently discovered ores in Australia, although of great extent and richness, are too far from the markets of the world to exercise any influence upon them.

* Composed of Antimony 74; Sulphur 26 in 100 parts.

The importations of antimony into Great Britain* during the years 1855 and 1856, the latest accessible returns were as follows:—

	1855.	1856.
Ores,	623 tons.	1,750 tons.
Crude,	639 cwts.	3,121 cwts.
Regulus,	11 "	1,004 "

Its uses in the arts are rapidly increasing, and it has been long employed in the manufacture of fine pewter, Britannia metal, type metal, stereotype metal, music plates, machinery bearings, particularly in cases of continuous revolution, as in the shafts of screw steamers, &c. It is also used for hardening bullets and shot, and to a small extent for medicinal purposes, &c. &c.

Now that an abundant supply of this metal can be obtained at a small cost from the deposits of antimony in this Province, it is probable that many new uses may soon be discovered.

FAVOURABLE CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ORES.

The circumstances attending these deposits of antimony are singularly favorable towards their development. It may be advantageous to enumerate the most striking; they are—

1st. The geological position of the ores, or in other words their occurrence in the metal bearing group of North America.

2nd. Their occurrence on lines of fracture and dislocation, proving the veins to be 'true veins' of unknown vertical depth and horizontal extension.

3rd. The purity of the grey antimony ore and its gradual passage into lamellar native antimony as the veins deepen.

4th. The accessibility and the ease with which they may be reached from the seaboard.

The term regulus signifying "the little King," was first applied to antimony from the facility with which that metal alloyed with Gold. The alchemists had great hopes that antimony would lead them to the discovery of the philosophers' stone. The name is now applied to other metals in an impure state. Among the most important alloys of antimony are—

1. Two parts sulphide of antimony with one of iron, forming what was once called Martial Regulus. This alloy possesses magnetic properties.
2. Antimony and zinc—a hard brittle alloy.
3. 1 antimony, 10 tin forms a ductile compound.
4. 12 tin, 1 antimony, with a little copper, forms a fine pewter.
5. Type metal—4 parts lead, 1 part antimony, or 3 lead, 1 antimony.
6. Britannia metal—100 tin, 8 antimony, 2 bismuth, 2 copper.

The specific gravity of antimony is 6.7; it melts at about 840°, or at a dull red heat; the sulphuret has generally a specific gravity of about 4.96.

* Antimony was formerly mined extensively in Great Britain, but during the present century little has been produced. The grey ore from which commerce is supplied comes from Hungary and Borneo. Cornwall formerly produced a considerable quantity of the ore. Native antimony occurs in Canada East, Sweden, the Hartz Mountains in Germany, Dauphiny, Mexico, and, as recently ascertained, in New Brunswick.

LEAD ORES.

Galæna is not uncommon in this Group of Rocks, but no instance, to my knowledge, has been recorded where a vein occurs within the limits of the northeastern belt which promises remunerative results. There is a vein at the foot of Bradley's Island, on the Tobique, but it is not promising, so far as it has been exposed. It is not yet known what may be the precise age of the rocks in Hammond and Upham, where a large vein of Galæna has been traced continuously for about three miles, but the rocks are probably Middle or Lower Silurian, and if the latter, they will belong to the Quebec Group. In Canada, lead ores from this group, have yielded 32 ounces of silver to the ton, equal to five tenths per cent. Eight ounces of silver to one ton of lead ore will pay for extraction in England; this ore, therefore, might perhaps be profitably exported if it occurs in sufficient quantity—other lead ores in Canada, like similar ores in the United States, have yielded little or no silver. (See page 116.)

ZINC ORES.

Zinc Blende or Sulphuret of Zinc occurs in Prince William Parish. A vein in a gangue of quartz may be seen below the road in a gully on Marshall's farm, where an attempt has been made to blast the rocks in search of gold. No special examination has been made of this deposit with a view to see if it possesses economic value, but the impression produced by the specimens obtained was not favourable.

GOLD.

Mr. C. H. Hitchcock reports the existence of an auriferous belt which crosses the Saint Croix River above Calais. This is a part of the southern belt of the Quebec Group. The rock is a mica schist full of quartz veins and beds. Several pieces of bright flake gold were found in these veins near the Railroad bridge at Baileyville. On the New Brunswick side of this river, upon land belonging to Mr. Boulton of Saint Stephen, gold has been found in a black plumbaginous slate. The occurrence of gold in drift in many parts of the Province will be noticed in the next Chapter.

SILVER.

The boulders of jasper conglomerate which occur on the Saint John above Presquile, and are numerous on the Shiktehawk road, probably come originally from the northeast of the Shiktehawk. This rock promises well; but although the jasper rocks were noticed on Campbell River, and a jasper conglomerate on Blue Mountain, no rocks have been seen in place which approach the beauty of some of the boulders noticed on the Shiktehawk Portage. In one of these boulders a small fragment of native silver was seen, which appeared to form part of a vein running through the mass. The specimen (six inches in diameter) was unfortunately left on a birch stump not far from the Glassville Settlement, on the road to the north west branch of the Miramichi.

SECTIONS OF THE GROUP, SHOWING THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE STRATA.

The importance of this great group of rocks will render acceptable a brief description of the order and sequence of the strata of which it is composed, as they occur in Canada.

The following is a section of the strata on the Island of Orleans* :—

SEQUENCE OF THE STRATA OF THE QUEBEC GROUP ON THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.

1.	Green calcareo-magnesian shales, weathering to a yellowish or reddish brown, interstratified with thin bands of purplish grey argillaceous shale. Some of the magnesian shales are nearly grass green, and the surfaces of most of the green beds are marked with fucoid-like forms of purplish grey; the green shales hold about twenty per cent of dolomite. The mass is strong, and offers considerable resistance to wearing influences, ...	LEVIS FORMATION. MAGNESIAN SHALES. 100
2.	Grey argillaceous shale, much softer than the magnesian shale,	100
3.	Grey limestone conglomerate; the rounded masses are chiefly of grey limestone; the matrix in many parts weathers to a brownish color, and is probably dolomitic, fossils occur, some of them replaced by silica, but those as yet obtained in this locality are too obscure to be determined; the land in some parts appears to break into lenticular patches, ...	DOLOMITIC CONGLOMERATES. 10
4.	Green yellow weathering calcareo magnesian shale, with grey argillaceous bands of the same character as 1, ...	100
5.	Grey soft argillaceous shales, ...	200
6.	Yellowish-grey dolomites, weathering orange brown. It holds occasional masses of ash grey limestones, and in some parts of its thickness a multitude of pebbles of quartz as large as peas, and becomes towards the top a dolomitic sandstone, ...	70
7.	Grey, fine, soft, argillaceous shale, with compound graptolites (*Phyllograptus typus*) about thirty feet from the summit,	GRAPTOLITIC SHALES. 170
8.	Grey limestone conglomerate; the matrix in some parts weathers to a reddish-brown, being dolomitic, and contains a large concretion of carbonate of lime in concentric fibrous layers like travertine. The land holds fossils in some places, ...	35
9.	Grey, fine, soft, shale, with occasional bands of sandstone weathering brownish, none of them over six inches; the bands increase in number towards the top, ...	500
10.	Olive-green argillaceous shale, striped with purplish-grey bands,	400
11.	Olive-green arenaceous shale, with disseminated soft grains of a green mineral resembling glauconite, and approaching it in composition. In the upper part of the deposit, the shale contains so much grit as to become almost a sandstone; and within 100 feet of the top, it assumes a red colour, in one or two bands,	GLAUCONITE BEDS. 400
12.	Yellowish-white limestone conglomerate; matrix assumes a dolomitic aspect in some parts; the rounded masses or boulders are occasionally one or two feet in diameter, and some parts of the beds hold fossils, ...	10
13.	Grey, drab-weathering sandstones, in general slightly calcareous, interstratified with grey argillaceous shales; some of the sandstone beds towards the bottom are three or four feet thick, and	GREY SANDSTONES.

* From the Geology of Canada—Sir W. E. Logan.

	hold occasional calcareous pebbles. The sandstone becomes thinner ascending, and then the shales prevail; but these become by degrees, more and more arenaceous, and a band or two, about 200 feet from the top, assumes a red colour, ...	400
14.	Grey limestone conglomerate; the matrix weathering to a brown in some parts is probably dolomitic, ...	30
15.	Grey drab-weathering sandstones and shales, the sandstones slightly calcareous, ...	300
16.	Dark grey and green shales, with thin bands of quartzite, and occasional thicker beds of drab-weathering sandstone, some of them being lenticular masses; the dark shales appear in some parts to pass into black, ...	900 DARK SHALES AND QUARTZITES.
17.	Red and green shales, the red prevailing, interstratified with occasional thin layers of grey, hard sandstone or quartzite, and a few of grey hard limestone; some of the bands of shale are deeper red than the general mass, approaching the maroon colour. Towards the top of the equivalents of these shales at Cape Rouge, occur a small *lingula* and *Obolella pretiosa*; the thickness of the deposit is from 1,500 feet to	1000 RED AND GREEN SHALES.
		5,025 feet.

PHILLIPSBURG SERIES IN ASCENDING ORDER.*

A.

		Feet.	
1.	Dark gray and yellowish-white dolomites, weathering grey and yellowish-brown, ...	400	
2.	White and dove-grey pure compact limestones, ...	100	
3.	Reddish-grey brown-weathering dolomites, and black dolomites, with some thin-bedded limestones, ...	200	
			700

B.

1.	White and dove-grey pure limestones, with some yellowish weathering magnesian bands, ...	120	
2.	Dark grey and black limestones, some of the beds magnesian, ...	120	
3.	Dark bluish-grey thin bedded nodular limestones with thin layers of bluish-grey slate, probably magnesian; the surfaces of some of beds weathering into a red or yellow ochreous arenaceous earth,	150	
4.	Black slaty thin bedded nodular limestones, with two or three thick beds of purer limestones towards the base, ...	300	
5.	Black limestones, some of them massive, weathering bluish-grey, interstratified towards the bottom with black and dark grey yellow-weathering magnesian beds, ...	350	
			1,040

C.

1. Black and dark grey pure compact limestones, weathering lead-grey with a few bands of dove-grey. The beds are all massive, and afford abundance of a few species of testaceæ; the whole of which appear to have the peculiarities of being large-sized and thick-shelled, and occuring in numerous isolated patches, which vary in diameter from about three to ten feet. The fossils are several

* The details of Divisions A and B are given on pages 275, 279, of the Geology of Canada. Phillipsburg is in Canada East near the northern extremity of Lake Champlain.

underscribed species of *Murchisonia* and *Pleurotomaria*, *Ecculiomphalus Canadensis*, *E. intortus*, *E. spiralis*, several undescribed species of *Ophileta*, *Maclurea ponderosa*, several undescribed species of *Othoceras* and one of *Nautilus*. Toward the base, *Maclurea ponderosa* seems to be somewhat smaller than in the upper part of the deposit, and towards the top one or two beds appear to be of a partially conglomerate character, ... 150

2. Black slates or possibly thin bedded limestones, with a few thicker beds towards the top; the mass is altogether very imperfectly seen, 170 — 320

D.

1. Black limestone conglomerate, composed chiefly of the ruins of the thick bedded limestones of division C. The enclosed masses vary in size from pieces of an inch in diameter, to blocks containing between fifty and sixty cubic feet, and are cemented together by a calcareo-magnesian paste. Of this, however, from the closeness with which the masses are packed together, there is but a very small quantity. The limestones are generally close grained, and black or dark in color, but there are mingled with them a few scattered blocks of a lighter colored yellow, weathering dolomite, some of them a foot in diameter. Many of the masses of limestone contain fossils, and the species are almost wholly confined to those already stated as characterising the parent beds C 1. There appears to be at least two principal bands of this conglomerate, each varying in thickness in different parts from about 50 to 100 feet. There is an interval between them of from 100 to 150 feet occupied by black slates holding round masses of limestone, which converts parts of the mass varying in thickness from ten to twenty feet into slaty conglomerates. In some parts, either the interval between the main two bands of conglomerates increases considerably, or there is a third band with similar slates intervening between it and the second. The whole is continued in a thickness of from 250 to ... ... 300 } CONGLOMERATES

2. Black and greenish argillaceous slates, probably interstratified with occasional thin calcareous bands, and thin lenticular patches of limestone conglomerate, as well as more important bands of yellow-weathering dolomitic slates. The whole is terminated by a band of black limestone conglomerate, similar in character and thickness (from 50 to 100 feet) to those already mentioned, and containing *Maclurea ponderosa* in one of the few places in which the band has been seen. This whole mass of strata is very imperfectly exposed, and much uncertainty exists as to its true general character. Its thickness may be from 750 to ... ... 1000 } CONGLOMERATES

3. Grey and black striped slates, some parts of which are calcareous, and weather slightly brownish. They are interstratified with occasional thin beds of black limestone, weathering lead-grey, as well as many strong and solid beds of brown weathering magnesian limestone, and brown weathering slates, some of the latter are marked by an abundance of fucoids resembling *Buthotrephis flexuosa* of Emmons. Occasional beds of sandstone, from one to three feet in thickness, are met with. About the middle of the mass, there has in one place been observed a bed of limestone conglomerate from five to ten feet thick, and other similar ones may occur in different parts of the vertical thickness, ... 1500 — 2800 } DOLOMITIC SLATES.

Feet, 4860

CHAPTER X.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

General absence of thick deposits of Boulder Drift in the Province—Local origin of the Boulders—Absence of Laurentian Boulders—In Gaspe—Innumerable multitude of Boulders south of the Granitic Belt—General absence on the northern side—Boulders near Fredericton—Origin and course of these Boulders—The country of Boulders—The Labrador Peninsula—Agents in the distribution of the Boulders—Glacial Ice—Striations—General direction in this Province—Common over the entire Province—Glacial work—Lake George—Bear Lake—West of Oromocto Lake; down the Magaguadavic—Remarkable formation of the western extremity of the Coal Measures—Oromocto Lake Escarpment—Table of Glacial Striæ in New Brunswick—Progress of a Glacier—Thickness of the glacial mass once covering the Province—Agassiz on the thickness of the ice during the Glacial Period—Dr. Dawson's views—Probable elevation of the Continent during the Glacial Period—Glacial Lakes—Escarpments—Dr. Rink's experience in Greenland—Conditions under which Glaciers are formed—Zones of Moistures—Glacial Zones—Notice of Agassiz's theory of an Ice Cap—Glacial phenomena may be common to all geologic ages—Difference between Sea Coast escarpments and Glacial escarpments—Action of Glacial Rivers—Phenomena of Glacial Rivers in Greenland—Glacial Rivers excavate rocks and form escarpments—Escarpments may be formed at any level—A glacial mass cuts its way into a slope, forming an escarpment continually increasing in elevation—The valley of Lake Ontario excavated by Glaciers—Glacial Striæ show only the last record of the moving mass—Lake Basins and many escarpments show the work they have done—Remodelling of Glacial work—Lake Basins—Origin of certain Lakes in New Brunswick—Valley of the Saint John near Fredericton—BEACHES and TERRACES—Marine Terraces—On the Bay of Fundy—Post Pliocene Marine deposits—Modern elevations and depressions on the coast—Extensive upthrow west of the Saint John—Glacial Lake Terraces—Contour Lines at the Mouth of the Nerepis—Terraces opposite Gagetown—Contour Lines and Terraces near Fredericton—Alluvial Terraces—Boulder Clay in the bed of the Saint John—Sections of the alluvium on the Banks of the Saint John near Fredericton—Table of Drift Islands which have escaped denudation—Terraces of Lake Superior, &c.—Origin of—The GRAND FALLS of SAINT JOHN—Origin of—A Valley of erosion—The Tidal Falls at the mouth of the Saint John—Probably a valley of erosion—Early account of the "Falls"—"Horsebacks"—Action of Rivers on their banks—Influence of the motion of the Earth.

The general absence of deep deposits of clays, sands, and gravel, in other words of Drift, appears to be a prevailing feature in the surface Geology of the Province. On the upper Saint John, above the Grand Falls, there are banks of alluvial clays and sands exceeding fifty feet in thickness, and opposite Salmon River immense deposits of coarse gravel form the cliff like

banks; so also on the Upsalquitch, extensive deposits of coarse gravel interstratified with fine sand are numerous, and the same features are observed on the Saint John nearly all the way to its mouth; these, however, are all of more recent origin than the true boulder formation, although it is probable that they consist in part of remodelled drift. Even on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Upsalquitch and Nipisiguit, the drift appears to be of local origin, and has been, on the portage at least, re-arranged, showing three or more distinct terraces. Nearly all the boulders observed during the past summer were of local origin, or could be traced to rocks in position some few miles to the north; and it may, with some degree of confidence be stated, that very few, if any, boulders deriving their origin from the Laurentian rocks of Canada have been seen during the past summer, even on the higher levels and in the most northern Counties of the Province, without an exception be made of the country about the upper Saint John near the Province line. In the Gaspe peninsula no foreign boulders have as yet been observed in the boulder formation; which there appears to be altogether composed of the debris of the rocks of the country.* This may arise from two causes,—1st. The direction of the ice flow, and subsequently of the drift currents;—2nd. The distance from the northern rocks taken in connection with the direction of the ice flow.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing remarks that boulders are generally absent in the Province, the contrary is really the case, but they are nearly all, if not altogether, of local origin; that is to say, the parent rock from which the boulders originated may almost invariably be found a few miles in a northerly direction from the spot where they lie.

THE BOULDERS SOUTH OF THE GRANITE.

Any one who has travelled on the southern edge of the numerous narrow granitic belts which stretch from the Atlantic coast of Maine to the Bay of Chaleurs, can scarcely fail to have been struck with the vast multitude of granitic boulders which cover the country for some miles in a southerly direction. But if he travel on the northern side of the belt, he will rarely find one granitic boulder. So also when descending some of the rivers, especially those which flow in a general direction from north to south, such as the different branches of the Miramichi, the number and magnitude of the boulders in the beds of those streams when passing through and a little beyond the granitic region, are truly astonishing. In the rear of Fredericton, the southwest side of the plateau and even part of the sides of the valley, are strewed with a multitude of boulders, these are chiefly derived from the sandstones of the Carboniferous rocks, but there are some trap boulders from the trap range in Douglas Parish, some red conglomerate boulders, from the Bonaventure formation on the north side of the River, and also a few of Silurian slate, and a few of white granite. All of these boulders, with the exception of some of the sandstones, must have crossed the valley of the

* Geology of Canada, page 929.

River Saint John, travelling in the direction of the valley of the Nashwaaksis, as will presently be shewn.

These boulders have been brought to their present position by glacial ice. It was formerly very generally supposed that floating ice was the chief instrument in the transportation of boulders, and that glacial ice played but a very small part in these wide spread phenomena, but proof upon proof has accumulated that floating ice is utterly incompetent to effect a tithe of the vast mechanical work apparently inseparable from those conditions always accompanying the true boulder drift.* That water and floating ice have played a great part in distributing the loose materials, previously disengaged by glaciers, over different parts of the globe there can be no question, but the first active agent was glacial ice, and subsequently water, or water and floating ice may have assisted in spreading the debris accumulated by the glacial masses.

CURRENTS INCOMPETENT TO PRODUCE LARGE BOULDERS.

Erratics or Boulders have been frequently adduced as evidence of the influence of currents, assisted by atmospheric agencies. Their rounded appearance has been attributed to weathering, or the attrition caused by running water, or the waves of the sea on a beach.†

It is well known that rounded boulders which would weigh *many hundred tons* are by no means uncommon. These are generally observed to be rounded or worn on all sides, showing that every part of them has been exposed to the grinding force. Sometimes the boulders are observed to be striated or scratched on one side only, thus affording sufficient proof of their origin. No one has ever seen torrents in our rivers sufficiently powerful to move boulders two or three feet in diameter—a *debacle* might cause motion for a short distance. But boulders *in* glacial ice can be seen at any time, not only in Greenland but in many glacial regions, and the actual process of rounding by attrition may be observed.

Mr. T. W. Taylor in his paper on the "*Fiords of South Greenland*,"‡ tells us that "the glaciers bring down with them boulders, sand, and much fine clay, the result of attrition; the *boulders are always rounded*, owing to the severe abrasion they have undergone by being transported over the rocks below, whilst under the enormous pressure of the vast thickness of continental ice."

Another important point connected with boulders is, that rounded masses are frequently to be met with in vast multitudes within a few miles of the parent rock and to the south of it, even when the parent rock is a low

* Under the term "true Boulder Drift" is meant the unmodified drift, that is to say Boulder Drift which has not been re-arranged since it was first deposited, whether by glacial ice or water, or both.

† Boulders of native copper have been found in the Lake Superior region; of copper pyrites in New Brunswick, and boulders of hæmatite and black magnetic oxide of iron of large dimensions are by no means uncommon.

‡ Proceedings of the Royal Geological Society, January 28, 1861.

glaciated ridge, scarcely rising above the general level of the country. This is observed south of a considerable part of the Granitic Belts of New Brunswick. It has been already remarked that all the boulders, and they are legion, of New Brunswick, are of local origin; it may be that on the Gulf Coast a few Laurentian erratics have been brought by ice, but in the interior those rocks are not represented even by erratics. All the large river valleys leading into the Atlantic, from New Brunswick and Maine, are probably in part due to glacial action; for glacial striæ and moraines have been observed in most of them, following the course of the valleys near the sea.

THE COUNTRY OF BOULDERS.

The country *par excellence* of Boulders, is the Labrador Peninsula. During an exploration of part of its interior in 1861, I had an opportunity of observing the extraordinary number and magnitude of erratics in the valley of the Moisie River and some of its tributaries, as far north as the south edge of the table-land of the Labrador Peninsula (lat. 51° 50′ N., long. 66° W.), and about 110 miles due north of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Boulders of large dimensions, 10 to 20 feet in diameter, began to be numerous at the Mountain Portage, 1460 feet above the sea, and 60 miles in an air-line from the mouth of the Moisie River. They were perched upon the summits of peaks estimated to be 1500 feet above the point of view, or nearly 3000 feet above the sea-level, and were observed to occupy the edges of cliffs, to be scattered over the slopes of mountain-ranges, and to be massed in great numbers in the intervening valleys.

At the "Burnt Portage" on the northeast branch of the Moisie, nearly 100 miles in an air-line from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and 1850 feet above the ocean, the low gneissoid hills for many miles round were seen to be strewed with erratics wherever a lodgment for them could be found. The valleys (one to two miles broad) were not only floored with them, but they lay there in tiers, three or more deep. Close to the banks of the rivers and lakes near the "Burnt Portage," where the mosses and lichens have been destroyed by fire, very coarse sand conceals the rocks beneath, but on ascending an eminence away from the immediate banks of the river the true character of the country becomes apparent. At the base of the gneissiod hills which limit the valley of the east branch (about three miles broad) at this point, they are observed to lie two or three deep, and although of large dimensions, that is from 5 to 20 feet in diameter, they are nearly all ice worn, with rounded edges, and generally polished or smoothed. These accumulations of erratics frequently form tongues, or spots, at the termination of small projecting promontories in the hill-ranges. I have several times counted three tiers of these travelled rocks where the mosses, which once covered them with a uniform mantle of green, had been burnt; and occasionally, before reaching the sandy area which is sometimes found on the banks of the river, I have been in danger of slipping through the crevices between the boulders, which were concealed by mosses, a foot and

more deep, both before and after passing through the "Burnt Country," which has a length of about 30 miles where I crossed it. I extract the following note from my Journal of the appearance of these travelled rocks in the "Burnt Country":—

'Huge blocks of gneiss and labradorite lie in the channel of the river, or on the gneissoid domes which here and there pierce the sandy tract through which the river flows. On the summit of the mountains, and along the crest of the hill-ranges, about a mile off on either side, they seem as if they had been dropped like hail. It is not difficult to see that many of these rock-fragments are of local origin, but others have evidently travelled far, on account of their smooth out-line. From a gneissoid dome, I see that they are piled to a considerable height between hills 300 and 400 feet high; and from the comparatively sharp edges of many around me, the parent rock cannot be far distant.'

THE GLACIATED REGION ABOUT CARIBOO LAKE.

On all sides of Cariboo Lake, 110 miles, in an air-line from the Gulf, and 1870 feet above it, a conflagration had swept away trees, grasses, and mosses, with the exception of a point of forest which came down to the water's edge and formed the western limit of the living woods. The long lines of enormous unworn boulders, or fragments of rocks, skirting the east branch of the Moisie at this point were no doubt lateral glacial moraines. The coarse sand in the broad valley of the river was blown into low dunes, and the surrounding hills were covered with millions of erratics. No glacial striæ were observed here, but the gneissoid hills were rounded and smoothed at their summit; and the flanks were frequently seen to present a rough surface, as if they had recently been exposed by land-slides, which were often observed, and the cause which produced them, namely frozen waterfalls.

No clay or gravel was seen after passing the mouth of Cold-water River, 40 miles from the Gulf, and 320 feet above it. The soil, where trees grew, was always shallow as far as observed; and although a very luxuriant vegetation existed in secluded valleys, yet it appeared to depend upon the presence of labradorite-rock or a very coarse gneissoid rock, in which flesh coloured felspar was the prevailing ingredient.

BOULDERS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE PENINSULA.

Observers in other parts of the Labrador Peninsula have recorded the vast profusion in which erratics are distributed over its surface. There is one observer, however, well known in another branch of science, who has left a most interesting record of his journey in the Mistassinni country, between the Saint Lawrence, at the mouth of the Saguenay, and Rupert's River, in Hudson's Bay. Andre Michaux, the distinguished botanist, traversed the country between the Saint Lawrence and Hudson's Bay in 1792. He passed through Lake Mistassinni; and in his manuscript notes, which were first printed in 1861, for private circulation, at Quebec, a brief description of the journey is given.—"The whole Mistassinni country," says Michaux, "is

cut up by thousands of lakes, and covered with enormous rocks, piled one on the top of the other, which are often carpeted with large lichens of a black colour, and which increases the sombre aspect of these desert and almost uninhabitable regions. It is in the spaces between the rocks that one finds a few pines (*Pinus rupestris*,) which attain an altitude of three feet; and even at this small height showed signs of decay."

The remarkable absence of erratics in the Moisie, until an altitude of about 1000 feet above the sea is attained, may be explained by the supposition that they have been carried away by icebergs and coast-ice during a period of submergence, to the extent of about 1000 feet. I am not aware that any traces of marine shells or marine drift have been recognized north of the Labrador Peninsula, at a greater elevation than 1000 or 1100 feet. In the valley of the Saint Lawrence marine drift has not been observed higher than 600 feet above the sea. Glacial striæ were seen on the "gneiss-terraces" at the "Level Portage," 700 to 1000 feet above the sea. The sloping sides of these terraces are polished and furrowed by glacial action. Grooves half an inch deep, and an inch or more broad, go down slope and over level continuously. It is on the edge of the highest terrace here that the first large boulders were observed.

The entire absence of clay, and the extraordiuary profusion of both worn and rugged masses of rock piled one above the other in the valley of the east branch of the Moisie as we approached the table-land, led me to attribute their origin to local glacial action, as well as the excavation of a large part of the great valley in which the river flows. Its tributary, the Cold-water River, flows in the strike of the rocks through a gorge 2000 feet deep, excavated in the comparatively soft labradorite of the Labrador series.

The descriptions which have recently been published* of different parts of the Labrador Peninsula not visited by me, favour the supposition that the origin of the surface features of the areas described may be due to glacial action, similar to that observed in the valley of the Moisie River.

SIR RODERICK MURCHISON ON GLACIAL ACTION.

The reader who is not familiar with the rapid progress which has been made during late years in SURFACE GEOLOGY, will do well to read the following extract from Sir Roderick Murchison's address, in which some of the geological influences ice is capable of exerting, are graphically described :—

"Our knowledge respecting the snow and ice clad region of Greenland† has been from time to time largely increased by the communications of our foreign member Dr. Rink. It is in part through his memoirs, as published in our volumns, that geologists have been enabled to reason upon what they believe to have been the former glacial condition of Scotland, and other tracts in Northern Europe, during a period antecedent to the creation of man. Independently, however, of any acquaintance with the condition of

* See 'Explorations in the Interior of Labrador Peninsula,' by the Author. Longmans, 1863.

† Greenland as it is.—Northern Europe as it was.—From the Anniversary Address of Sir R. Murchison to the Royal Geographical Society, May 25, 1863.

Greenland, as explanatory of ancient phenomena, my illustrious friend Agassiz, in the year 1840, boldly applied to the larger part of the northern hemisphere, and specially to Scotland, the doctrine which he had derived from a study of the effects produced by glaciers in the Alps. Wherever he found that the hardest rocks of North Britain had been ground down, polished, and striated by lines and furrows in the same manner as that by which the rocks beneath or on the side of existing glaciers are affected, there he contended solid ice had once advanced from the mountains to the sea-shore. This view, though supported vigorously by my dear friend and eminent master, the late Dr. Buckland, met at first with much opposition, though of late years it has been well upheld by much good evidence, patiently worked out by Professor Ramsay and various authors; and in the last years particularly by Mr. Jamieson of Ellon in Aberdeenshire, and by Mr. Archibald Geikie, of the Geological Survey. Now that the direct analogy of Greenland has been prominently brought forward, the bold theory of the great Swiss naturalist, who founded it on his knowledge of the Alps, has, to his great honour, been well sustained. Though once a sceptic as to a former spread of snow and ice over a large portion of Scotland, I have for some time been a firm believer in the application to that country of this portion of the theory of Agassiz.

"The manner in which the snow of the mountains descending and first forming "névé," the solid glaciers which advance to the shores of Greenland, and the mode in which huge masses of these glaciers are broken off and are launched into the sea, have been described by other authors, but by none more clearly than by Dr. Rink, whose long residence in Greenland has naturally given him favourable opportunities for observation. In his last memoir Dr. Rink has shown us, that though little water is apparent on the surface of the ice, yet that every glacier is a frozen mountain-river, which is greatly aided in its descent to the sea by a volume of water (about a sixth part of the whole icy mass), which flows either in interstices of the ice, or between the warmer subsoil and the thick cover of ice which prevents congelation. The proofs of the issue of large quantities of water from beneath the lofty ice-cliffs are seen by the issue of springs of fresh water, which rise like whirlpools at the external edge of the ice; and that some terrestrial living things are brought out in these agitated masses is proved by myriads of sea-birds being seen to hover over them, to obtain food in the brackish and muddy water.

"The occurrence of an unfrozen lake at a certain distance inland in one of the great glaciers, and the occasional sinking of its water, is accompanied by a corresponding rise of the springs in the sea, and the rise of its water by their diminution. At first sight I thought it possible that this existing phenomenon might in some degree serve, though by no means entirely, to explain the manner in which Mr. Jamieson, adopting the theory of Agassiz, has recently accounted for the so-called Parallel Roads of Glen Roy;* the

* See Quarterly Journal Geological Society, vol. xix. (1863.)

lake on whose edges these terraces are supposed to have been formed having been held up by a glacier, the successive shrinkings of which let off at intervals the water from higher to lower levels. But looking to the Greenland case as the result of occasional and frequent openings of channels for the water, I see nothing in it which will account for the gravel terraces of Glen Roy at separate and distinct heights. In our Highland example, I believe with Agassiz and Jamieson, that the lacustrine waters were held up by a glacier; yet, knowing that each gravel terrace on their shores could only have been formed in tranquil periods, the distinct separation of the one from the other is to me a clear proof that sudden movements of the subsoil and rapid change of climate occasioned paroxysmal dislodgments of these icy barriers. In this way the successive subsidences due to the sudden collapse and removal of large portions of glaciers will as well account for the distinct separation of terraces which were accumulated during periods of quiescence, as the successive upheavels of the sea-shore (as I shall presently show) explain to us clearly how the heaps and terraces of gravel with sea-shells, which occur at different altitudes around the British Isles, were produced. * * * * * * * *

"But to return to the consideration of that glacial condition of the surface which geologists are pretty generally agreed upon as having been that which immediately preceded the creation of the human race. Believing, as I now do, that snow and ice formerly covered, during the whole year, my native Highlands, as well as the mountainous parts of England, Wales,* and Ireland, and, further, that glaciers descended from the higher grounds into the adjacent valleys and to the sea-board, transporting into the sea-bottom great blocks as well as enormous accumulations of clay and sand with striated fragments of rocks, constituting the "till" of Scottish geologists,† I must impress upon you that, in adopting this view, you do not embrace the largest portion of the operations of transport which took place in the glacial period. For, when the ancient glaciers advanced to the seas of that glacial epoch, they must (as is now taking place on the shores of Greenland) have launched from their cliffs huge icebergs, which were floated away by the prevailing currents, often to vast distances before they were melted. So in the present day numerous icebergs are wafted for hundreds of miles to warmer and southern seas, in which they disappear, and strew the surface of the sea-bottom with the blocks and pebbles with which they were loaded, to be mixed up with marine shells, sand, and mud."

ACTION OF GLACIAL ICE.

Whenever the loose covering of clay and sand is swept off the solid rock throughout the whole extent of this Province, glacial striæ are visible, in

* On this subject Professor Ramsay's excellent and original Papers should be consulted; particularly the general reader should peruse his Essay on the 'Old Glaciers of Switzerland and North Wales,' in the 1st volume of 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' and also published as a separate volume.

† See the very clear and able illustration of this subject, with a map shewing the various directions followed by the old glaciers, in the book entitled, 'On the Phenomena of the Glacial Drift of Scotland,' by Archibald Geikie. Glasgow, 1863.

other words, the rocks are seen to be polished, striated and sometimes deeply grooved. These striations are observed at all altitudes, but they have been obliterated over wide areas by atmospheric influences. During the past summer I saw them on the summit of Blue Mountain, 1650 feet above the sea. There, small surfaces of a very hard metamorphised conglomerate are beautifully polished and striated. They abound throughout the slate region of the Province, the slate receiving with ease and retaining with much persistency the markings produced by the slowly moving glacial mass.

The general direction of these striæ is N. 10° W., but there are often two sets to be seen, differing in direction by two or three degrees. The best place within a few miles of Fredericton for examining these striæ under very singular circumstances, is in Prince William Parish, at and near the antimony mines. On the road to the mines leading from the main post road the striæ are beautifully retained on the polished surface of a hard silicious slate. The country in that vicinity has been ground away and removed by ice to a vertical depth of some hundred feet, as has indeed, a considerable portion of, if not the whole, of the Province.

In Prince William, however, an observer can not only see the "tracks" of the glacial mass graven on the rocks, but he can also see the work it has accomplished in excavating Lake George. He can trace the course of the glaciers far beyond Lake George (442 feet above tide) and Bear Lake; see it in imagination sweeping past the edge of the Plateau of the Carboniferous series, which it has worn away to an escarpment west of Oromocto Lake, and as a glacial stream passing down the valley of the Magaguadavic to the sea.

The western extremity of the Coal Measures holds up Lake Oromocto. It has been denuded away by lateral glacial action towards the west, until we have the remarkable spectacle presented of a bold escarpment facing the west, holding up a Lake containing 10,000 acres, and 115 feet above the valley it overlooks. Lake Oromocto is 370 feet above the sea, the escarpment which overlooks the Magaguadavic is 394 feet, and the River itself flowing at the base of the escarpment is 256 feet above the same level.

GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE ICE FLOW IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The polishing of some of the harder rocks is extremely beautiful, and shows that the action of the ice slowly moving over it must have continued for an exceedingly long period of time. It is not to be supposed that the ice had uniformly one direction, on the contrary, its direction may have varied through an entire quadrant under different conditions. When we look at glacial striæ we see only the last record of the moving mass, the last impression of its presence, but in what direction it moved, or with what effect at any period before the graving of its last striations, we can only conjecture.

In the following Table are given the direction and locality of some of these glacial striæ.

*Table showing the Direction of Glacial Striæ in New Brunswick.**

No.	Kind of Rock.	Locality.	Height above the Sea.	Direction.
1	Grey Grits,	Fredericton,	About 350 feet,	N. 10° W.
2	Siliceous Slate,	Prince William,	" 400 "	N. and S.
3	Grey Grits,	Four miles on Miramichi Road,		N. 10° W.
4	" "	Hanwell Road,†	" 400 "	N. 10° W.
5	" "	Maryland Road,	" 400 "	N. 10° W.
6	" "	" "	" 400 "	N. 10° W.
7	Red Sandstone,	" "	" 400 "	N. 10° W.
8	Greenstone,	Gagetown Road,		N. and S.
9	Conglomerate,	Near mouth of Keswick,		N. N. W.
10	Reddish Conglomerate,	Near Gagetown,		N. 22° W.
11	Conglomerate,	Oromocto Lake,	" 370 "	N. N. W.
12	"	Harvey Settlement,		N. and S.
13	Red Sandstone,	9 miles south of Saint Andrews.	" 60 "	W. by W.
14		Chamcook Lake Shore,		N. N. W.
15		On high land near St. Andrews,		N. by W.
16	Trap,	L'Etang,		N. 45° W.
17	"	Magaguadavic Falls,	" 100 "	N. W.
18	Granite,	East of Musquash Valley,		N. 20° E.
19	Slates,	Near Penitentiary, Saint John,		N. 30° E.
20	Syenite,	South Bay,		N. 25° E.
21	"	Mouth of Nerepis,		N. W.
22	"	Oxbow of "		N. N. W.
23	Grey Grits,	Old Woodstock Road,		N. 10° W.
24	Slates,	Spring Hill,		N. 10° W.
25	Purple Sandstones,	Gonish Road,		N. 10° W.
26	Metamorphosed Conglomerate,	Blue Mountain,	" 1650 "	N. and S.
27	Grits,	Opposite Fredericton,	" 350 "	N. 10° W.

An inspection of the preceding Table, although it is very imperfect, will show that the direction of the moving mass of ice was generally nearly due north and south. As the glaciers approached the sea they accommodated themselves to the sinuosities of the valleys through which they made their escape, and produced striations in different directions. At a greater elevation and more inland, what were on the sea shore mere ice-streams, would be in the interior a uniform or broad glacial mass. Suppose for instance that a mass of ice several hundred feet thick, like that which now covers in part the surface of Greenland,‡ once extended over the entire surface and

* Some of these observations were recorded by the late Dr. Robb.

† Between Fredericton and Hanwell, very numerous and uniformly N. 10° W.

‡ "To have a correct idea of the glacier accumulation in Greenland, we must imagine a narrow continent of ice flanked on its seaward side by a number of Islands, and in every other direction lost to vision in one continuous and boundless plain. Through the spaces between these apparent Islands, the enormous glacial accumulations slowly seek their passage to the sea, and send off an annual tribute to encumber, to cool, and to dilute the waters of the adjoining ocean. The average height or depth of the ice at its free edge in these intervals or valleys between the projecting points of coast is 1200 or 1500 feet, of which about one eighth or 150 feet will be above the water. In some of the valleys, however, the depth is upwards of 2400 feet. These phenomena can be seen at the present day in Baffin's Bay and Davis' Straits." "As we advance northwards along the coast

flanks of the granitic highland range to the north and northeast of the Saint John; during its slow movement towards the sea it would not only bring with it the materials it tore off the rocks over which it was passing, but it would also score and polish the rocks themselves. At that period the valley of the Saint John was probably, but not necessarily, filled with drift; the glacial mass passed over it towards the sea, scratching and polishing the rocks during its slow but irresistable journey; approaching the sea it would probably split into tongues, chiefly on account of its moving eccentrically, and thus covering a larger area owing to the figure of the earth; and by reason of climate these tongues would reach the sea as ice rivers, in process of time excavating for themselves deeper and deeper channels, which ultimately became "Fiords" or deep bays where the glaciers "calved," to use the term commonly employed in Greenland, and gave off their icebergs. An inland glacier having, as it were, once established itself in any determinate geographical position, would in process of time, assisted by its own glacial river, wear out a lake basin.*

PROBABLE THICKNESS OF THE GLACIAL COVERING.

Some idea of the former enormous thickness of the glacial mass which once covered a considerable portion, if not the whole of the Province, may be gleaned from the occurrence of those beautifully polished metamorphic conglomerates at the summit of Blue Mountains in the Tobique valley, 1640 feet above the sea. This would involve a glacial mass certainly not less than 2000 feet in thickness; but as there is no doubt that far more elevated mountain summits in the highlands are grooved and polished, it would be very unwise to attempt to fix a limit to the thickness of the glacial mass which once covered the Province from such data.

If we turn our eyes southwards, we find Mount Washington, which is over 6000 feet high, marked with glacial striæ nearly to its summit, the rough unpolished surface of its crown, covered with loose fragments, alone remaining unscored, showing that during the glacial epoch its summit was just raised above the surrounding ocean of ice.†

"In this region," says Agassiz, "the thickness of the sheet can not have been much less than six thousand feet;" and in another place in the same article—"In short, the ice of the great glacial period in America moved over the continent as one continuous sheet, over-riding nearly all the inequalities of the surface."‡

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of west Greenland, and thus diminish the annual mean temperature both of the sea and of the atmosphere, we find the glacier approaches nearer and nearer the coast line, until in Melville Bay, latitude 75°, it presents to the sea one continuous wall of ice, unbroken by land, for a space of probably seventy or eighty miles."—Dr. Sutherland, *on the Geological and Glacial Phœnomena of the Coasts of Davis' Strait and Baffin's Bay.*—Proceedings of the Geological Society, 1853.

* See Professor Ramsay's paper "On the Glacial Origin of Lakes."—Journal of the Geological Society, August, 1862.

† Agassiz in the July number, (1864) of the Atlantic Monthly.

‡ Ice-Period in America—by Louis Agassiz.—Atlantic Monthly. July 1864, page 88.

If these are the conclusions advocated by Agassiz, in relation to America generally, north of the 44th parallel, we may accept as a very modest deduction the entombment of all the mountains in the Highlands of the Province under one glacial pall.

Dr. Dawson, the able and distinguished President of McGill College, Montreal, whose writings and authority have so frequently been quoted in this Report, does not agree with the views of glacialists as now understood. Dr. Dawson urges as a chief objection to the striation of a portion of the Saint Lawrence Valley—1st. "That the direction of the striation was from the ocean toward the interior, against the slope of the Saint Lawrence Valley;" and 2nd. When speaking of the supposed excavation of the great Lakes by means of ice, he says, "Glaciers could not have effected it; for even if the climatal conditions for these were admitted, there is no height of land to give them momentum."

"But," says Dr. Dawson, "if we suppose the land submerged so that the Arctic current flowing from the northeast should pour over the Laurentian rocks on the north side of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, it would necessarily cut out of the softer Silurian strata just such basins, drifting their materials to the southwest."* This conclusion is far from being borne out by the existing Lake Basins. An Arctic current could not have occasioned the vast subaqueous escarpments which exist on the north side of the Indian Peninsula and its Island prolongations in Lake Huron. There are three hundred feet of water close to many parts of the shore in that portion of the lake, a depth equal to that of the Bay of Fundy, notwithstanding its wonderful tides and never-ceasing currents. The vast depths of the great Canadian Lakes, from 700 to 1000 feet, surrounded by unbroken rocky rims, which hold their waters up, is another potent argument against the existence of currents, especially an arctic one, which is, comparatively speaking, a surface current, the warmer heavier water (39.5°) necessarily seeking the greatest depth and the colder current flowing over it. The geographical position of the axes of the great Lakes, which would be that of the current, is of itself a grave objection to the views urged by Dr. Dawson.

AN ELEVATION OF THE CONTINENT ALONE REQUIRED.

There can be no doubt that a submergence (which probably did not exceed 600 feet in this latitude) would account for some of the phenomena under review, but an ELEVATION of the northern portion of the continent, to the extent of as many hundred feet as some geologists suppose submergence to have taken place in thousands of feet, would explain all the glacial phenomena under consideration, as well as many others for which the hypothesis of submergence alone is wholly inadequate, such as the formation of elevated but local beaches and terraces, the formation of great escarpments increasing continually in altitude towards the west, the excavation of Lake Basins, &c.

* Proceedings at the Annual Meeting of the Natural History Society of Montreal, 1864.—"The President's Address."

This elevation would require to be of the same character as that which is now actually taking place in Sweden, and indeed on a small scale on the Atlantic coast of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the United States. A gradual elevation of the northern part of the continent, for a few feet in latitude 35° N., a hundred feet in latitude 40° N., 200 feet in latitude 45° N., 500 feet in latitude 50° N., and 1000 feet in latitude 65 or 70° N., would give the required slope.* The advocates of the Iceberg theory do not hesitate to assume that the continent was submerged to the extent of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, in order to account for the scratches and Drift on Mount Washington and in the Catskills, yet a comparatively small elevation in the manner indicated above, would not only remove the difficulties with regard to slope, but it would also avoid the necessity for an assumption of which there is no real evidence in the way of Fossil remains, beyond a depression not exceeding in the valley of the Saint Lawrence six hundred feet.†

FORMATIONS OF ESCARPMENTS.

Most of the difficulties attending the formation of elevated beaches of small horizontal extent, at elevations varying from 900 to 1750 feet above the sea, disappear when viewed in connection with glacial Lakes. And that great enigma, the enormous parallel escarpments from 300 to 1000 feet high, and

* An elevation of this see-saw character has actually taken place within certain limits as shewn by marine shells. In Lake Champlain these are found at an elevation of about 400 feet, at Montreal 470 feet, and in the Arctic Regions they have been discovered at an elevation of nearly 1000 feet, on Cornwallis and Beechy Islands.

† In a recent Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin by the distinguished American geologists, Professors James Hall and J. D. Whitney, the remarkable view is advanced by the latter, that there is an area of more than 3000 square miles in extent (long. 90° W. lat. 42° 50' N.) which has never been overflowed since the Upper Silurian epoch. Mr. Whitney says:—"If we consider the magnitude and universality of the drift-deposits in the Northern United States, and especially in Northern Wisconsin, we shall be more astonished to learn that throughout nearly the whole Lead-region, and over a considerable extent of territory to the north of it, no trace of transported materials, boulders, or drift can be found; and what is more curious, to the east, south, and west, the limit of the productive Lead-region is almost exactly the limit of the area thus marked by the absence of Drift."

The conclusions to which Mr. Whitney has been led by the study of this driftless region are briefly as follow:—

1. That since the Upper Silurian period this portion of Wisconsin has not been submerged, and that its surface has, consequently, never been covered by Drift.
2. That the denudation it has undergone has been effected by the simple agency of rain and frost.
3. That a large portion of the superficial detritus of the West must have had its origin in the subærial destruction of the rocks, the soluble portion of them having been gradually removed by the percolating water.
4. The entire absence of terraces indicates that the region in question has not been submerged in recent times. No organic remains other than those belonging to palæozoic times, except those of land animals and plants, have been found in the Lead-region.

On the railway between Milwaukie (Lake Michigan) and Prairie du Chien on the Mississippi, there is no point which rises higher than 950 feet above the sea-level; and the towns of Galena, Menomonee, and Dunlieth, in the Lead-region, are below the level of Lake Michigan.

from 300 to 3000 feet above the sea, and many hundred miles long, without any evidence of beaches on their slopes, appears best susceptible of explanation, by supposing them to be the result of glacial rivers wearing away the soft material of the stratified rocks in advance of the glacial mass, and simultaneously levelling the plains of the base of the escarpments. On the shores of the Bay of Fundy there are immense escarpments, but they contain in every sheltered nook ancient beaches to indicate their origin. Glacial escarpments have not, necessarily, any beaches or terraces showing the presence of a sea washing their shores.

In 1860* I described the remarkable parallelism which exists between great escarpments in America north of the 40th parallel of latitude.

1st. The Niagara escarpment.

2nd. The Riding, Duck, and Porcupine Hill escarpment, west of Lake Winnipeg.

3rd. The escarpment of the Grand Coteau de Missouri.

These are all roughly parallel to one another, and are many hundred miles in length. The lowest, the Niagara, varies from 600 feet to 1300 feet above the sea; the second, west of Lake Winnipeg, from 1600 feet to 2000; the third, the Grand Coteau de Missouri, from 2000 to 3000 feet and more above the ocean. They have all easterly, northeasterly, or northerly aspects, in relatively different parts of their lengths, and appear to have a common origin. If it can be shown conclusively, as Mr. Whitney believes, that the driftless area in Wisconsin has never been overflowed, these escarpments, as well as those of their great outliers in the "far West," can only be due to the same agent which excavated the basins of the great American Lakes, and we may look upon the symmetrical escarpments of the Grand Coteau de Missouri, the Riding Mountain and its prolongations, and portions of the Niagara escarpments, as the result of the action of glacial rivers undermining and washing away the soft strata of the sedimentary rocks, and excavating *in advance* of the glacial mass itself. They may represent different and closely succeeding glacial periods (the Missouri escarpment being older than that of the Riding Mountain,) with, however, a distinct geological interval between them. The close proximity of the isothermal curves in these latitudes to the general direction of the escarpments of the Grand Coteau and Riding Mountain is a very interesting and important feature in connexion with the cause which produced them.†

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH GLACIERS ARE FORMED.

It is well known that glaciers can only be formed where there is a sufficiently low mean annual temperature and an abundance of moisture. On the shores of South Greenland there is, comparatively, a large annual precipitation, estimated by Dr. Rink at 12 inches per annum, and supplying

*See 'Narative of the Canadian Exploring Expeditions of 1857 and 1858,' volume ii, page 266, for a notice of these escarpments.

†From a Paper by the Author, read before the Geological Society of London, February 1864, (vide Proceedings for February.)

a vast glacier stretching continuously from the shore, inland. Advancing further up the Straits beyond the region of moisture, the region of glaciers, according to Captain Sir L. M'Clintock, is left behind. No icebergs were seen in the Archipelago of Barrow Straits; with high land and abundance of moisture there is an abundance of icebergs, but in the Archipelago of Barrow Straits, with a drier atmosphere, icebergs are not seen.*

It follows from these observations that a zone of moisture during the glacial epoch would in the north temperate regions be a zone of glaciers, and the boundary of these glaciers would necessarily follow an isothermal line. May not the escarpments described on a preceding page, represent a boundary of a zone of moisture, and the isothermal line which limited the ice masses? and may it not be ultimately shown that the glacial phenomena of the North American Continent have been limited at different periods to certain zones, which were zones of elevation and moisture, and that there is no necessity for conceiving with Agassiz that a continental cap of ice covered both poles, possessing the enormous thickness he assigns to it? Upon this view it does not appear to be improbable that glacial phenomena may be recognized in many preceding geological ages of the world; and the huge rounded boulders in some of the ancient conglomerates, belonging even to the Palæozoic Series, awaken the suspicion that glacial zones existed in those remote periods?

THE VALLEY OF LAKE ONTARIO.

The objection urged by Dr. Dawson, that the glacial mass would have to move up the slope of the Saint Lawrence Valley to explain, on the glacial hypothesis, the origin of the south west striations there, loses its force upon the legitimate assumption of a gradually increasing elevation of this part of the continent towards the north, and while this hypothesis accounts equally well with the iceberg theory for the distribution of the Montreal trap in the valley of the Genessee, and the dispersion of boulders throughout all parts of the Valley of the Saint Lawrence, as shown by Dr. Bigsby,† it affords at the same time a probable explanation of the original formation of the Niagara escarpment, especially of that elevated portion which constitutes the northern flank of the Blue Mountains, which is not less than 1400 feet above the sea level, and is nevertheless continuous with, and a part of, the escarpment to the east. That portion of this long wall of rock, (which stretches from the middle of the State of New York to Lake Superior), lying within the basin of Lake Ontario, has no doubt been greatly remodelled by the ocean during the subsequent period of subsidence to the extent of about 600 feet, but it seems probable that the Blue Mountain escarpment of Lake Huron, whose base is not less than 800 or 900 feet above the sea, should be the result, like the Riding Mountain and the Grand Coteau de Missouri, of the vast hydraulic power of Glacial Rivers.

* Discussion on Captain M. F. Maury's Paper on the Physical Geography of the sea.—Proc. of the Royal Geo. Soc. Nov. 26, 1860.

† Vide Dr. Bigsby, on Canadian Erratics.—Proceedings of the Geological Society—1851.

We thus connect all the phenomena of Striated rocks, Lake Basins, Escarpments, Inland Beaches, "Horsebacks," the formation and partial distribution of Boulders, and the unstratified Drift, with one and the same cause, simultaneously producing these varied manifestations of its power and evidence of its work.

GLACIAL RIVERS AND LAKES.

The great glacial mass which covers a large part of Greenland has its rivers, which are never frozen, uninterruptedly issuing from beneath the glacial covering and pouring their waters into the sea, both during summer and winter. The vast mass of ice appears to act as a cloak to the earth, so as to prevent its heat from being radiated into space. Hence, even in Greenland, the bottom of the glacier is apparently constantly thawing, owing to the heat of the earth, and the glacial rivers convey the products of the "thaw" under the ice to the sea.

Dr. Rink, who has resided many years in Greenland, as stated in a preceding extract, and studied glacial phenomena in its grandest development as it now exists, calculates the yearly amount of precipitation on Greenland in the form of snow and rain, at twelve inches, and that of the outpour of ice by its glaciers at two inches. He considers that only a small part of the remaining ten inches is disposed of by evaporation, and argues that the remainder must be carried to the sea in the form of sub-glacial rivers. He shows that copious springs of fresh water boil up through the sea in front of the glaciers that advance into it, and states that their positions are conspicuously pointed out by flocks of sea birds, which invariably hover over them in evident search of some food, whatever it may be, which they always find there.

Dr. Rink also specifies a Lake adjacent to the outfall of a glacier into the sea, which has an irregularly intermittent rise and fall. Whenever it rises the sea springs disappear; when it sinks they burst out afresh, showing a direct connection between the springs and a sub-glacial river. Arguing from what has been observed in the Alps, he concludes that an amount of glacier water equivalent to 10 inches precipitation on the whole surface of Greenland, is no extravagant hypothesis, and he accounts for its presence partly by the transmission of terrestrial heat to the lowest layer of the ice, and partly from the fact that the summer heats are conveyed into the body of the glacier, while the winter cold never reaches it. The heat melts the surface snow into water, which percolates the ice, while the cold penetrates a very inconsiderable portion of the glacier, whose thickness exceeds 2000 feet.*

The Glacial rivers, which flow continually from the continental mass of Greenland ice, and are the inseparable attendants of all glaciers wherever situated, enable us to see how an ice-stream advancing against a precipice

*On the discharge of the water from the interior of Greenland, through springs underneath the ice, by Dr. H. Rink of Greenland.—Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, February 23, 1863.

of soft rock will, by means of its river, undermine and carry away the debris laterally, and in advance of itself. It is like a gigantic hydraulic engine constantly playing against the wall-like surface of the rock, and sweeping off the abraded materials in a river flowing at its base. According to this view an escarpment can be formed at any level; it requires only two conditions,—1st. A slowly moving glacial mass; 2nd. *A rising slope.* We can conceive that the glacier does not ascend the slope, but it cuts away the rock in front of it by means of its rivers, and forms an escarpment continually increasing in elevation. Hence it appears probable that the greater portion of the valley of Lake Ontario, together with the valley of the Saint Lawrence, quite independently of the area occupied by the Lake Basin itself, was cut out by glacial ice acting in the manner just described. Glacial striæ it must be observed show only the last record of the receding masses, but we must look to Drift, to Terraces, to Lake Basins, to Boulders, and to Escarpments, for the work which they have accomplished.

The clean-swept floor of the level country at the foot of the great escarpments in the far West, also indicates the boundary of vast glaciers, which left their dirt-beds on the prairie country, even as far as the south branch of the Saskatchewan, where I observed the forced arrangement of slabs in *unstratified clay* in 1858.

The greater portion of this work was completed during the glacial period, when the land was elevated many hundred feet above its present level. Towards the close of the glacial period, and perhaps one of the agents which brought it to a close, occurred the gradual subsidence of the continent to a maximum extent of 600 feet in the latitude of Canada. During its subsidence and subsequent emergence, much of the work of the glacial period was remodelled, and some of it obliterated, the ocean having left traces of its own work in the form of marine and river beaches, and in the redistribution of many erratics, and the deposition of marine clays and sands within certain limits. These marine clays exists in Maine and New Brunswick to the ascertained height of 200 feet, but in the valley of the Saint Lawrence they have a much greater elevation.

The theory which has so long obtained a certain degree of popularity, that icebergs driven by oceanic currents, and grating upon the floor of the sea, grooved and scratched the rocks against which they impinged, has not received any additional strength from the announcement recently made by Captain Maury respecting ocean currents. "These currents," says that distinguished geographer of the seas, "are the most capricious things; they not only sometimes cease to run, but they occasionally turn and run backwards." He cited the Gulf Stream, which the officers of Her Majesty's Ships in sailing between Halifax and Bermuda, had observed actually running to the southward and westward.* The Gulf Stream is very capricious, and its northeasterly course is the resultant of a vast number of changes.

*Ocean Currents on the northeast coast of South America—By J. A. Mann, Esq.—Captain Maury on a discussion of the above Paper.—Read before the Royal Geographical Society, January 12, 1863.

The uniform constancy in the general direction of glacial striæ, where local causes have not operated, strengthen the suspicion that inconstant currents bearing floating ice can have had little to do with their origin.

THE SPITZBERGEN GLACIER.

The great Glacier of Spitzbergen described by Mr. Lamont * has a seaward face from 30 to 32 English miles, and protrudes in three great sweeping areas for at least five miles beyond the coast line. It has a precipitous and inaccessible cliff of ice all along its face, varying from 20 to 100 feet in height. It has of course no visible terminal moraine above water, but Mr. Lamont suggests that it may have some connection with an extensive submarine bank which lies opposite the whole length of the front of the Glacier, and extends for 15 or 20 miles to sea. The soundings on this bank may average fifteen fathoms, with a bottom of blueish clay. Several Glaciers on Spitzbergen were observed to be pushing before them vast heaps of mud and stones, and the bank just described was probably a submarine moraine. Its vast extent, the circumstances under which it is being produced under our eyes, consisting, as it no doubt does, partly of true glacial and partly of remodelled Drift, is suggestive as to operations of retreating or advancing glaciers in ages past.

LAKE BASINS.

There can be little doubt that nearly all the Lake basins in New Brunswick and Maine, like those of Canada, have been excavated by means of glaciers. Sir W. E. Logan has shown that the rock which is most characteristic of the innumerable lake depressions in the Laurentian region of Canada, is the comparatively soft chrystalline limestone, and there is every probability that the main erosive force has been glacial action. Prof. A. C. Ramsay, the local director of the Geological Survey of England, has shown that all the large lakes of Europe have been produced by the action of great glaciers, which by their slow grinding motion formed those depressions in the rocky strata which are now the basins of the lakes.†

It will be observed on an inspection of Mr. Wilkinson's excellent map of New Brunswick and Maine, that the lakes have a general uniform direction from north to south, or from northeast to southwest. There is a tendency among those which belong to the north and south class, to trend a few degrees to the east, this is also observed in the great Fiords on the coast through which the ice found its way to the sea.

The remarkable parallelism between Loch Lomond, Kennebecasis Bay, the Long Reach, with its continuation to Belle Isle Bay, Washademoak Lake, and Grand Lake, all point to glacial action, guided probably by previously existing valleys formed by anticlinal or synclinal folds, these lying in a course not far removed from the general course of the glacial

* Seasons with the Sea-Horses—by James Lamont, Esq. F. G. S.

† Proceedings of the Geological Society.

mass. It has not unfrequently happened that when a glacier entered an ancient valley, it followed the course of that valley as long as it did not deviate many degrees from its original direction, but if the valley deviated more than a certain number of degrees, the glacier left it, and pursued its course up hill and down dale without regard to obstacles not sufficiently formidable to divert it from the line of maximum descent. Hence we frequently find striæ leaving a valley and passing up the southern bank; this is especially the case near Fredericton, where the glacial masses have slowly progressed southwards in the direction indicated by the valley of the Nashwaak, pushed across the Saint John, then partially filled with drift clays, and thence over the plateau to the sea. They have been to a certain extent the cause of the gently sloping banks of the river here, which though they rise to the height of 400 feet above the level of its waters as it now exists, yet their elevation is attained after a long and uniform slope, broken only by terraces which mark the slow subsidence of the river or lake estuary during the period of the partial re-excavation of the valley. These terraces will be noticed in the proper place.

Glacial striæ are frequently observed to run under the waters of existing seas and lakes; in Lake Ontario, for instance, and on the Atlantic coast of Maine and the Bay of Fundy. They have even been observed to run under the waters of the ocean below low water mark. All of these phenomena belong to the close of the glacial period, after the uniform grinding down of the whole country, the formation of the great escarpments, and the excavation of the vast and deep Lakes of the Saint Lawrence Basin. They are among the last records of glacial action.

LIFE IN NORTHERN SEAS.

A strong argument in favor of the glacial origin of the unmodified drift is the absence of fossils. In England fossils, although much broken, are frequently found in the drift, but this shows that the glaciers which originated it terminated in fiords where marine life was abundant as it now is in the Greenland fiords; there, the vast masses of ice which are yearly given off do not appear to interfere with animal life. The northern seas abound with microscopic organisms, and Sir Leopold M'Clintock brought up several small star fishes from a depth of 1260 fathoms or 7560 feet, the nearest land being Iceland, which was 250 miles distant. In the iceberg region the sounding lead also showed abundance of marine life on the sea bottoms which could not fail to be occasionally disturbed by the grounding of icebergs.

TERRACES AND BEACHES.

There are three kinds of Terraces in various parts of the Province, differing from each other as to their origin, viz:—

1st. Marine Terraces or Ancient Coast Margins.
2nd. Glacial Lake Terraces.
3rd. River Bank Terraces.

The terraces on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, consisting of marls holding marine plants and shells, belong to the first class; the symmetrical terraces near Upsalquitch Lake are illustrations of the second, and the beautiful and singularly regular series visible on the St. John from the head of the Long Reach to the Grand Falls, are very imposing instances of river valley terraces.

MARINE TERRACES OR ANCIENT SEA MARGINS.

The estuaries of some of the smaller rivers on the Bay of Fundy, where they have been sheltered from denuding agencies, show well defined sea margins. A third of a mile up Goose Creek the following measurements were roughly taken with an aneroid barometer in November last. Although the altitudes of the several beaches may not be quite correct, yet they are sufficiently near the truth to establish their relations, and to point to certain results inseparable from them; their presence shows the difference between a precipitous coast line and a glacial escarpment.

TABLE SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE ALTITUDE OF MARINE BEACHES, NEAR THE MOUTH * OF GOOSE CREEK, BAY OF FUNDY.

No. of Beach.	Altitude above high tide in feet.
1	105
2	141
3	179
4	217
5	247
6	277
8	324
9	343
10	400
11	430
12	465
13	490

These beaches have been produced during the slow emergence of the continent after the Glacial epoch. It is not improbable that at the same time, most of the terraces on the banks of the rivers in the interior, lower than 500 feet above the sea, were occasioned by the same cause; in other words by simple drainage. We have only to conceive the valley of the river forming an estuary, and the estuary converted into a river as the land rose.

On the Atlantic coast of New Brunswick and Maine fossiliferous marine clays are found on the shores of most land-locked bays, and sometimes far up the broad valleys of rivers. They belong to the period when some of the lower river terraces were formed, and show the limits of tidal waters during that epoch. They are evidently of the same geological age as the deposits in the valley of the Saint Lawrence and Lake Champlain, (post-pliocene of Lyell,) and many of the fossils they contain are identical with living species. Mr. Hitchcock has shown that out of seventy species enumerated as being found in Maine, and eighty three in the Saint Lawrence valley, twenty five are common to both deposits. Beds of marl containing marine shells have been found above the Falls of the Saint John near the

* About one-third of a mile from the sea.

mouth of the river, on the shores of Grand Bay, the Kennebeccasis, Belleisle, and on the side of the main stream near the Reach, (Gesner.) On the coast these marl and clay beds are very numerous, occurring in all sheltered places, and from 10 to 40 feet above the highest tides. The beds of sand, gravel, clay, and marl, on the banks of the Saint John above Gagetown, consisting of remodelled drift, all appear to be of fresh water origin.

MODERN ELEVATIONS AND DEPRESSIONS OF THE COAST.

Near Point Blakeland, Bayfield notices on his chart of Miramichi Bay, a "Peat bank 10 feet high." Also near Grandoon Island, "cliffs of sandstone 15 feet, covered with Peat."

The soundings taken by Bayfield during 1848, in Miramichi inner Bay, show $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 3 fathoms where four and five fathoms are recorded on the old charts constructed by order of the Admiralty, previous to 1780, and published in that year by J. F. W. des Barres.

The Marsh inside of Hucklebury Island, Bayfield describes as filled with Eel grass and nearly dry at low water; the chart of 1780 shows three and two fathoms of water.

Buctouche Harbour exhibits also great changes. The channel is very much diminished both in breadth and depth since 1780, the depth being about one half. These changes may be due in part to the debris brought down by the rivers, but there is ground for belief that the land is slowly rising north of Buctouche. The walrus bones on Miscou Island, alluded to on page 34, show a gradual elevation of that part of the coast, so also does the Harbour of Bathurst.

EXTENSIVE UPTHROW TO THE WEST OF THE SAINT JOHN.

The elevations and depressions which have just been noticed sink into insignificance when compared with a bold vertical movement of a considerable portion of the Province, which appears to have taken place long previous to the Glacial epoch. The known details of this movement are not sufficiently numerous to permit a general description of its effects to be drawn up, but they are susceptible of being traced over a wide area, so that some ideas may be gathered respecting its nature, which may serve as a guide for future enquiry.

The breaks in the continuity of the narrow belts of the Bonaventure rocks where they cross the Saint John in the Parish of Kingsclear and in the Parish of Hampstead, point to an important elevation of the whole of the Carboniferous rocks west of the Saint John. The sudden termination of the "granite" on the same river, according to Gesner, occurs at the Quarries. The granite and the slate are described as being cut off at the broad point of land between Belle Isle Bay and the Washademoak, and they are there, on the east side of the river, replaced by "trap."

The limits of this raised district are undefined to the west, but there appears to have been an upthrow of great extent, which may exercise an important influence on the geology of the country over which it prevailed.

The action of glacial ice has ground down to a uniform level the rocky strata on both sides of the Saint John, but data may be obtained by careful measurements about ten miles above Fredericton and a few miles below Gagetown, to determine the exact vertical limit of this remarkable upheaval.

GLACIAL LAKE TERRACES.

On page 188 a brief description from the pen of Sir Roderick Murchison is given of what are called by geologists, Glacial Lakes. The terraces already described as occurring near Upsalquitch Lake, on the Portage to the Nipisiguit, are most probably illustrations of this remarkable phenomenon.

The interior of the American Continent affords magnificent examples of Glacial Lake Terraces. At or near the head waters of the St. Lawrence, in the neighbourhood of Great Dog Lake, west of Lake Superior, a succession of these terraces are passed over having elevations above the sea of 945, 1109, 1197, 1398, 1417 and 1435 feet respectively. They appear on the sides of an immense sandbank and are several miles in length.

RIVER TERRACES.

In the following brief description of some of the most prominent river terraces in this Province, it should be borne in mind that the valley of the Saint John was excavated ages before the Glacial or Drift period. It was probably enlarged in certain parts during the glacial period, particularly near Fredericton, and in part filled with drift during the subsequent submergence, and re-excavated during the period of emergence with the formation of the terraces. Some of these terraces will now be noticed, previously to considering the question relating to the probable origin of the Grand Falls.

TERRACES AT THE MOUTH OF THE NEREPIS.

At the mouth of the Nerepis the contour lines of 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250 feet are parallel to one another, so also, as high as 300 feet, at Belleisle Bay, opposite Hog Island.

TERRACES OPPOSITE GAGETOWN.

The terraces opposite Gagetown, although not precisely represented by the contour lines of Captain Owen's Survey, are remarkably symmetrical, being parallel to one another at the most abrupt turns. They are represented at the following altitudes, all of which contour lines are roughly parallel to one another, and distant as follows:—

No.	Altitude.	Distance from one another.
1	20	0 yards.
2	50	110 "
3	100	180 "
4	150	260 "
5	200	330 "
6	250	385 "
7	300	330 "
8	350	400 "
Summit,	380 feet,	297 "

The elevation of 380 is attained in one mile and 60 yards. These contour lines are on the Jemseg River. Peters' Hill, in the flat or intervale opposite the town, is 57 feet high, it has escaped the denuding forces which re-excavated the valley.

TERRACES AT FREDERICTON.

The contour line of 50 feet above low water, showing the dimensions of the alluvial terrace upon which Fredericton is built, has a greatest breadth on the continuation of York Street of six furlongs, or three quarters of a mile; on Church Street, it is five furlongs, and opposite Government House the distance is the same. Opposite Kingsclear the contour line of 300 feet is 550 yards from the bank of the river, on the Poor House road it is 2,475 yards, and in the rear of Morrison's saw mill 770 yards.

The following table shows the distances of the contour lines given below, on the Poor House road, from the edge of the river, together with the altitude of the Terraces, as nearly as they can be distinguished.

On the Poor House Road.	Contour Line. Altitude.	Distance.
1	20 feet.	660 yards.
2	50 "	1300 "
3	100 "	1550 "
4	150 "	1925 "
5	200 "	1980 "
6	300 "	2475 "

TERRACES ON THE POOR HOUSE ROAD.

	Above River.
1st Terrace well defined, ...	131 feet.
2nd " near lower cross road, ...	247 "
2rd "	313 "
4th " near upper cross road, ...	345 "
Summit of hill, ...	418 "

SECTION ON THE COLLEGE ROAD, FROM THE SAINT JOHN TO NEAR THE SUMMIT.*

		Distance from River in Chains.	Height above River (March) in feet.
	River in March, ...	0 ...	0
	Flats.	5 ...	23
		10 ...	26
		15 ...	22
		20 ...	22
		30 ...	24
	Half a mile, ...	40 ...	28
	Beginning of rise, ...	43.82 ...	28
		50 ...	41
		52.25 ...	54
		55 ...	80
	College Observatory—east window,	56 ...	94
Terrace—	Three quarters of a mile, ...	60 ...	126
		65 ...	159
		70 ...	181
Terrace—		75 ...	208
	One mile, ...	80 ...	237
		1 mile, 5 ...	259

* Surveyed by Mr. Thomas McMahon Cregan.

Terrace— Cross Road, ...	1 mile,	9 chains,		270 feet.
	1 "	10	...	280
	1 "	15	...	298
Terrace— One mile and a quarter, ...	1 "	20	...	316
	1 "	25	...	328
TERRACE—	1 "	30	...	338
TERRACE—One mile and a half, ...	1 "	40	...	344
	1 "	45	...	347
	1 "	50	...	355
Swampy tract, from 1m. 55 ch. to 1 m. 60 ch.	1 "	60	...	348
	1 "	70	...	365
	1 "	75	...	370
Two miles, ...	2 "	0	...	375

Beside the upper terraces at Fredericton, which belong to the close of the Drift Period, and were formed during the gradual emergence of the country from beneath the ocean, there are several ALLUVIAL terraces in the great flat on which the city is built, which may be called respectively the Cathedral Terrace, the Burying Ground Terrace, and the Race Course Terrace.

The breadth of the Saint John, opposite York Street, is 825 yards; at low water its greatest depth is 19 feet, just in the middle of the river opposite the Market house; but there are several sections above and below, where the depth at low water does not exceed 15 feet, and a little higher than the Government House, the greatest depth recorded is nine feet, close to the south bank. On the opposite side of the river, (the continuation of York Street,) the contour line of 20 feet in 587 yards from the edge of low water, that of 50 feet, 440 yards, and of 100 feet, 620 yards. The valley of the river at an altitude of 100 feet above low water is about 2,990 yards broad, and at the summit level it is probably not less than four miles.

The bed of the River Saint John consists in many places of blue clay, which may be regarded as unaltered Glacial Drift. It is an extremely interesting problem to ascertain whether the boulders, slates or pebbles in the blue clay of the Saint John, have the arrangement which they would assume if they had dropped through water in the ordinary mode of deposition, or whether they have a forced arrangement, different from that which they would assume if water and floating ice had been instrumental in their distribution. In other words, it is desirable to ascertain whether any part of the blue or even yellow clay exhibits any evidence that it has once constituted the Dirt Band of a glacial mass, similar to some of the blue clay on the shores of Lake Ontario, which I described in 1855.

The Forced Arrangement of Blocks of Limestone, &c., in Boulder-Clay.

(From a Paper by the Author, read before the Geological Society of London, January 1864.)

The forced arrangement of blocks of limestone, slabs of shale, and boulders of the Laurentian rocks, in the Blue Clay at Toronto, formed the subject of a paper which I read before the Canadian Institute seven years ago. A minute description of this arrangement was published in my Report of the Assinnibcine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition in 1859, to illustrate a similar arrangement of blocks of limestone and gneissoid rocks in the clay on the south branch of the Saskatchewan observed in 1858.

I concluded the description of this remarkable arrangement with the following hint at their origin:—"May not the plastic and irresistable agent which picked up the materials composing the Blue Clay, and then melting, left them in their present position, have been largely instrumental in excavating the basins of the great Canadian lakes."*

And, in 1860, in a "Narrative of the Canadian Expeditions," I remarked, "The widespread phenomena exhibiting the greater or less action of ice, such as grooved, polished, and embossed rocks, *the excavation of the deep lakes of the St. Lawrence basin*, the forced arrangement of drift, the ploughing-up of large areas, and the extraordinary amount of denudation *at different levels*, without the evidence of beaches, all point to the action of glacial ice previous to the operations of floating ice in the grand phenomena of the Drift."†

The following Sections show some of the peculiarities of the Saint John River alluvium.

ALLUVIAL STRATA EXPOSED NEAR FREDERICTON.‡

1. *Bank of River.*

Vegetable soil,	0 ft. 3 in.
Sandy soil,	3 " 6 "
Black ferruginous sand, Bog Iron Ore, gravel, yellow sand and black sand, all of variable thickness,	10 " 0 "
Yellow clay,	1 " 2 "
Total,	14 ft. 11 in.

BLUE CLAY of unknown depth forming the bed of the River, (Glacial Drift.)

3. *East side, near Brick Kiln.*

Sand,	9 ft. 9 in.
Yellow clay,	1 " 0 "
Total,	10 ft. 9 in.

Blue clay of unknown thickness, (Glacial Drift.)

5. *Brook near Poor House.*

Soil,	0 ft. 5 in.
Sand,	3 " 5 "
Total,	3 ft. 10 in.

Yellow clay, unknown, (Perhaps Glacial Drift.)

2. *Front of the Legislative Buildings.*

Soil,	0 ft. 5 in.
Sand mixed with a little loam,	12 " 0 "
Total,	12 ft. 5 in.

BLUE CLAY forming bed of river of unknown depth, (Glacial Drift.)

4. *In front of Hermitage.*§

Soil,	1 ft. 0 in.
Ironshot sand, and gravel,	5 " 0 "
White sand and gravel,	8 " 0 "
Total,	14 ft. 0 in.

Marly clay forming bed of the river.

6. *Ridge near Brick Kiln.*

Coarse soil,	0 ft. 6 in.
Sand,	10 " 0 "
Yellow clay,	12 " 0 "
Total,	22 ft. 6 in.

Blue clay, unknown, (Glacial Drift.)

* Report on the Assinniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition. By Henry Youle Hind, M. A., Toronto, 1859. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1860.—(Blue Book.)

† Narrative of the Canadian Expeditions of 1857 and 1858, vol. ii. p. 254. Longman's 1860.

‡ Fredericton, Lat. 45° 57′ 18.7″ N. Long. 66° 38 W. is situated on an extensive "intervale" or flat, whose river edge is about 15 feet above the water in November. The character of the valley here is given in the text. It is 66 miles by road from Saint John, and 84 by water.

§ Dr. Robb.

The depth of the drift near the College is stated by Dr. Robb to be about 35 feet. The thickness of these deposits on the northeast side of the river appears to be considerably less than on the southeast side. Some of the wells on the Keswick are sunk through 7 feet fine gravel, 16 feet blue clay, and 4 feet coarse gravel resting on slates. In a well on a farm in the rear of Fredericton the rocks penetrated were as follows:—

Loose soil and sand, ...	2 feet 8 inches.
Yellow clay, ...	14 "
Dark clay, ...	4 "
Boulders and coarse gravel, ...	2 "

And in another well on the hill above the University—

Soil and sandy earth, ...	3 feet 3 inches.
Clay with small boulders and gravel, ...	7 "
Sandstone of the Carboniferous Series.*	

The depth of the blue clay forming the bed of the river is at least 60 feet.

TERRACES AT THE GRAND FALLS.

If we examine a plan of the Grand Falls after laying down the contour lines showing the different terraces, we can not fail to be struck with the following apparent facts:—

That previously to the glacial period the Saint John River pursued a straight course down the deep ravine to the west of the Portage road, possibly over falls. That this ravine extends from a little above the upper basin very nearly to the lower. It is apparently the former valley of the Saint John, now partially filled with drift.

The height of the upper basin above the level of the sea being 419 feet, it is clear that when the continent was submerged below that depth, the Saint John above the falls flowed directly into the ocean. During that period not only was the old channel partially filled up, but the glacial drift was rearranged over the tract of country near where the falls now are, and elsewhere. When the land began to rise again, the upper portion of the Saint John above the falls was a lake estuary in direct communication with the sea; the continued rising of the land converted this lake estuary into a river, which found its outlet, not by its old filled up channel, but by the course of the uppermost terrace, of which there are four, and all of which, be it observed, appear on Little or Falls River, showing that this Little River also cut its way through the rearranged drift. As the land rose, these terraces became successively developed in the ordinary process of drainage, until the river had re-excavated its ancient bed below the level of the ledge of rocks, when falls commenced and have existed since the Saint John cut out a channel for itself. The new falls began at the lower basin, near where, probably, the ancient falls once existed; the course of the excavated ravine

* In sinking a well near Bathurst, the workmen came to blue clay at a depth of 25 feet, some 200 feet above the sea. The blue clay, which was probably glacial drift, contained a very considerable quantity of bright iron pyrites. On Bull Creek, Woodstock, near the Saint John, there is a fine cliff of stratified yellow clay 60 feet above the stream,

was determined by the terraces, which, according to natural laws, the river had previously formed in the ordinary process of drainage. It is the terraces then which have determined the course of the gorge, not the gorge the formation and contour of the terraces. The gorge is simply a valley of erosion due to the action of running water, guided by a previously existing valley, and formed in the same manner and under similar circumstances as the gorge of the Tobique, or as the gorge of the Falls of Niagara. These valleys of erosion are every where to be seen, and water is competent to execute far more imposing monuments of its power, without calling in the aid of paroxysmal action, convulsions, or earthquakes.

The question will suggest itself to the reader, "why did not the Saint John follow its old channel direct from the upper to the lower basin." It is not difficult to frame a satisfactory answer to this question. The Glacial Drift now forming prominent hills near the falls, was once an unbroken barrier, holding up the lake-like estuary which at that remote period existed above the Grand Falls, and whose work is seen in the beautifully stratified fresh water marls, sands, and clays, on the banks of the river far above the Falls. The lowest point in this Drift barrier was on the course of the highest terrace, and this course was necessarily selected by the drainage waters of the estuary. Subsequently to the assumption of this new passage to the sea, the drift in the old valley has been gradually removed by the ordinary process of sub-ærial denudation, so as to mark its former existence by a depression of unmistakable origin.

DRIFT ISLANDS WHICH HAVE ESCAPED DENUDATION.

Islands on the Banks and Intervale (Flats.)

1. Island on the east bank opposite Robinson's Island, altitude of highest contour line, 150 feet.

2. Island in Gagetown Flats, altitude 51 feet.

3. Islands in Flats just above the mouth of Tenant's Cove.

(*a.*) On east flat, altitude 50 feet, with an escarpment to the southeast.
(*b.*) On west flats, altitude 350 and 380 feet, with escarpments to the southeast and northeast.

4. Island on Promontory, 250 feet high.

5. Island on east bank below Oak Point, 400 feet, with several Islands on west bank, 300 feet; escarpments on the river are common both a few miles above and below Oak Point and the mouth of the St. John, with terraces in the rear.

Terraces.

1. Terraces at Fredericton.
Terraces opposite Gagetown.

2. On the Jemseg.

3. Round Oaknabog Lake and opposite Long Island, highest contour line 400 feet. Distance from river ⅛ of a mile.

4. Terraces have altitude of 400 feet northwest of Tenant's Cove, with an escarpment 400 feet high facing the east.

5. Terraces near the mouth of Belle Isle Bay have altitude of 350 feet.

Note.—Comparatively low terraces are numerous on the upper St. John. They are well seen at the mouth of the Tobique, and at Woodstock; they are also numerous on the Miramichi.

The foregoing Tables note some remarkable points on the River Saint John, between Fredericton and the sea, showing terraces, islands in the valley, and islands on the banks, which have partially escaped the denuding forces which excavated the bed of the river.

THE FALLS AT THE MOUTH OF THE SAINT JOHN.

The remarkable gorge in which these are situated is stated to be something more than a valley of erosion, although the gorges of the Magaguadavic, the Tattagouche, the Nicadeo, the Nipisiguit, the Upsalquitch, the Tobique, and numerous others belong to this class. With the exception, if it be one, of the gorge at the mouth of the Saint John, I have not seen any single instance in the Province which could not be explained by the action of ice and water, or generally, by erosion. On the supposition that the gorge of the Saint John at its mouth has been produced by a violent separation of the rock, (for it has been alleged that the salient and re-entering parts of the sides of this crack can be seen, and if the walls were brought together they would "fit,") it must be a crack or fissure, and if it be a crack which has allowed the waters of the Saint John to pass through their present channel, it will necessarily be of great depth, and in consequence of the strong currents to which it is subjected its depth will be constantly increasing. Soundings do not favour this view, for while the depth of water, according to Captain Owen's Survey, is 100, 114, 140, and even 160 feet between Navy Island and St. John, it does not exceed 87 feet in the Narrows above, and at the Split Rock it is not more than 119 feet in depth. At the Tidal Falls * the depth varies from 8 to 20 and 22 feet between the Mill and the Island; while in the small basin south of the Falls, 126 feet is recorded, and in the large basin above them, it varies from 122 to 204 feet deep, on a nearly due north and south course. The depth is also considerable opposite Indiantown, 195 feet being recorded; and in Grand Bay the depth continues great, varying from 104 to 130 feet.

These facts are certainly opposed to the view that the present outlet of the Saint John is the result of an earthquake fracture, but they favor the view that it is a valley of erosion, excavated subsequently to the Glacial Drift Period.

Nor has much change taken place within the last 254 years; for in the Relations of the Jesuits for the year 1611, there is an account of the voyage of le Sieur de Biencourt up the river, in which allusion is made, in the quaint old French spoken at that day, to the 'frightful difficulties' at the mouth of the Saint John.†

* In some parts of the Long Reach a depth of 126 feet is attained, but in general, soundings show a uniform depth of 70 feet for a long distance.

† La riuiere de S. Jean est au Norouest de Port Royal, y ayant entre-deux la Baye Francoise, large de 14 lieus. L'entrie de cest riuiere est fort estroite et tres dangereuse; car il faut passer au millieu de deux roches, desquelles l'une jette sur l'autre le courant de maree, estat entre-deux aussi viste qu'un traict. Apres les roches suit un affreux et horrible precipice, lequel si vous ne passez a propos et quand il est comble doucement, de cent mille barques un poil n'eschapperoit pas, que corps et biens tout ne perist."

Between St. John and Portland there is a narrow and deep valley now occupied by a church, manufactories, and dwelling houses. In this valley, and above strata of clay, there are marl beds containing shells and decomposed sea weeds, identical with those still inhabiting the shores of the harbour. These beds are about 18 feet above the level of the sea, which at some former period surrounded the site of the city.*

The falls of the Saint John at its mouth are not "falls" in the ordinary acceptation of the term; they result from the narrow and shallow outlet through which the tide, which rises with great rapidity and to an altitude of 28 feet, has to pass. The outlet is not sufficiently broad or deep to admit the tidal waters with their rise, hence a fall inwards is produced during the flow; at the ebb, the tide recedes faster than the outlet of the river can admit of the escape of the waters accumulated within the inner basin, hence a fall outwards. Twice every day the waters are at a level on both sides of the gorge, and for half an hour or so these singular tidal falls are passable for vessels. A former outlet of the Saint John exists to the east of the City.

The following are instructions for going through the falls, which apply, we believe, to no other "falls" in the world:—

"The falls are level, or it is still water at about three and a half hours on the flood, and about two and a half on the ebb, so that they are passable four times in twenty four hours, about ten or fifteen minutes at each time. No other rule can be given, as much depends on the floods in the River Saint John, and the time of high water or full sea, which is often hastened by high southerly winds. For a few days in the spring of the year, the height of the water in the River Saint John renders the passage of the falls extremely difficult."

"Horsebacks."

The 'Horsebacks,' which are numerous in this Province, and consist of long raised beaches of gravel with boulders, were probably formed by glacial lakes; that is, they were washed up by lakes in the interior of a glacial mass, on those portions of the coast of the glacial lake which came in contact with the rocks over which the ice was moving. Hence the reason why these 'Horsebacks,' like the detached beaches of similar glacial lake origin, have only a certain limited length and terminate abruptly. There is a 'Horseback' near the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad, at M'Adam's Station, about 5 miles long. There are others on the Saint John above Woodstock, and elsewhere in the Province; and it may be that the barrier formerly existing at the Grand Falls was a 'Horseback.'

ACTION OF RIVERS ON THEIR BANKS.

Some years ago it was asserted that all rivers flowing from the north to the south had a tendency to wear away the right bank, and cut their beds in the rock to the right of their course, in preference, as it were, to the left.

* Dr. Gesner—Proceedings of the Geological Society, April 1861.

This subject has been investigated generally, with relation to the motion of Fluids and Solids relative to the Earth's surface, by Mr. W. Ferrel,* assistant in the Nautical Almanac Office at Washington. To those who are curious in such matters, it may be interesting to know that such great Flats as those of Fredericton, Gagetown, and elsewhere on the Saint John River, have probably been partly produced according to a general law which governs the motions of bodies on the earth's surface, and which may be thus briefly expressed :—

"In whatever direction a body moves on the surface of the earth, it is always deflected to the right in the northern hemisphere, and to the left in the southern hemisphere."

The motions of the atmosphere are materially influenced by this law, so are those of the ocean, but to a far less extent. The general eastward motion of the water of the northern part of the Atlantic, called the Gulf Stream, and the consequent depression of the water next the coast of North America, is the cause of the Greenland current.

The Gulf Stream flowing north is deflected towards the east, the Greenland current flowing south is deflected towards the west, hence they are preserved separate from one another as if divided by a wall.

When a railway train moves in a straight line at the rate of 40 miles an hour, at the parallel of 45°, the lateral pressure tending to throw it off the track, if it runs due north and south, is about one five thousandth part of its weight; if it moves from north to south, the lateral pressure is to the west, if from south to north, it is towards the east.

The equation deduced by Mr. Ferrel, by which the solution of problems similar to that just noticed may be determined, is as follows:—

Let v be the velocity of a body moving in any direction; F the deflecting force perpendicular to this direction; rn the lineal velocity at the equator, equal to 1523.2 feet in a second; then $n = .000072924 =$ angular velocity of the earth's rotation, r being the radius of the earth. Let $O =$ the polar distance in arc, and $g =$ gravity, or 32.2 feet. Then it is shown that $F = \frac{2v \cos. O}{289\, n} \times g$

In the case of a railway train moving at the rate of 40 miles an hour, v will equal 60 nearly at the parallel of 45°, and $F = \frac{1}{5188} g$ or the lateral pressure is equal to $\frac{1}{5188}$ of the weight of the train.

By making the necessary substitution in the case of a river flowing at the rate of one, two or three miles an hour, an approximation to the lateral force it exerts on its westerly bank, if it moves from north to south, will be obtained. The same equation may be applied by the curious to ascertain the lateral pressure of glaciers, which, although their movements are excessively slow, must, on account of their enormous weight, exert some lateral pressure, which may or may not be insignificant or immaterial, but it will always be a tendency to move *to the west* in the northern hemisphere.

* The American Journal of Science and Arts, January 1861.

If a glacier move at the rate of one foot per day, it will move $\frac{1}{86400}$ part of a foot in a second.

Putting this as the value of v in the equation—

$$F = \frac{2v \cos. O}{289n} \times g$$

where $n = .000072924 =$ the angular velocity of the earth's rotation, we have

$$F = \frac{1}{2,189,459,200} \text{ of its weight.}$$

Hence a glacier, in order to exercise a lateral pressure of 100 pounds due to the earth's rotation, must weigh upwards of 100 millions tons, if the equation can be considered applicable in this case.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

In some parts of the valley of the Saint John, the unbroken continuity of the blue clay would render the construction of Artesian wells, on the flats or intervales, an inexpensive and easy mode of obtaining a constant supply of PURE WATER. If the water should fail to reach the surface on sinking through the blue clay to the probable layer of boulders below it, the dips of the sandstones belonging to the Carboniferous Series would generally ensure a supply; but it is yet a question which experiment alone can determine, whether borings for three or four hundred feet in the sandstones would not tap sheets of brine, or at least sheets of brackish water. The probability of obtaining a bountiful supply of fresh water within the limits of the Carboniferous basin, depends upon the locality; for these rocks have been subjected to gentle undulations, although their general dip is to the southeast at a low angle. There are, however, wide areas in which an Artesian well not more than 300 feet deep, and frequently far less, would pour forth a constant supply many feet above its outlet.

CHAPTER XI.

ECONOMIC MATERIALS IN THE DRIFT.

Bog Iron Ore or Limonite—Its formation—Its distribution—Importance of the Ore in Canada—The St. Maurice Forges—Wad or Bog Manganese—Principal Ores of—Its use in the Arts—Its use as a material for separating Gold from Quartz Sand, or Clays—Its use in the separation of Silver—Shell Marl—Kaolin for Pottery—Clays for Bricks and Pottery—Moulding Sand—Blue Phosphate of Iron—Gold—Its distribution in Auriferous Drift in Canada—In Glacial Drift—Mode of washing the Drift—The Hydraulic process—The Hydraulic process in California—Experiments on the River du Loup in Canada—Distribution of Gold in the Drift of New Brunswick—I. On the Upper Upsalquitch—II. The Nipisiguit—III. Campbell River and Long Lake—IV. The Serpentine—V. Blue Mountain Brook—VI. The Little South West Miramichi—VII. Springfield—VIII. Between Hopewell and Golden Mountain—IX. Dutch Valley Road—Conclusions—Miscellaneous Materials not in the Drift—Plumbago or Graphite—Dolomites—Origin of—Hydraulic Limestones—Composition of—Properties of—Grindstones—Probable Indian Relics on the Atlantic Coast—Professor Chadbourne's Account—Account in Sewall's Ancient Dominions—Mr. C. H. Hitchcock's Description—Mr. Morse's Account.

The Minerals of economic value found in the Drift are of considerable importance. They are Bog Iron Ore; Wad or Bog Manganese; Ochres; Shell Marl; Clays for Pottery; Silicious infusorial earth or polishing powder; impure Kaolin for the manufacture of superior articles of pottery; Blue phosphate of Iron for pigment; Gold, &c. These are generally found in the re-arranged Drift or Alluvium; also in the alluvial deposits in the valleys of rivers.

The most important metal found in the older or Glacial Drift is gold, derived from Palæozoic Rocks, partly by their decay and partly by the grinding process of glacial ice. The precious metal is also found in the re-arranged glacial drift or alluvium.

BOG IRON ORE OR LIMONITE—OCHRES.

The formation of this substance may be described as follows:—Water charged with organic matter, the result of the decay of vegetable substances, permeates ferruginous sediments or drift containing iron sand, and reduces the peroxide of iron to the state of protoxide which is soluble in water, and is brought to the surface by springs either as a carbonate of the protoxide of iron, or in combination with vegetables acids, (crenic, geic, and humic.) In contact with air these protosalts of iron absorb oxygen, the metal is rendered insoluble and is precipitated from the solution of the carbonate as a hydrated sesquioxide, or from the organic solution, as a compound of this oxide with the vegetable acid. While the purer limonites are nothing more

than the hydrous sesquioxide of iron, the bog ores consist of variable mixtures of this with the organic compound, and some of the ochres are probably this combination in a nearly pure state.* The same process brings the manganese to the surface which is so frequently found associated with bog iron ores.

Dr. Gesner enumerates many localities where bog iron ores occur, some of these may become valuable for admixture with other ores of iron, or alone; the iron produced from them being generally of very superior quality. In view, however, of the enormous extent and excellent quality of the Woodstock ores, and the occurrence of excellent magnetic ores, noticed elsewhere, it is not very probable that the bog iron ores, without they are favorably situated, will be sought after for some years to come, although this variety has long been used in Canada.

"The Radnor Forges have within a few years been erected at Batiscan, in the Seigniory of Cap de la Madeleine, and are supplied with ore and charcoal from this and the adjoining Seigniory of Champlain. The crude ore is brought to the furnace, partly by the workmen of the Company, and partly by the farmers on whose land it is found. It is washed to free it from adhering earth, and then yields from forty to fifty per cent. of metal; about 2000 tons of cast iron being now produced annually from between 4000 and 5000 tons of ore. The number of workmen employed at the Radnor Forges varies from 200 to 400; a great many hands being required at certain seasons, to dig up and bring in the ore, and to prepare and transport the charcoal.

"The chief manufacture of the Company has, of late, been cast-iron wheels for railway cars, for which the metal appears well adapted. A pair of car-wheels, with an axle, of this manufacture, were sent by Messrs. Larue & Co. the proprietors of the Forges, to the International Exhibition of 1862, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Wrought iron is also made at this establishment; and a rolling-mill has recently been erected here, which furnishes iron for the manufacture of scythes, and nail-rod iron."†

WAD OR BOG MANGANESE.

The application of Manganese to many manufacturing purposes, particularly those connected with bleaching and dyeing operations, is decidedly on the increase, and it is not improbable that a considerable demand for the oxide of this metal will grow out of its recent employment in the generation of nascent chlorine for the extraction of gold from auriferous rocks. This metal is rather extensively diffused in New Brunswick; and a special notice of its present application in the arts, with a brief description of Mr. Calvert's process for extracting gold, in view of its prospective value, will probably be acceptable.

The principal Ores of Manganese are—

1st. The grey or black peroxide, sometimes called grey manganese ore, and also *pyrolusite*. It contains 63.3 manganese, and 36.7 oxygen, in 100 parts.

* *Geology of Canada.* † Ibid.

2nd. Wad or Bog Manganese, or the hydrated peroxide. It differs, when pure, from the grey peroxide, in containing one atom of water.

In 1858 there were imported into Great Britain and Ireland, 24,171 tons of manganese, worth £193,368 sterling.

Manganese is now being largely used by the calico printer, and for the manufacture of bleaching powder; but it is the new application of the ores of this substance, in the production of nascent chlorine for the extraction of gold, that seems to promise the most rapid increase in the demand. The following process is due to Mr. F. C. Calvert, of Manchester, who communicated the results of his researches in a paper entitled "New Method of Extracting Gold from Auriferous Ores":—

"At the present time when the auriferous ores of Great Britain are attracting public attention, it may be advantageous to persons interested in gold-mining, to be made acquainted with a new and simple method of extracting gold from such ores, which presents the advantages of not only dispensing with the costly use of mercury, but of also extracting the silver and copper which the ore may contain. Further, it may be stated that the process can be profitably adopted in cases where the amount of gold is small, and the expense of mercury consequently too great. Without entering here into all the details of the numerous (about one hundred) experiments which I made some years since, before I finally arrived at the new method of extracting gold, which I have now the honor of communicating, allow me to state a few facts which are necessary to give a complete view of the subject. If 2.2 parts of pure and finely divided gold, obtained by the reduction of a salt of that metal, be added to 100 parts of pure sand, and placed in a bottle with a saturated solution of chlorine gas for 24 hours, only 0.5 of gold is dissolved. If the same experiment be repeated, but instead of chlorine water, a mixture of chlorine water and hydrochloric acid be used, 0.6 of gold is dissolved. If, instead of employing hydrochloric acid and chlorine gas, a mixture of sand, reduced gold, and peroxide of manganese, with hydrochloric acid, are placed in a bottle, 1.4 of gold is dissolved; so that it would appear that, under the influence of nascent chlorine, the gold is more readily dissolved than when the same gas is mixed in solution with hydrochloric acid, previously to being placed in contact with the auriferous sand. Still these processes leave a great deal to be desired in a commercial point of view, as more than a third of the gold remains undissolved. The same results are obtained if the chlorine gas be generated by another method, viz., by adding to the auriferous sand a mixture of chloride of sodium, sulphuric acid, and perozide of manganese. Being convinced, therefore, that nascent chlorine gas was a fit and proper agent for cheaply extracting gold from ores, and that it was probably only necessary to modify the method of operating, I allowed the mixture of hydrochloric acid and peroxide of manganese, or of sulphuric acid, peroxide of manganese, and chloride of sodium, to remain for twelve hours in contact with the auriferous sand; and, then, instead of washing-out the solution of gold, I added a

small quantity of water, which removed a part of the acting agent, and this was made to percolate several times through the sand; by which method I succeeded in extracting from the sand, within a fraction the whole of the gold. I then repeated the last experiments with natural auriferous quartz, and easily extracted the two ounces of gold per ton which it contained. I therefore propose the following plan for extracting the gold on a commercial scale:—The finely-reduced auriferous quartz should be intimately mixed with about one per cent. of peroxide of manganese; and if common salt be used this material should be added at the same time as the manganese, in the proportion of three parts of salt to two of manganese. The whole should be then introduced into closed vats, having false bottoms, upon which is laid a quantity of small branches covered with straw, so as to prevent the reduced quartz from filling the holes in the false bottom. Muriatic acid should then be added if manganese alone is used, and diluted sulphuric acid if manganese and salt have been employed; and, after having left the whole in contact for twelve hours, water should be added so as to fill-up the whole space between the false and true bottoms with fluid. This fluid should then be pumped-up and allowed to percolate through the mass; and after this has been done several times, the fluid should be run off into separate vats for extracting the gold and copper it may contain. To effect this, old iron is placed in it to precipitate the copper; and after this has been removed, the liquor is heated to drive away the excess of free chlorine, and a concentrated solution of sulphate of protoxide of iron, or green copperas, must be added, which, acting on the gold-solution, will precipitate the gold in a metallic form. By this method, both gold and copper are obtained in a maketable condition. If silver is present in the ore, a slight modification in the process will enable the operator to obtain this metal also. It is simply necessary to generate the chlorine of the vitriol, manganese, and chloride of sodium process, taking care to use an excess of salt, that is, six parts instead of three, as above directed. The purpose of this chloride of sodium being to hold in solution any chloride of silver that may have been formed by the action of chlorine on the silver-ore, and to extract the metal, the following alteration in the mode of precipitation is necessary. Blades of copper must be placed in the metallic solution, to throw down the silver in a metallic form, then blades of iron to throw down the copper, the gold being then extracted as previously directed. I think the advantages of this process are, 1st, cheapness; 2nd, absence of injury to the health of the persons employed; 3rd, that not only is the metallic gold in the ore extracted (as is done by mercury), but it attacks and dissolves all gold which may be present in a combined state, besides enabling the miner also to extract what silver and copper the ore may contain."

Manganese deposits have long since been worked on the flanks of Shepody Mountain in Albert County; near Sussex Vale; at Quaco; and at the Tattagouche Mines in the County of Gloucester.

Wad or Bog Manganese is frequently found in the overlying drift in the neighbourhood of such deposits, having been brought to the surface in the same way as the iron of ochres, and some limonites or bog iron ores.

The total yield of the Nova Scotia gold fields for the quarter ended Dec. 31st, 1864, is officially stated to be 5,456 oz. 9 dwt. 5 gr., being in advance of any previous quarter. The total yield for the year 1864 is 20,022 oz. 13 dwt. 13 gr., against 14,000 oz. 14 dwt. 17 gr. for 1863.—The employment of manganese in separating the gold from the crushed quartz rock, will probably cause a rapid increase to take place in the production of the precious metal.

SHELL MARL.

This substance is extensively distributed in marshes, lakes and ponds throughout the Upper Silurian region in the northern part of the Province. It is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, and is valuable as a manure, as well as for the manufacture of lime. It originates from springs highly charged with the bi-carbonate, a soluble salt of lime; this becomes converted into the insoluble carbonate or chalk as soon as it reaches the air. Land shells abound in such waters, in consequence of their containing the necessary material with which small molluscous animals construct their habitations; hence it usually bears the name of shell marl, although the marl would not be one atom less in quantity if the shell-builders did not exist. These small creatures are numerous there, because the conditions for their increase are in the highest degree favourable.

KAOLIN FOR POTTERY.

Throughout the granitic region in the County of Charlotte, and particularly on the flanks of the felspathic range which runs through that County, there are several ponds and lakes which contain a whitish mud, composed altogether of impure kaolin. From personal experience, I am not aware of any very considerable deposit, but I have been informed on excellent local authority, that this material exists in great abundance, and in a comparatively pure state, in the form of an impalpable mud, covering the bottom of a lake lying within the limits of the felspar region in Charlotte County. As this is not only very probable, but of some economic importance, the more especially as efforts are now being made in St. John to establish extensive pottery works of the better sort, it is desirable that such deposits should become publicly known, and use made of them.

CLAY FOR BRICKS AND POTTERY, MOULDING SAND, &c.

When voyaging up the Saint John River in canoe during the past summer, the remarkable deposits of fine blue and yellow clays which appear in the form of high banks some miles above the Grand Falls, seemed to merit attention. The quantity is unlimited, and the quality of some of the layers appeared to be excellent. Other bands are too calcareous, and others too ochreous to serve for the manufacture of bricks or pottery. Layers of fine sand, suitable for moulding sand, are common on the Saint John, and an

immense deposit was seen below Tibbits' Brook, near the mouth of the Tobique, and also in patches lower down the river, and about 20 miles above the Grand Falls, where fine clays suitable for pottery and bricks are abundant.

BLUE PHOSPHATE OF IRON—PIGMENT.

This beautiful mineral is found in considerable quantities in the alluvial clay-banks just alluded to, about 25 miles above the Grand Falls, near the mouth of Green River. The bank here is remarkable, and is worthy of a more minute examination that could be devoted to it. Being situated not far from the thickly settled Parish of Saint Basil, it may become a valuable source of industry to the Acadian settlers on the river banks. The whole of the alluvial terraces of this part of the Saint John, particularly on the east side, are rich in clays, sands, ochres, and blue phosphate of iron.

GOLD.

The interest which is naturally attached to rocks containing the precious metal, or to drift clays and sands throughout which it is distributed, may render an account of the manner in which gold is found in either form acceptable to the general reader, and with this view the following abbreviations from the "Geology of Canada" are subjoined:—

'The existence of gold in the sands of the Chaudière valley was first made known by Lieutenant, now General Baddeley, R. E., in 1835; and within the last twelve years repeated examinations have shown that the precious metal is not confined to that region, but exists in the superficial deposits of a wide region on the south side of the Saint Lawrence extending from the Saint Francis to the Etchemin River, and from the first line of hills on the northwest to the province line on the southeast. The source of the gold appears to be the crystalline schists of the Notre Dame range; and the materials derived from their disintegration, not only constitute the superficial material among the hills of this range, but are spread over a considerable area to the south of them. These same gold-bearing rocks may be traced south-westwardly, along the great Appalachian chain to the southern States of the Union, and are supposed to belong for the most part to the Quebec group. Native gold has however been found in small grains with galena, blende, and pyrites, in a well defined quartz vein, cutting slates which are supposed to be of Upper Silurian age, at the rapids of Saint Francis, on the Chaudière.* In Leeds, at Nutbrown's shaft, masses of native gold of several pennyweights are found with copper-glance and specular iron ore, in a vein of bitter-spar; and small grains of the metal have also been found imbedded

* In 1862, another quartz vein was opened about 100 yards from the last, and has yielded fine specimens of native gold, associated with arsenical pyrites. In 1863, native gold was discovered in a quartz vein with vitreous copper ore, at what is called the Chaudiere copper mine, in the rear part of the seigniory of Saint Giles. An assay of this quartz by Dr. Hayes of Boston yielded only 6½ pennyweights of gold to the ton. Gold has also recently been found in a vein at the Halifax copper mines, by George Pierce, Esquire, and an essay of the vein-stone from this place gave about the same proportion of the precious metal as the quartz from Saint Giles. Traces of gold have also been found in a decomposing pyrites from Moulton Hill in Ascot, and it has recently been met with in Ditton.

in a white garnet-rock described elsewhere.* These latter localities belong to the rocks of the Quebec group, but the precious metal has rarely been found in place, and the working of it in Canada has been confined to the superficial deposits of clay, sand, and gravel already mentioned. The occasional occurrence in these of pieces of gold partially imbedded in quartz, shows that it was derived, in part at least, from beds or veins of this mineral, which are common among the talcoid slates of the region. The observations among the gold-bearing rocks of the Southern States seem to show that the precious metal was originally deposited in the beds of various sedimentary rocks, such as slates, quartzites, and limestones, and that by a subsequent process it has been, in some instances, accumulated in the veins which intersect these rocks. The formation of these veins would seem, from the one above described at Saint Francis, to be subsequent to the Silurian period. The same considerations apply to the copper and lead ores of the Eastern Townships.'

MANNER IN WHICH THE GOLD IS DISTRIBUTED.

'The gold is found very generally disseminated throughout the diluvial deposits over the region already designated in Canada, and is not confined to the river beds; the action which distributed the gravel over the surface being anterior to the formation of the present water-courses. When, by the process of washing, the heavier portions of the auriferous gravel have been brought together, they are found to contain abundance of black ferruginous ores, consisting of magnetic iron, hematite, both specular and compact, chromic iron and ilmenite; with occasional grains of garnet, rutile, and more rarely zircon and corundum. The gold is in grains, sometimes angular, but more often rounded, and varying in size from masses of half a pound weight to a fine dust, which last is separated by amalgamation from the black iron-sand.

Mention is made in the Geology of Canada, (pages 518, 520,) of a quartz vein at Saint Francis, on the Chaudière; where small grains of native gold have been found imbedded in quartz, together with argentiferous galena, and sulphurets of zinc and iron, both containing gold, and with arsenical pyrites; much larger specimens of gold have since been found in quartz, about one hundred yards from the locality just mentioned. It is probable that this, and similar quartz veins, may be wrought with profit; but the gold hitherto obtained from this region has been from the superficial deposits of clay, sand and gravel which abound there, and appear to be derived from the breaking up of the rocks that contain the gold-bearing veins. These deposits probably belong in part *to the ancient glacial drift*, or boulder formation, and in part to newer stratified clays and gravels, which consist of the materials of this, modified and arranged by the subsequent action of water. On the Magog River, above Sherbrooke, particles of gold occur in a hard-

* This rock occurs with serpentine on the river Guillaume, the most northern tributary of the right bank of the Chaudiere in Vaudreuil. The next one, being in the southern part of Saint Joseph, is named on Bouchette's map the Riviere des Plantes.

bound gravel, 156 feet above the level of Saint Francis, near by. On the Famine River, there is met with an extensive deposit of clay, every where overlaid by sand and gravel. Along the banks of the river, a stratum of the oxyds of iron and manganese, in some parts six or eight inches thick, is seen near the top of the gravel, filling interstices among pebbles of the rocks of the region. Gold is found in this overlying gravel, as well as in the clay beneath; both of which deposits appear to belong to the modified drift. It is met with in similar conditions throughout the banks of stratified material on the Metgermet, which attain a height of fifty feet above the bed of the river. Gold also occurs still more abundantly in the recent alluvions found in the beds and along the flats of the streams which traverse this region, and in time of floods wash down the clay and sand from their banks, depositing the heavier portions along their course. In this way the gold is often caught in the fissures of the clay-slates, which frequently form the underlying rock, and are rich in alluvial gold.

The auriferous drift of Eastern Canada is spread over a wide area on the south side of the Saint Lawrence, including the hill-country belonging to the Notre Dame range, and extending thence south and east to the boundary of the Province. These wide limits are assigned, inasmuch as although gold has not been everywhere found in this region, the same mineralogical characters are met with throughout; and, in its continuation southward, in Plymouth and elsewhere in Vermont, considerable quantities of gold have been obtained from the alluvial deposits.

It would appear from the facts here given that the quantity of gold in the valley of the Chaudière is such as would be remunerative to skilled labour, and should encourage the outlay of capital. There is no reason for supposing that the proportion of the precious metal to be found along the Saint Francis, the Etchemin, and their various tributaries, is less considerable than that of the Chaudière.'

THE HYDRAULIC METHOD.

What is called the hydraulic method of washing such deposits is adopted on a great scale in California, and to some extent in the States of Georgia and North Carolina. "In this method, the force of a jet of water, with great pressure, is made available both for excavating and washing the auriferous earth. The water, issuing in a continuous stream, with great force, from a large hose-pipe like that of a fire-engine, is directed against the base of a bank of earth and gravel, and tears it away. The bank is rapidly undermined, the gravel is loosened, violently rolled together, and cleansed from any adhering particles of gold; while the fine sand and clay are carried off by the water. In this manner hundreds of tons of earth and gravel may be removed, and all the gold which they contain liberated and secured, with greater ease and expedition than ten tons could be excavated and washed in the old way. All the earth and gravel of a deposit is moved, washed, and carried off through long sluices by the water, leaving the gold

behind. Square acres of earth on the hill-sides may thus be swept away into the hollows, without the aid of a pick or a shovel in excavation. Water performs all the labor, moving and washing the earth in one operation; while in excavating by hand, the two processes are of necessity entirely distinct. The value of this method, and the yield of gold by it, as compared with the older one, can hardly be estimated. The water acts constantly, with uniform effect, and can be brought to bear upon almost any point, where it would be difficult for men to work. It is especially effective in a region covered by trees, where the tangled roots would greatly retard the labor of workmen. In such places, the stream of water washes out the earth from below, and tree after tree falls before the current, any gold which may have adhered to the roots being washed away. With a pressure of sixty feet, and a pipe from one and a half to two inches aperture, over a thousand bushels of earth can be washed out from a bank in a day. Earth which contains only one twenty-fifth part of a grain of gold, equal to one fifth of a cent in value to the bushel, may be profitably washed by this method; and any earth or gravel which will pay the expense of washing in the old way, gives enormous profits by the new process. To wash successfully in this way requires a plentiful supply of water, at an elevation of fifty to ninety feet above the bed-rock, and a rapid slope or descent from the base of the bank of earth to be washed, so that the waste waters will run off through the sluices, bearing with it gravel, sand, and the suspended clay."

The above description has been copied from a report on the gold mines of Georgia, by Mr. William P. Blake, who has carefully studied this method of mining in California, and by whose recommendation it has been introduced into the Southern States. He tells us that in the case of a deposit in North Carolina, where ten men were required, for thirty-five days, to dig the earth with pick and shovel, and wash it in sluices, two men, with a single jet of water, would accomplish the same work in a week. The great economy of this method is manifest from the fact that many old deposits in the river-beds, the gravel of which had been already washed by hand, have been again washed with profit by the hydraulic method. He tells us that in California the whole art of working the diluvial gold-deposits was revolutionized by this new method. The auriferous earth, lying on hills, and at some distance above the level of the water-courses, would, in the ordinary methods be excavated by hand, and brought to the water; but by the present system, the water is brought by aqueducts to the gold-deposits, and whole square miles, which were before inaccessible, have yielded up their precious metal. It sometimes happens, from the irregular distribution of the gold in the diluvium in California, that the upper portions of a deposit do not contain gold enough to be washed by the ordinary methods; and would thus have to be removed, at a considerable expense, in order to reach the richer portions below. By the hydraulic method however, the cost of cutting away and excavating is so trifling, that there is scarcely any bank of earth which will not pay the expense of washing down, in order to reach the richer deposits of gold beneath.

The aqueducts or canals for the mining districts of California are seldom constructed by the gold-workers themselves, but by capitalists, who rent the water to the miners. The cost of one of these canals, carrying the waters of a branch of the Yuba River to Nevada County, was estimated at a million of dollars; and another one, thirty miles in length, running to the same district, cost $500,000. The assessed value of these various canals in 1857, was stated to be over four millions of dollars, of which value one half was in the single county of Eldorado. The Bear River and Auburn Canal is sixty miles in length, three feet deep, and four wide at the top, and cost in all $1,600,000; notwithstanding which, the water-rents were so great that it is stated to have paid a yearly dividend of twenty per cent.; while other similar canals paid from three to five and six per cent., and even more, monthly. The price of the water was fixed at so much the inch, for each day of eight or ten hours. This price was at first about three dollars, but by competition it has now been greatly reduced.

CAPITAL REQUIRED IN GOLD MINING.

From the foregoing statements, it will be seen that the great riches which have of late years been drawn from the gold mines of California, have not been obtained without the expenditure of large amounts of money and engineering skill. This last is especially exhibited in the construction of these great canals, and the application of the hydraulic method to the washing of auriferous deposits which were unavailable by the ordinary modes of working, on account of their distance from water-courses, or by reason of the small quantity of gold which they contain.

In order to judge of the applicability of this method of washing to our own auriferous deposits, a simple calculation based upon the experiments upon the Riviere du Loup will be of use. It has been shown that the washing of the ground over an area of one acre, and with an average depth of two feet, equal to 87,120 cubic feet, gave in round numbers, about 5000 pennyweights of gold, or one and thirty-eight hundredths grains to the cubic foot; which is equal to one and three-quarters grains of gold to the bushel. Now, according to Mr. Blake, earth containing one forty-fourth part of this amount, or one twenty-fifth of a grain of gold, can be profitably washed by the hydraulic method; while the labor of two men, with a proper jet of water, suffices to wash one thousand bushels in a day; which, in a deposit like that of Riviere du Loup, would contain about seventy-three pennyweights of gold. It is probable however that a certain portion of the finer gold dust, which is collected in the ordinary process, would be lost in working on the larger scale. It has already been shown that the gold in Canada is not confined to the gravel of the river channels, and the alluvial flats; but it is found on the Metgermet and Saint Francis Rivers, at from fifty to a hundred and fifty feet above their beds; and although its proportion were to be many times less than in the gravel of the Riviere du Loup, these thick deposits, which extend over great areas, might be profitably worked by the hydraulic method. The fall in most of the tributaries of the Chau-

diere and of the Saint Francis, throughout the auriferous region, is such that it would not be difficult to secure a supply of water with a sufficient head, without a very great expenditure in the construction of canals; and it may reasonably be expected that before long the deposits of gold-bearing earth, which are so widely spread over the southeastern Canada, will be made economically available.*

GOLD WASHINGS IN RUSSIA.

Formerly the Russian mines were celebrated throughout the world for their productiveness. They are principally drift and alluvial washings, and the quantity yielded by the clays, sands and gravel does not generally exceed one grain of gold for 60 lbs. of earth, but sometimes the yield rises to double that average, but never exceeds it. The washings on the River du Loup yielded one and thirty eight hundreths of a grain of gold to the cubic foot of soil, hence it is probable that from this comparison, the Canadian Drift would be amply remunerative if the hydraulic method were employed, and as the Drift extends into this Province on the upper Saint John, it may be worth while to examine the glacial deposits there. Gold has been found in the drift over a large area in the valley of the Saint John, which runs through the State of Maine. Its source is probably the Quebec Group of rocks just north of the Boundary Line, or it may be that the auriferous quartz veins in the Upper Silurian Rocks have largely contributed to the productive clays in that region.

GOLD IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

In this Province there is a large area occupied by auriferous drift, but in consequence of its shallowness, it appears probable that it will not be found so rich as in Canada East, in those localities which are supposed to lie nearest the source of the gold. An exception to this may, perhaps, be found in the upper Saint John, whose waters are in direct communication with the source of the auriferous drift of Canada East.†

In this Province drift gold has been found in the following localities during the past Summer.

I.—*The Upper Upsalquitch.*

The drift on the shores of Upsalquitch Lake is feebly auriferous. The adjective is used in order to express what the writer himself ascertained, but it may be quite inapplicable when applied to the experience of more prospectors in this region. Very fine particles of gold were obtained by washing the

* Notes on the gold of Eastern Canada, being a reprint of portions of various Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada from 1845 to 1863.

† "It is not supposed that the limits of the auriferous district have been ascertained, but that it very probably extends much farther to the northeast, and attains the valley of the River Saint John; while to the southwest it is known to reach Vermont, and to be traceable at intervals through the United States, even it is said as far as Mexico. In its breadth, however, it does not appear to cross the range of mountains with which it runs parallel, and no traces of it have been met with on their northwestern flank."—(Geology of Canada, Report 1851.)

alluvial soil in a brook near an old lumberer's camp, about a quarter of a mile from the Lake. But the experiment was not considered decisive; the only means of digging were furnished by a large hunter's knife, and the only means of washing by a tin plate. Very fine black sand was obtained in considerable abundance. In order to make a fair trial of this part of the country, the drift should be taken from the surface of the rock on which it rests, and at least ten bushels of it thoroughly and carefully washed, as the gold will most probably be, like the sand, exceedingly fine. There is a very large proportion of quartz debris in the river where it issues from the lake; some of the larger fragments were broken and carefully examined, but without success.

II.—*The Nipisiguit.*

On the lower Nipisiguit, near the Grand Falls, I collected the sand and gravel which had been lodged in crevices on the side of a steep declivity down which a small stream sends a thin column of water in the spring and fall. I washed about one gallon of the sand and found several small grains, two filaments, and some very fine gold. If the gold, as I suppose, originates in the Quebec Group of rocks, the breadth of the series here north of the Grand Falls would not be more than three or four miles in the direction of the glacial grooves; thirty miles up the river it would be at least 18 miles broad in the direction of the glacial grooves, but there I made no attempt to wash for gold; had I been aware of its existence in the drift near the Grand Falls, I should certainly not have omitted to give the drift about the Indian Falls a fair trial.

III.—*Campbell River and Long Lake.*

I washed the alluvial drift on this river near the mouth of Long Lake fork, and found much black sand, with a few particles of gold.

IV.—*Long Lake Dividing Ridge.*

The sands in the bed of a small river leading from the height of land into Long Lake looked very promising, I washed two pans but found neither black sand nor gold; but the drift clay on the dividing ridge between the Long I ake waters and the Little S. W. Miramichi is auriferous. This, however, is essentially a granite boulder country; the substratum in the valleys being composed of huge boulders through which the small streams of water flow for miles without appearing at the surface.

V.—*The Serpentine.*

There is very little drift on this river; and the rocky banks below Campbell River are between 500 and 600 feet high for several miles down. The drift above the rise of the river is auriferous, but the alluvial drift gave no gold.

VI.—*Blue Mountain Brook.*

In a valley on the north side of Blue Mountain, near a Beaver dam, a quart of clay gave several small specks of gold. There being, however, no water conveniently situated for washing near at hand, I instructed an Indian

to carry a tin can holding about one and a half gallons of earth until we came to water; the earth yielded several scales and grains of gold about one eighth of an inch in diameter. It was taken from as low a level in the almost dry valley of the brook as possible, and the stones were picked out. This is perhaps the most favourable specimen of auriferous drift I have met with in the Province, but it does not equal drift which I have washed on the River du Loup in Canada.

VII.—*The Little South West Miramichi.*

The drift from this river is feebly auriferous. The gold is very fine, as well as the black sand. Alluvial clay was taken from the immediate bank of the river, and may have been thoroughly washed by river action. The drift on the side of the hill showed more black sand, and perhaps a few more very fine particles of gold; but on the whole the washings were not encouraging.

VIII.—*Springfield, seven miles northwest of Norton Station.*

The gravel from a small brook in Springfield gave an unusually large quantity of the black sand, much of which consisted of the black magnetic oxide; there were also scales of specular iron, and two or three very small particles of gold. The large proportion of the iron sand is explained by the existence in this vicinity of an important bed of the magnetic oxide, the boulders of which are numerous throughout this part of the country.

IX.—*Between Hopewell and Golden Mountain.*

Two trials hastily made during very rainy weather late in the fall, showed that the Drift of this part of the country is slightly auriferous; but these trials are not considered sufficient or satisfactory.

X.—*Dutch Valley Road.*

Some fragments of iron pyrites taken from a vein penetrating an altered schistose rock on the road from Sussex Vale up the Dutch Valley to the Shepody Road, yielded traces of gold. I was subsequently shown some specimens of iron pyrites in which gold could be distinctly seen with the unassisted eye, which it was stated came from the same locality.

Conclusions.

Upon a review of the few attempts, properly conducted, which I have been able to make during the past summer in relation to the auriferous character of the Drift clays which cover certain portions of the country, the following conclusions appear to be just:—

1st. Experience shows that certain Drift clays in the Province are auriferous; but

2nd. No sufficient proof has yet been obtained to show that these Drift clays are so rich in the precious metal, as to make the working of them a promising speculation; and

3rd. Sufficient trials have not yet been made to admit of any definite opinion being expressed in relation to them, but enough is known to render a further and a systematic examination very desirable.

With capital to erect and conduct hydraulic operations to wash the Drift, there can be no doubt whatever that the clays in some localities would amply remunerate the outlay, but for the ordinary operation of slucing on a small scale, considered in relation to the geographical position of these clays, their remoteness from any source of supply, it would require more exact information than is at present available to warrant the expression of a favourable opinion. At the same time the fact must be taken into consideration and kept constantly in view, that the examinations were made only in the superficial deposits of clay, whereas coarse gold from its great specific gravity is found in the lower stratum and generally on or close to rock upon which the clays rest. These lower clays have in no single instance been reached, neither time nor labour being at my command to enable me to examine them. While therefore the ascertained presence of Gold in the upper Drift, is not yet, by itself, worthy of being regarded of much importance, as a source of the precious metal; it is of very considerable importance as showing—

1st. The probability that the lower and unmodified clays, constituting the original Glacial Drift, will be found remunerative when worked by the hydraulic process.

2nd. That the origin of the Drift establishes the fact that gold bearing rocks exist within the limits of the Province over wide areas, to the north of the localities where the fine gold in the superficial Drift has been discovered; and

3rd. That these gold bearing rocks probably lie within the limits of the Lower Silurian Series, and especially of that portion which has been described as the Quebec Group.*

The recent official Report of the Inspector of the Chaudiere District, (November 30th 1864,) Major de Bellefeuille, gives an encouraging account of gold discoveries in Canada. The labours of an average of 250 men extended over 116 days, were estimated to yield $116,000.

"As I remarked above," says the Inspector, "if the unfavourable weather the miners experienced in September and October be taken into consideration; also the small space from which that amount was extracted, viz: about three square *arpents*, it cannot but prove the immense wealth of this gold-bearing region. The success with which the few miners still remaining here meet, is but another proof of gold in this part of the Province; it's only a few days ago that one man took out, in one day, nine ounces, and the day previous, the same person had found a nugget of five ounces; that amount was found in a claim that had been, as they believed, well worked. Corroborating thereby what I heretofore mentioned, how imperfectly the mining was carried on."

* On the River du Loup in Lower Canada, Upper Silurian Rocks, penetrated by quartz veins, are supposed to be one source of the gold of that valley, and of the Chaudiere. Upper Silurian Rocks cover nearly the whole of the Province north of the Quebec Group, but it is not known whether they are penetrated by quartz veins.

The positive existence of gold in quartz veins penetrating the Upper Silurian Rocks over a wide extent of country, gives especial value to a large area in New Brunswick, north of the Quebec Group, where altered Upper Silurian Rocks occur.

"Quartz veins are to be found everywhere from the village of St. Francois to the boundary line. Gold has been detected in almost every vein; there is one particularly in the upper part of the first concession, not very far from the Gilbert line, produced by assay, viz: 22 dollars of silver and 15 dollars of gold per ton. This was taken from the surface,—the width of the vein being six feet,—and stripped to the length of 40 feet. Another very promising vein running northeast, intercepted by numerous small veins running due east and west, exists opposite the church of St. Francois on the eastern side of the village. It is supposed to cross the river and continue on the western side of the River Chaudiere.

"In the vicinity of the Famine, quartz has also been found. The mouth of the Du Loup has also brought out innumerable small veins running parallel to each other, in which gold has been found. On the Mill Stream and at the Grand Coulee, both tributaries of River Du Loup, quartz has been assayed, and found to contain gold.

"About the Metgermette and the Oliva, fine quartz is also to be met with. Not very distant from those two rivers, quartz was found on the Du Loup, which having been assayed gives 8 dwts. to the ton; this was also taken from the surface. Between the Portage and Kempt streams, tributaries of the Du Loup, two large veins are observed, they also contain gold. A short distance from the Monument River, a beautiful vein of quartz is to be seen from which gold has been extracted, by merely breaking the surface of the quartz with a hammer; the same results were obtained by Professor Hind,—I believe it was about the Metgermette—by merely crushing it with a stone.

"Quartz veins are to be opened and worked next spring at the village of St. Francois; the Devil's Rapids, where a crushing mill is to be erected. On the Oliva or Metgermette, there is another mill to be constructed. On the highlands of the Du Loup, and I believe on the Kempt stream, veins will be worked and that with profit. From the opinion I have heard expressed by several Professors of Geology, who have visited the mines, and particularly the quartz lodes during the season, I cannot but prognosticate great results to the country by the opening up of such lodes, and by the proper development of the mines which lay buried in this extensive and rich region. There is not the least doubt as to the presence of gold, and that in large quantities."

The quartz vein alluded to by the Inspector as having been found to contain gold by the writer of this Report, is situated on the Du Loup, near to the Metgermette, which river it probably crosses. A description of this vein, and of the mode in which the gold was obtained, together with a particular account of the auriferous character of an area containing 6,600 acres on the Du Loup, and embracing part of the Metgermette, is contained in a Report by the writer, on the River du Loup Mining Company's property.* The statements embodied in the above extracts from Major de Bellefeuille's Report, appear to show that gold is generally distributed in the quartz veins of the UPPER SILURIAN Rocks on the Du Loup. Rocks of this age occurring in New Brunswick, north of the Quebec Group, (see Chapter VII.) suggest the possibility of similar auriferous areas being found in this Province.

* Boston, 1864. Report on the River du Loup Mining Company's location, by Henry Y. Hind.

MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS NOT IN THE DRIFT.

PLUMBAGO OR GRAPHITE.

The occurrence of Plumbago or Graphite in many localities in this Province, coupled with the valuable process invented by Mr. Brockendon for purifying and preparing this material, make it desirable that attention should be directed to known deposits in New Brunswick. Although graphite or plumbago is widely distributed in small quantities, the following localities are worthy of special notice: Portland, Hammond River, Four miles north of Saint Stephen, Dorchester, Mackerel Cove, Goose Creek. Plumbago is known under the names of Graphite, Black Lead, and Carburet of Iron. Black lead pencils were in use in 1565. At one time £100,000 sterling was realized from the Borrowdale mine in Cumberland (England) in one year, the Cumberland plumbago selling at 45 shillings a pound. This source of supply is now nearly exhausted. Norway, Finland, Ceylon, the East Indies, Bohemia, and Canada, all furnish more or less of this material. The price of which has diminished on account of the discovery of a process by Mr. Brockendon by which impure varieties can be purified. Mr. Brockendon conceived the idea of solidifying the powder by pressure, without the intervention of any foreign adhesive substance, such as glue or gums.

The presence of air between the particles of plumbago proved in the first instance a fatal objection, the apparatus employed in the compression breaking at each attempt. By exhausting the air from the powder previously introduced into paper cylinders, under the receiver of an air pump, it was found that when subsequently submitted, without exposure to the atmosphere, to a heavy pressure, perfect adhesion of the particles took place, and a mass of plumbago or graphite was produced equal in beauty and solidity to the native minerals of Cumberland.

Ordinary plumbago is too impure to be submitted to this process without preparation. It is essential for the success of the operation that the foreign substances should be eliminated.

Mr. Brodie effects this by submitting the plumbago in coarse powder in an iron vessel to twice its weight of common sulphuric acid, and seven per cent. of chlorate of potash, and he heats the whole over a water bath until chloric oxide ceases to be evolved. By this means the compounds of iron, lime, and alumina present, are rendered for the most part soluble, and the subsequent addition of a little fluoride of sodium to the acid mixture, will decompose any silicates which may remain and volatilize the silica present. The mass is now washed with abundance of water, dried and heated to redness. This last operation causes the grains of plumbago to exfoliate, and the mass swells up in a surprising manner, and is reduced to a state of very minute division. It is then levigated, and obtained in a state of great purity, ready to be compressed by the method of Brokendon.*

* Vide Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. Last Edition.

Besides its use for the manufacture of pencils, this finely divided plumbago is advantageously employed for the glazing of gunpowder, and for the preparation of a paint.

DOLOMITES.

Dolomite is a mineral which in its purest state is composed of equivalent weights of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia, these being in the proportions of 50 to 42, or in 100 parts of 54·35 of carbonate of lime, and 45·65 of carbonate of magnesia. This compound is distinguished from carbonate of lime by its greater density (which is from 2·85 to 2·90), and by its somewhat superior hardness. It is also much less readily attacked by acids than carbonate of lime, and at ordinary temperatures does not perceptibly effervesce with nitric or muriatic acids, unless reduced to powder. When calcined it gives a mixture of lime and magnesia, which is said to yield a stronger mortar than ordinary lime, but which slakes slowly and with but little evolution of heat.

A portion of the magnesia in dolomite is often replaced by protoxyd of iron, and more rarely by oxide of manganese. The dolomites containing carbonate of iron are generally yellowish or reddish on their weathered surfaces, from the change of a portion of the iron into hydrated peroxide, and those containing carbonate of manganese become brownish-black on the exterior from a similar cause.

Crystallized dolomites occur in veins and cavities in various rocks, and have received the names of *bitter-spar* and *pearl-spar*, the latter in allusion to the pearly lustre of the faces of the rhombohedron, which are generally curved.

Bitter Spar form the chief part of the vein stone of the Vernon Copper Mines.*

Dolomites may be produced by the mutual decomposition of bicarbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia, yielding gypsum and bicarbonate of magnesia, which are successively deposited by evaporation. Hence the constant association of magnesian rocks with stratified gypsums. When bi-carbonate of lime which is abundant in sea water, is precipitated as a carbonate and mingled with carbonate of magnesia, they give rise to a double carbonate which constitutes dolomite.

HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

The thin bands of limestone which occur in great profusion throughout the Upper Silurian Series as developed on the Saint John above Presqu'ile, and also many of the thin layers in the lower rocks near Woodstock, would yield a good hydraulic cement. The properties of this material are dependent upon an admixture of clay with the lime, and artificial compounds can be frequently prepared and used to a large extent.

* For an excellent description of the origin, distribution, and characters of dolomites, the reader is referred to an article by Professor Sterry Hunt, in the Report of the Geological Survey of Canada for the year 1857. Also, page 217 of the Report for 1858, where the origin of dolomites is discussed.

The Hydraulic cement employed in the construction of the Victoria Bridge consists of,—

Lime, ...	53.55
Magnesia, ...	2.20
Silica, ...	29.88
Alumina and oxide of iron, ...	12.70
Sulphate of Lime, ...	1.58
	99.91

This cement was found to set in from ten to fifteen minutes after mixing, with disengagement of heat.

Artificial mixtures are prepared by mingling carbonate of lime with clay and calcining the mixture; when natural admixtures of clay and lime occur, they are more advantageously employed than those prepared by artificial means, probably on account of the intimate mixture of the materials of which they are composed.

When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it becomes an hydraulic limestone; when the clay amounts to one third of the lime the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Dolomites and magnesian limestones generally yield with clay an equally good hydraulic cement.

GRINDSTONES.

The falling off in the manufacture of grindstones in the Province is remarkable. The number produced in 1851 was 58,849, against 42,476 in 1861, being a decrease of 16,373. This decrease has taken place in the County of Westmorland, which produced 33,080 less in number in 1851 than in 1861. In Gloucester an increase of 6,898 is recorded in the Census Tables.

PROBABLE INDIAN RELICS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

On various parts of the Atlantic Coast, and more especially on the coast of Maine, heaps of shells, interstratified with charcoal, and commingled with bones of existing animals have been discovered and described from time to time. The interesting discussions which have taken place in Europe respecting the antiquity of man in connection with the remarkable discoveries of his handy work in nearly all European countries, of an age far more remote than has generally been assigned to his existence on earth, invest with much interest whatever may tend to throw light upon this difficult but fascinating subject.

Relics of Indians, evidently of very great antiquity have been found at Newcastle, Trenton, Damariscotta, Goose Island, and many other places in Maine, and with less confirmation, on various parts of the coast of New Brunswick, in Charlotte County.

A few years since, Professor Chadborne of Bowdoin College, published, in the transactions of the Maine Historical Society, an account of a visit to the beds of oyster shells at Damariscotta. He considered them to afford

indubitable evidence that the beds had been made by men. He drew the inference from the position of the piles of shells, the deposit beneath them, the arrangement of the shells in piles, the frequent occurrence of charcoal mixed with the shells even to the bottom, from the fact that fires had evidently been built among them near the bottom, turning a portion of them to lime, which is mingled with the charcoal, and finally, from the mixture of other animal remains, as common clams (*Mya arenaria*), thick shelled clams (*Venus mercenaria*), fragments of the bones of birds, the bones of beavers, with their teeth, and sturgeons plates.

The shells occur in small piles 10 or 15 feet in diameter, and apparently two or three feet deep. The deposit under the shells differs in no respect from the land in the immediate neighbourhood. The shells are entirely distinct from the soil and seem to have been thrown together in a heap. Fires appear to have been occasionally built upon the heaps, fragments of charcoal being numerous in layers.

In "Sewall's Ancient Dominions," a still more circumstantial account is given of similar deposits upon Sayers's Island. Here they are estimated to cover in the aggregate ten acres of soil, consisting of the debris of the bony skeleton of "man, beast, fish, and fowl," in every stage of decomposition from the dusty outline of crumbling earth crushed bones, to perfect skulls, joints, and teeth, in good preservation. The remains of *Mya edulis* or the common clam constitute the great deposit on Sawyer's Island.

Mr. C. H. Hitchcock states that two species of oyster occur in the Newcastle beds, *Ostrea borealis* and *O. Virginiana*. The latter shell, according to Mr. Hitchcock, has not been found living upon the coast of Maine, although it is thought to occur on Prince Edward's Island. The *O. borealis* is very rare upon the Maine coast, and the shell found in the Newcastle beds is *Venus Mercenaria* or the quahog, a scarce shell now upon the coast. It is supposed that those species are now nearly extinct, where they were once very abundant, and served as a chief source of food for the Indians.

In Casco Bay numerous piles of the Indian shell remains are found on many of the Islands; also about Mount Desert, they are common in small piles or heaps along the coast. At Trenton, one of the heaps is six feet thick.*

Two years since Mr. Morse gave an account to the Portland Natural History Society, of some excavations he had made at Goose Island, Casco Bay, in deposits of shells of *Mya arenaria* probably made by the Indians. Beneath the whole deposit and two feet from the surface of the shells, he came upon stones which rested in the old ground surface, under which, he found species of land shells not now living on the island, or of rare occurrence; among them were a few specimens of *Helix multidentata* hitherto rarely found in the interior of the State.

* 1st Report of the Geology of Maine.

NOTE ON THE ANTIMONY DEPOSITS IN PRINCE WILLIAM PARISH.

In a resumé of the favourable circumstances connected with the distribution of the ores of antimony in Prince William Parish, attention was drawn to "their occurrence on lines of fracture and dislocation, proving the veins to be 'true veins' of unknown vertical depth and horizontal extension," also, to "the purity of the grey antimony ore and its gradual passage into lamellar native antimony as the veins deepen." A recent excursion to the Mines of the Brunswick Antimony Company (March 1865), made for the purpose of ascertaining how far the progress of operations during the winter months had attested the correctness of the conclusions arrived at in November 1864, or might lead to modifications in the views then expressed, enables me to add some interesting facts in relation to the character of the fractures or dislocation in which the veins are seated, and to point out an important distinction in the kind of ore found in each vein.

In November last Pit No. 1 had been sunk to the depth of 68 feet, and the so-called "floor vein" and "roof vein" were described as joining together and forming one sheet at that depth. The miners have now reached a depth of 94 feet on the incline, and have made four Drifts, three to the west—No. 1, 20 feet; No. 2, 20 feet; No. 3, 40 feet; and one to the east (16 feet).

The deepening of the pit has revealed the following remarkable peculiarities :—

The two veins, instead of merging or blending into one vein at the depth of 68 feet, are seen to preserve a confluent course downwards at an angle of about 43 degrees. They do not blend together, there being a distinct line of demarkation between them, and on blasting or splitting off the "floor vein," it separates from the "roof vein" with a clean surface, having apparently a perfect cast of a former slickensided wall, which is reproduced on the lower surface of the "roof vein." Between the two veins there are occasionally thin stellar or radiating chrystaline forms of brilliant ore, probably native antimony.

The confluent veins were seen at a depth of 94 feet, to be respectively 16 inches and 8 inches in thickness, but the lower or "floor vein" varies much.

The "roof vein" is a decided conglomerate, holding, as stated in this Report, fragments of the country rock; the "floor vein" appear to be quite homogenous, and contains only the ore with quartz.

The ore in the roof, or conglomerate vein, consists now almost altogether of the sulphuret of antimony, with quartz and carbonate of lime. The ore in the floor, or homogeneous vein, contains the sulphuret mixed with lamellar native antimony and a little quartz.

This observation will probably establish the following facts:—

1st. The intersecting dislocations described in the Report and shown on the plan are of different ages.

2nd. The roof or conglomerate vein is the newest.

3rd. The distinction between the ores is a characteristic one and will be maintained.

When the snow which now covers the surface melts, there will be no difficulty in ascertaining positively which is the older vein; it will be found to be intersected or cut at the surface by the newer vein, and the glacial polishing of the rock will make this important enquiry easily and speedily clear to the miners.

The geological reader will understand at once the reason why the roof vein is supposed to be the newer; its conglomerate character, coupled with the cast of a former slickensided wall on the upper surface of the lower vein being the evidence upon which the supposition is for the present based.

The practical importance of this difference in the veins becomes manifest when the nature of the ores they carry is taken into consideration. The old vein, according to past experience at the mines of the Company, carries a homogeneous mass of rich sulphuret mixed with native antimony.

The newer vein, besides being of a conglomerate character, containing pebbles of the country rock, carries the sulphuret only, or with very little native antimony, it is of great thickness, but when compared with the older vein the ore is impure.

The ore in the old vein appears to be largely distributed in "pockets." The Drifts show that it thins out and expands again in the course of a few yards.

The origin of these veins of different ages is as follows:—The older vein occupies fissures formed by a fracture and downfall in the strata; after these fissures were filled with ore and vein stone, a second disturbance produced a second and larger fracture where seen, which in some places, following the line of greater weakness, occurs on the course of the old vein. Into this second fissure the fragments of the country rock fell from time to time during the process of filling, which probably occurred under different conditions to those which prevailed during the filling of the older or first fissure, hence the difference in the quality of the ore.

The importance of this distinction in the veins becomes the more apparent when the area over which they have been traced is taken into consideration. It will probably be most advantageous to concentrate labour on the old veins, and the observations here described will enable them to be easily found.

NOTE ON THE SALT SPRINGS OF SUSSEX AND UPHAM.

The manufacture of Salt is frequently a very valuable field for private enterprise, and in many countries a lucrative source of revenue to Government. In the State of New York, the celebrated Onondaga Salt Springs have reached an astonishing development within the last few years. The amount of salt inspected in 1861, on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, in and adjacent to the City of Syracuse, N. Y., was 7,200,391 bushels, being equivalent to 1,440,000 barrels, of 280 lbs. each. The duties collected by

the State amounted to $72,003, although the duty is only one cent a bushel. The disbursements for the support of the Salt Springs amounted to $45,000, and the dividend paid to the lessors of the salt vats reached 20 per cent. per annum. The salt trade of Syracuse is already enormous. This important article constitutes a large share of the return freight to the boats on the Erie Canal, and the vessels engaged on the great lakes in the transportation of grain and other western productions. The quantity of salt shipped from the Reservation, not forty miles from Oswego, amounted in 1858 to four hundred and twenty millions of pounds, or equal to the load of four thousand canal boats, with cargoes from fifty to one hundred tons. This quantity would ballast one thousand four hundred sailing vessels, with one hundred and fifty tons each. Canada obtains much of her salt from importations *via* the Saint Lawrence from Britain, but there is ample field and opportunity for manufacturing salt within her own boundaries. The shores of the Bay of Chaleurs and Gulf coast would probably afford many favourable localities for the establishment of salines; the heat of our summers of New Brunswick, which may be compared to those of the south of France, would produce a very rapid evaporation, while the severe frosts of the winters might be turned to account for the concentration of the water by freezing, as is practised in Northern Russia.

The value of the imported salt in this Province exceeded in 1862, twenty-one thousand dollars.

The Salines on the Gulf coast will probably attract attention in a few years, but at present the natural Brine Springs in the Parishes of Sussex and Upham, deserve more attention than they have yet received.

It is an important fact that some of the salt bearing strata in the State of Michigan are of the same geological age as the limestones, shales and conglomerates belonging to the lower carboniferous in the valley of the Kennebeccasis and Petitcodiac.

The "Napoleon Sandstone" of Michigan is one source of the vast supply of salt which is now being manufactured in that State.

The position of this rock in Michigan, according to Winchell, is as follows:

1. Carboniferous Limestone, ...		66	feet.
2. Michigan Salt Group, ...		184	"
3. Napoleon Group, ...		123	"
(*d.*) Shaly micaceous sandstone, ...	15		
(*c.*) Napoleon sandstone, highly saliferous in many localities, ...	78		
(*b.*) Shaly, micaceous sandstone, ...	15		
(*a.*) Clay and shale, more than	15		
4. Marshall Group, ...		173	"

Above the Michigan Salt Group (2), and the Napoleon Group (3), there are a series of strata called the "Parma Sandstone," which also furnish brine springs. These rocks lie just beneath the coal-measures.

The occurrence in the Parishes of Sussex and Upham of natural Brine Springs, from which salt has been manufactured, viewed in connection

with the circumstance that the rocks in these Parishes are of the same geological age as the salt bearing rocks in Michigan, renders it probable that the source of the brine would be reached by boring, and a copious supply of rich workable brine obtained. The depth to which the strata would have to be penetrated would not be an obstacle, and there is always a probability that if borings should be made to an extent of 1000 feet, not brine springs only, but petroleum might be reached in part of Sussex and an adjoining Parish.

The following notice of the Michigan Salt Works will be found interesting:—

THE MICHIGAN WORKS.*

"The existence of salt springs in the lower peninsula of Michigan has been known from the time of its earliest settlement, and when in 1836 the State was admitted into the Union, the privilege was granted her of selecting 72 sections of salt spring lands. In the following year she organized a geological survey, principally for the purpose of ascertaining the number and distribution of the salt springs in the State. This survey led to erroneous conclusions, and the borings for salt which followed these conclusions were unsuccessful.

In 1859 a second survey was commenced and this led to the discovery and announcement, for the first time, that below the carboniferous limestone of Michigan occurs a series, 180 feet thick, of argilaceous shales, clays, magnesian limestones, and beds of gypsum; and that here is truly the origin of the brine. The strike of the outcropping edges of these strata describes an irregular circle, inclosing all the central portion of the State. The Michigan salt group of rocks underlies 17,000 square miles, in the form of a vast reservoir, constituting the most magnificent saliferous basin on the continent. The edges are sufficiently elevated to prevent the efflux of water which finds its way into it, and hence the saline particles have never been washed away. Beneath this series of shales is a porous sandstone—the Napoleon sandstone—which, within the circumference of the basin, becomes saturated with brine from above. From the nature of the case, it is evident that the strongest brine must accumulate in the deepest part of the basin.

Under this more intelligent guidance new borings were commenced and a well at East Saginaw reached the solid rock at the depth of 92 feet, and after passing through the coal measures, with their terminal and initial sandstones, pierced the carboniferous limestone, and found the Michigan salt group of strata 169 feet thick and eminently saliferous. In the Napoleon sandstone beneath, 109 feet thick, the reservoir of the brine was struck, and a supply, abundant in quantity, and of 90° strength, was obtained at almost exactly the point which geology had predicted. This well was 669 feet deep, terminating near the middle of the sandstone. Another was subsequently bored, 806 feet deep, extending through the sandstone and penetrating the underlying shales 64 feet.

This decided success was attained early in 1860. By July of that year a "block" had been erected and boiling commenced. Before the close of the year 4,000 barrels of salt had been manufactured, and no less than four other companies had commenced boring at different points along the river.

The following analysis will exhibit the strength and purity of Saginaw brines in comparison with those of other salt-producing regions:—

* Scientific American, 1862.

	Saginaw City.	East Saginaw.	Bay City.	Syracuse, N.Y.	Kanawha, V.
Specific Gravity	1.180	1.170	1.163	1.142	1.073
Chloride of Sodium	19.246	17.912	19.692	17.690	7.309
Chloride of Calcium	2.395	2.142	0.742	0.156	1.526
Chloride of Magnesium	1.804	1.522	0.432	0.119	0.374
Sulphate of Lime	0.534	0.116	0.155	0.573	—
Sulphate of Soda	—	—	0.116	—	—
Compounds of Iron	0.064	0.105	—	0.002	—
Other constituents	0.127	0.220	0.013	—	—
Total solid matter in 100 parts	24.170	22 017	21.140	18.540	9,209

As pure saturated brine has a specific gravity of 1.205, and contains 25.7 per cent of saline matter, it appears that the Saginaw brines approximate remarkably near to saturation.

The following Table exhibits further comparisons:—

Localities.	Weight of one gal. of brine.	Solid matter in one gal.	Pure salt in one gal.	Gals. required for 1 bushel salt.
Saginaw City,	lbs. 9.858	2.38	1.90	29
East Saginaw	9.775	2.15	1.75	32
Bay City	9.716	1.95	1.82	31
Syracuse	9.541	1.76	1.68	33
Kanawha	9.464	0.94	0.75	75

An intelligent writer in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for September, to whom we are indebted for these interesting facts, states:—

It is now but two years since the first salt was manufactured in Saginaw valley; yet it is estimated that in this time the value of real estate has increased to the extent of three and a half millions of dollars in the Counties of Bay and Saginaw. At Carrolton, grounds suitable for salt lots, which, two years ago were bought at $20 an acre, are now held at $300 and $400 per acre. At Saginaw city, salt lands have risen from $30 to $200 and $300 an acre, Wood lands, from one to eight miles west and north of Saginaw city, which, as late as 1861, sold for $15 and $20 per acre, are now selling for $40 and $45 per acre. At Bay city, the increased valuation has been similar. And this is but the first impression of the creation of this new branch of industry in what is generally regarded as a Michigan wilderness."

CHAPTER XII.

THE AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS. NOTES ON THE CLIMATE.

Importance of Limestone—Limestone Rocks produce good Soils—Progress of Settlement in the Laurentian Region of Canada is on the Crystalline Limestones—In New Brunswick the presence of a fine Hardwood Forest indicates the proximity of Limestone—Area of first class Land in the Province—Aids to Agriculture—Manures—Lime—Quantity manufactured in New Brunswick—In Maine—Gypsum—Some Localities where Limestone is found in the Province—Some Localities where Gypsum is found in the Province—Trap debris—Phosphate of Lime—Fish Manures—Its manufacture in France—In Newfoundland—Professor Hunt's descriptions—Manufacture at Gaspe—Value of the Fish Manure manufactured at Gaspe—Importance of the manufacture of Fish Manure on the Gulf Coast.

NOTES ON THE CLIMATE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The character of the Winter Season—Comparative Table, showing the mean opening of Rivers, Canals, and Harbours, from St. John to the Straits of Mackinaw—Duration of Navigation on the St. Lawrence, compared with the St. John—Table showing the mean Winter temperature of St. John, Quebec, and Montreal—Table of Annual means of Temperature, &c., at St. John, by G. Murdock—Table of Monthly and Seasonal means of Temperature at St. John, by G. Murdock—Table of mean results at Toronto—Table of minimum and maximum temperatures at Fredericton, by the Rev. Dr. Brooke—Comparative Table, showing the difference between some points in the Climates of St. John and Fredericton, by the late Dr. Robb—Table showing the mean annual temperature of St. John, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto.

CONCLUSION.—The advantages of a systematic Geological Survey.

Intimately connected with the rock formations on which they rest, or which lie to the north of the area under review, are the soils which constitute the foundation of its agricultural capabilities.

It has been shown in a previous Chapter that the drift which covers the Province, as a general rule, has been derived from the grinding down of the rocks it covers more or less deeply. Hence when we find the drift shallow, and yet the land supporting a vigorous forest, we may in this Province infer that LIMESTONE lies to the north or underneath. Hence it is that on the Shiktehawk and Beccaguimec Rivers, where the drift is shallow, the vegetation is very luxuriant, in consequence of the limestone bands which accompany the red ferruginous and manganesian slates which form the most prominent rocks in the valleys of these rivers.

The progress of settlement in the great wilderness far in the rear of the Saint Lawrence and Lake Ontario, is a singular and most suggestive illustration of the value and importance of limestone rocks; for the settlements

invariably follow the limestone, guided by the forest growth which it supports. This, of course, occurs only where the drift clays are shallow, and the surface soil has originated close by.

So in New Brunswick, the presence of a rich forest of hardwood throughout the vast area covered by the Lower and Upper Silurian rocks, will probably indicate the presence of limestone underneath or close at hand, and may yet prove an invaluable guide in the search for metalliferous deposits associated with the limestones, throughout the great unpeopled wilderness east of the Saint John, and south and north of the Tobique.

AREA OF SUPERIOR LAND.

The area of first rate upland soil within the limits of the Province was estimated by Professor Johnston to be about one million acres; it is satisfactory to know that further experience suggests the idea that this estimate is too low, and that in the then almost inaccessible river valleys, respecting which Professor Johnston could obtain no information, sixteen years since, without undertaking a journey through an unbroken wilderness, there is an available area of upland soil of a quality which will increase his estimate by at least one half, and an area of intervale and valley land which may be reasonably assumed not less than 3,000,000 acres, instead of 1,050,000, as estimated by Professor Johnston.

The same author estimates the second rate upland to have an area of about 6,900,000, and he considers the soil to be inferior to the preceding, but still "very good in quality."

The naked flats distinguished as bogs, heaths, barrens, cariboo plains, are regarded as occupying 5,000,000, and "not to be considered absolutely irreclaimable, but to be unfit for present culture or for settlement, until much larger progress has been made in the general improvement of the Province;" although many will be induced to concur to a certain extent in this view, yet it must be borne in mind that the experience obtained in Lower Canada shows that by drainage and a year's tillage, many of the bogs, heaths and barrens can be made most productive pasture lands, but the circumstances of location must be favourable to the first preliminary step, drainage.

MANURES.

Among the aids to agriculture which Geology is able to point out, are manures. In this Province husbandry is still in a rather backward condition, yet attention is occasionally devoted to the application of those mineral substances which *assist* farm yard manure in its operations, or supply materials in which the soil is deficient, or act by their presence alone.

LIME.

Lime is used in some Parishes, but only to a small extent. There can be no question that its application on many soils would be attended with immediate benefits. Where lime is not available, the shell marl described on page 217, might be advantageously used.

SOME LOCALITIES WHERE LIMESTONE ROCKS OCCUR IN THE PROVINCE.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.—Several belts of crystalline limestone at and above the Suspension Bridge over the Saint John, near the mouth of the river. Limestone, sometimes beautifully laminated, very free from silicious and other impurities. Some belts stretch far to the northeast by east passing through Portland, forming part of the hill to the north of the Railway, and cropping out on the road to Hammond River. The graphite or plumbago in this range of limestone show that its metamorphism has not been accomplished by any considerable elevation of temperature, otherwise the graphite would have been oxidized. (See page 52.) An analysis of this limestone is given on page 66. Age, Silurian.

Quaco.—Carboniferous limestone.

Martin's Head.—Carboniferous limestone.

ALBERT COUNTY.—Four outcrops close to the gypsum which the limestone overlies, and in some localities underlies. LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—On the Memramcook, above Dorchester; the continuation of Butternut Ridge; near the gypsum; north of Anagance. LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—South of Oknabog Lake, one mile. Strike of rock S. W. on the west side of the River Saint John. On the east side, E. N. E. to N. E. for several miles. Crystalline and fossiliferous. LOWER CARBONIFEROUS. In Wickham and Hampstead long narrow belts, northeast by east.

KING'S COUNTY.—Near the gypsum on Salmon River, and on Hammond River in Upham. In Norton, near the Railway Station, and seven miles northwest of it. In various parts of the valley of the Kennebeccasis. At Butternut Ridge, in several narrow ridges. (See Analysis.) LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.—Abundant on the Coast, from Dalhousie to Belledune Point. On the Restigouche, black limestones. UPPER SILURIAN.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—Numerous narrow bands in the Upper Silurian slates which occupy the greater portion of this County. On the Tobique, underlying the gypsum. (See Analysis, page 66.) LOWER CARBONIFEROUS.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, FRYE'S ISLAND.—Crystalline limestone of very superior quality continues to L'Etang, and thence northeast by east. (See Analysis page 66.) Limekilns at L'Etang, also on Frye's Island. SILURIAN.

CARLETON COUNTY.—Numerous narrow bands near and below Presqu'ile. Broad belts on the Beccaguimic, and south of the Shiktehawk. Numerous narrow bands interstratified with slaty layers are seen on the Saint John River at Sippral's, Victoria Corner. On north fork of Bull's Creek, Richmond Parish. LOWER SILURIAN.

Limestone beds appear to prevail all through the Lower Carboniferous indent, drained by the Kennebeccasis. They are not unfrequently associated with the valuable mineral gypsum, which, however, is not so widely dis-

tributed as the limestone, and occurs only in the Lower Carboniferous Series in New Brunswick.

In 1851 there were 35,599 casks of lime burnt in the Province; in 1861, the number of casks was 42,965, showing an increase of 7,366. Sunbury has hitherto produced no lime. Albert, Kent, Queen's, and York, all of which burnt a small quantity of lime in 1851, according to the census of 1861 yielded none. The increase in Saint John County was more than the aggregate increase of the Province, being 7,690 casks, against 7,366. In the adjoining State of Maine 400,000 casks of lime were burned in one Township alone in the year 1836, and 700,000 casks were even then estimated as the total produce of all the kilns in the State. This quantity is now exceeded by the amount thrown into the market annually from one locality alone. No better limestone for the manufacture of lime exists any where than in Charlotte County, and in the neighbourhood of Saint John.

In the Town of Rockland, Maine, about one million casks of lime are annually manufactured. One hundred sail of small vessels are employed in fetching wood for that purpose from the eastward, and it takes eighty sail of coasters to carry the lime to market. The lime of Rockland, before the war, was consumed all along the Atlantic Coast, from Calais to Texas.*

SOME LOCALITIES WHERE GYPSUM IS FOUND IN THE PROVINCE.

ALBERT COUNTY.—In at least six localities in the Parish of Hillsborough, forming the half of a circle, commencing a third of a mile west of Edgett's and appearing a little to the south of the road to the Albert Mines in three patches. Again south of the Mines, and in magnificent mural cliffs on Grass' Mill Stream, Shepody River, and Harvey Parish, on the bank.

WESTMORLAND.—Shepody Bay; on North River; near Anagance; about two miles north of Salsbury Station.

SAINT JOHN.—Near Martin's Head.

KING'S.—In Upham Parish; two patches on Salmon River, just above Smith's Creek, and below it; On Studholm's Mill Stream; north of Butternut Ridge.

VICTORIA.—Mouth of Wapskyhegan; on the Tobique, cliffs of impure Gypsum 130 feet high, (p. 63.)

The increase in the quantity of tons of gypsum produced in 1861, when compared with amount brought into the market in 1851, is 6,585 tons; the relative quantities being—

1851, ...	5,465	tons.
1861, ...	12,050	"
Increase, ...	6,585	"

To this must be added 1,000 barrels ground gypsum and 10,000 barrels calcined gypsum in 1861.

*Letter from Alden Ulmer, Inspector, to Prof. C. H. Hitchcock.—First Report on the Geology of Maine.

The debris of Trap Rocks which are not of a very ferruginous character is also found useful in localities where it is easily accessible, such as near Dalhousie.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Phosphate of Lime or Apatite has not been found in sufficient quantity to render it commercially available.

FISH MANURES.

Among the most promising adjuncts to farm-yard manure, which should of course always form the groundwork of what is now called good husbandry, Fish Manures appear likely to secure a prominent place.

Professor Hunt has given special attention to the subject, and in an excellent article on Fish Manures published in the Report of Progress for 1857,* he discusses the questions relating to the manufacture of Fish Manures on the Gulf Coast.

"The use of fish as a manure has long been known; on the shores of Scotland, Cornwall, Brittany, some parts of the United States, and on our own sea-coasts, the offal from fisheries, as well as certain bony fishes of little value for food, are applied to the soil with great benefit. The idea of converting these materials into a portable manure was however I believe first carried into effect in France by Mr. Demolon, who seven or eight years since erected establishments for this object on the coast of Brittany and in Newfoundland. For the details of this manufacture I am indebted to the *Chimie Industrielle* of Payen. Concarneau, in the department of Finisterre, is a small town whose inhabitants are employed in fishing for sardines, and it is the refuse of this fishery which is employed in the manufacture of manure. The offal is placed in large coppers and heated by steam until thoroughly cooked, after which it is submitted to pressure, which extracts the water and oil. The pressed mass is then rasped, dried in a current of hot air, and ground to powder. 100 parts of the recent offal yield on an average 22 parts of the powder, besides from 2 to 2½ parts of oil. The manufactory of Concarneau employs six men and ten boys, and is able to work up daily eighteen or twenty tons of fish, and produce from four to five tons of the powdered manure.

"This manure contains, according to an average of several analyses, 80.0 per cent. of organic matters, and 14.1 per cent. of phosphates of lime and magnesia, besides some common salt, a little carbonate of lime, small portions of sulphate and carbonate of ammonia, and only 1.0 per cent. of water. The nitrogen of this manure, which is almost wholly in the form of organic matters, corresponds to 14.5 per cent. of ammonia, and we may estimate the phosporic acid, which is here present in an insoluble form, at 7.0 per cent. If we calculate the value of this manure according to the rules above laid down, we shall have as follows for 100 pounds:—

Ammonia,—14½ pounds, at 14 cents, ...	$2.03	$2.34½
Phosphoric Acid,—7 pounds at 4½ cents, ...	0.31½	

* Canadian Geological Survey.

This is equal to $47 the ton of 2,000 pounds; the manufactured product of Concarneau, however, according to Payen, is sold in the nearest shipping ports at 20 francs the 100 kilogrammes, (equal to 220 pounds,) which, counting the franc at $0.20, is equivalent only to $1.81 the 100 pounds, or a little over $37 the ton. This however was in 1854, since which time the price of manures has probably increased.

"Mr. Demolon in company with his brother, has also, according to Payen, erected a large establishment for the manufacture of this manure on the coast of Newfoundland, at Kerpon, near the eastern entrance of the Strait of Bellisle, in a harbour which is greatly resorted to by the vessels engaged in the cod-fishery. This manufactory, now in successful operation, is able to produce 8,000 or 10,000 tons of manure annually. Payen estimates the total yearly produce of the cod-fisheries to be equal to about 1,500,000 tons of fresh fish; of this, one-half is refuse, and is thrown into the sea or left to decay on the shore, while if treated by the process of Demolon, it would yield more than 150,000 tons of manure nearly equal in value to the guano of the Peruvian Islands, which now furnish annually from 300,000 to 400,000 tons. If to the manure which might be obtained from the cod-fish of the Lower Provinces, we add that of many other great fisheries, we are surprised at the immense resources for agriculture now neglected, which may be drawn at a little expense from the sea, and even from the otherwise worthless refuse of another industry. To this may be added vast quantities of other fish, which at other seasons and on some coasts are so abundant that they are even taken for the express purpose of spreading upon the adjacent lands, and which would greatly extend the resources of this new manufacture. The oil, whose extraction is made an object of economic importance in the fabrication of manure from sardines in France, exists in but very small quantities in the cod, but in the herring it equals 10 per cent. of the recent fish, and in some other species rises to 3.0 and 4.0 per cent.

"Mr. Duncan Bruce of Gaspe, has lately been endeavouring to introduce the manufacture of fish-manure into Canada; but he has conceived the idea of combining the fish-offal with a large amount of calcined shale, under the impression that the manure thus prepared will have the effect of driving away insects from the plants to which it is applied. He employs a black bituminous shale from Port Daniel, and distilling this at a red heat, passes the disengaged vapours into a vat containing the fish, which by a gentle and continued heat, have been reduced to a pulpy mass. The calcined shale is then ground to powder and mingled with the fish, and the whole dried. Experiments made with this manure appear to have given very satisfactory results, and it is said to have had the effect of driving away insects when applied to growing crops, a result which may be due to the small amount of bituminous matter in the products of the distillation of the shale, rather than to the admixture of the calcined residue. Coal-tar is known to be an efficient agent for the destruction of insects, and in a recent number of the Journal, *Le Cosmos*, it is stated that simply painting the wood-work of the

inside of green-houses with coal-tar has the effect of expelling from them all noxious insects. Mr. Bruce caused several analyses of this shale to be made by Dr. Reid of New York, from which it appears that different specimens contain from 2·0 to 26·0 per cent. of carbonate of lime, besides from 1·4 to 2·0 per cent. of gypsum, 2·0 per cent. of iron pyrites, and from 4·5 to 6·7 per cent. of carbon remaining after distillation. The amount of volatile matter, described by Dr. Reid as consisting of water, naphtha and ammonia, was found by him in two different samples to equal only 3·5 per cent., of which a large proportion is probably water.

"I have examined two specimens of manure prepared by Mr. Bruce from the fish commonly known as the menhadden (*Alosa menhadden*). No. 1 was made with the Port Daniel shale, as before described; while for No. 2, this was replaced by a mixture of clay and saw-dust, which was distilled like the shale, the volatile products being added to the decomposing fish. The oil which rose to the surface of the liquid mass had been separated from the second preparation, but remained mingled with the first. Both of these specimens were in the form of a black granular mass, moist, cohering under pressure, and having a very fishy odour.

ANALYSIS OF EARTHY MATTERS.

	I.	II.
Phosphoric acid, ...	3·40	3·99
Sulphuric acid, ...	2·16	·15
Lime, ...	5·90	4·44
Magnesia, ...	1·20	1·15
Ammonia, ...	3·76	2·60

"If we calculate the value of the first specimen according to the rules already laid down, we have as follows for 100 pounds:—

Phosphoric acid, 3 4–10 pounds at 4½ cents, ...	$0·153
Ammonia, 3¾ pounds at 14 cents, ...	0·525
	$0·678

"At 68 cents the 100 pounds, this manure would be worth $13.60 the ton. The sulphuric acid is of small value, corresponding to 80 pounds of plaster of Paris to the ton, and we do not take it into the calculation. The somewhat larger amount of phosphoric acid in the second specimen, is probably derived in part from the ashes of the saw-dust, and in part from the clay. The value of this manure would be $10.88 the ton.

"In order to arrive at the real value of the animal portion of this manure, after the removal of the oil, we may suppose, since Dr. Reid obtained from the shales from 4.5 to 7.6 per cent. of fixed carbon, that with the 56.2 parts of calcined residue, there were originally 3.7 parts of carbon derived from the shales. This deducted from 23.7 parts leaves 20.0 of nitrogenized animal matter in 100 parts of the manure, yielding 3.76 parts or 18.8 per cent. of ammonia. This matter consists chiefly of muscular and gelatinous tissues, and Payen obtained from the dried muscle of the codfish, 16.8 per cent. of

nitrogen, equal to 20.4 of ammonia. The 3.4 parts of phosphoric acid in the manure will correspond to 7.4 of bone-phosphate, and if to this we add for moisture, impurities, etc., 2.6 parts, = 30.0 in all, we should have for 100 pounds of the fish when free from oil and dried, the following quantities of ammonia and phosphoric acid:—

Ammonia,—12½ pounds at 14 cents, ...	$1.75
Phosphoric acid,—11⅛ pounds at 4½ cents, ...	0.51
	$2.26

"The matter thus prepared would have a value of $45.20 the ton, agreeing closely with that which we have calculated for the manure manufactured from sardines in France, in which the quantity of ammonia is somewhat greater, and the phosphoric acid less, giving it a value of $47 the ton.

"Professor George H. Cook of New Jersey, in an analysis of the menhadden, obtained from 100 parts of the dried fish, 16.7 parts of oil, besides 61.6 of azotized matters yielding 9.28 parts of ammonia, and 21.7 of inorganic matters, etc., containing 7.78 of phosphoric acid.* If we deduct the oil we shall have for 100 parts of the fish, according to this analysis, 11.2 of ammonia, and 9.3 of phosphoric acid.

"By comparing these figures with the results calculated for the animal portion of Mr. Bruce's manures, we find:—

	Ammonia.	Phosphoric acid.
Manure from sardines, (Payen,)	14.5	7.0
Dried menhadden (Cooke,)	11.2	9.3
Manure by Mr. Bruce, ...	3.75	3.4
Do. do. (excluding shale,) ...	12.5	11.3

The proportion of phosphates is of course greater in the more bony fishes. In the manure of Mr. Bruce there are doubtless small amounts of phosphoric acid and ammonia, derived from the shale and the products of its distillation; but these do not however warrant the introduction of an inert material which reduces more than two-thirds the commercial value of the manure. The results which we have given clearly show that by the application of a process similar to that now applied in France and in Newfoundland, which consists in cooking the fish, pressing it to extract the oil and water, drying by artificial heat, and grinding it to powder, it is easy to prepare a concentrated portable manure, whose value, as a source of phosphoric acid and ammonia, will be in round numbers, about $40 the ton.

"We can scarcely doubt that by the application of this process a new source of profit may be found in the fisheries of the Gulf, which will not only render us independent of foreign guano, now brought into the Province to some extent, but will enable us to export large quantities of a most valuable concentrated manure, at prices which will be found remunerative."

* Report of the Geological Survey of New Jersey for 1856. p. 63.

NOTES ON THE CLIMATE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The suitability of the climate of any district for agricultural purposes is sufficiently indicated in old settlements by the crops raised with success. But this criterion does not necessarily convey correct ideas regarding the extremes of heat and cold, or the durations of the seasons. Throughout the settled portions of the valley of the Saint John Indian corn is grown, and wherever this crop ripens well a fair estimate of the character of the summer climate can be formed. The vegetables exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition show how admirably the summer temperature and rain are suited for the cultivation of root crops and common culinary vegetables, the fruits attested also the favourable character of the climate for their growth and proper development. These facts, however, tell nothing respecting the intensity of winter cold, the duration of the winter season, and the length of time during the year which can be given to outdoor operations. A long cold winter operates injuriously upon farming industry in so far as it compels stock to be housed and fed for a longer period than in a milder climate; but how far this may militate against the progress of husbandry in a district or Province, is not generally understood, and its supposed drawbacks are frequently very much overrated.

COAST AND INTERIOR CLIMATES COMPARED.

It has been shown by Albert Gallatin,* that on this continent inland places, remote from the sea, and under the same degree of latitude, have severer winters and hotter summers than those on the Atlantic coast. The same law appears to obtain in Europe.

Albert Gallatin compares Fort Snelling on the Mississippi, in lat. 44° 53′, and Eastport (Maine), lat. 44° 44′, with the following results:—

	Fort Snelling.	Eastport.
Mean annual temperature, ...	45.83	42.95
" Winter "	15.95	22.95
" Summer, "	72.75	62.10
Mean temperature of the coldest month, ...	13.58	20.68
" " of the hottest month, ...	75.47	64.55
Coldest day in the year, ...	—26	—13
Hottest day in the year, ...	93	91
Range between hottest and coldest day, ...	119	104

THE CHARACTER OF THE WINTER SEASON.

The River St. Lawrence is generally frozen between Quebec and Montreal every winter, and when there is no ice-bridge at Quebec, the communication between the two cities is open for steamers, generally on the 24th of April.

* Hale's Indians of North West America.

When there is an ice-bridge opposite the great fortress, the river is closed until the 27th of the same month. During a period of twenty years, from 1833 to 1855, the St. Lawrence has been frozen across at or near Quebec nine times without retarding the opening of the navigation for more than three days.

FREEZING OF CANALS AND RIVERS.

The following Table shows how far the seasons, from the Bay of Fundy to Lake Superior, affect navigation by the opening and closing of the Rivers and Canals*:—

	Opens.		Closes.		Average period closed in days.
1, The Straits of Mackinaw,	April	14,	December	6,	129
2, Port of Hamilton,	"	1,	"	28,	94
3, " Buffalo,	"	14,	"	14,	121
4, " Oswego,	March	20,	———		——
5, " Montreal,	April	20,	"	11,	130
6, " Quebec,	"	29,	November	24,	156
7, " Bic,	March	16,	December	19,	87
8, Erie Canal,	April	28,	"	7,	142
9, Welland Canal,	"	8,	"	12,	117
10, Cornwall Canal,	"	25,	"	8,	138
11, Lachine,	"	28,	"	8,	141
12, St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario, Montreal, and Lachine,	"	26,	"	7,	140
13, St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec,	"	24,	"	10,	135
14, The St. John at Fredericton,	"	19,	November	26,	144
15, The Kennebec, Maine,	"	6,	———		——

The geographical course of the Saint John, running from north to south, causes it to freeze earlier, or become choked with ice sooner than the Saint Lawrence, at Montreal, which runs from west to east.

PERIODS OF NAVIGATION.

The duration of the period when Navigation is closed, deduced from the foregoing Table, is as follows:—

	Days.
Quebec, ...	156
Fredericton, ...	144
Erie Canal, ...	142
Cornwall Canal, ...	141
Saint Lawrence River, ...	140

The Navigation of the Saint Lawrence for sea going vessels is of course dependent upon the opening and closing of the River at Quebec; hence the Saint John is really open 12 days longer than the Saint Lawrence.

* The first 13 localities are deduced from an average of 10 years. The Saint John, from an average of 28 years, and the Kennebec for 75 years.—Vide Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly, Canada, 1858.

Table showing the mean winter temperature of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Saint John, for 1853–4, 1854–5, 1855–6:—

Mean Winter Temperature.

	1853-4.	1854-5.	1855-6.
Saint John, ...	18.72	21.46	19.88
Quebec, ...	11.03	13.37	12.75
Montreal, ...	13.22	12.15	13.96
Toronto, ...	23.3	21.06	19.6

From this Table it will be seen that the winter temperature of Saint John and Toronto are not unlike as regards intensity of cold.* They are both considerably warmer than either Montreal or Quebec; and if we select a station beyond the influence of the great lakes, yet within the limits of the peninsula of western Canada, we find the extremes of temperature exceed those of Saint John, and that the climate approaches that of Fredericton.

Stratford, at the junction of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, is 1182 feet above the sea, and from its position in relation to the great lakes and its altitude, its climate may be compared with that of Fredericton, although it is two degrees and three quarters further south than the Capital of New Brunswick.

He who is disposed to grumble at the intensity of the cold in New Brunswick and Canada, let him read a generous and truthful article on this subject in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, (January 1863,) in which some of the charms of the North American winter are portrayed, and some of its drawbacks drawn with a Painter's skill; yet the impression which remains is rather in favor of the cheery side, and the only change one would wish for in our winters here, when comparing them with the same season of the year in many other parts of the temperate zone, is that they were just a little shorter.

METEOROLOGY OF SAINT JOHN.

The following Tables by Mr. G. Murdoch, of Saint John, contain much valuable information respecting the climate on the coast of the Bay of Fundy.

They embody the condensed results of a series of Tables published, in part, in the Agricultural Report for the last season, and when compared with an elaborate Table for Toronto on the succeeding page, a fair idea of the difference between the climates of those distant Cities may be gathered.

* Smithsonian Report, 1860.

TABLE of Annual Means and Extremes of Temperature, with the dates when the latter occurred; also of Precipitation, Clouding, Wind and Thunder Storms, for the years 1861–2–3–4; from observations made at St. John, N. B., lat. 45° 16′ 42″ N., long. 66° 3′ 45″ W., height above sea, 135 feet, by G. MURDOCH.*

	1861	1862	1863	1864	Mean.
Temperature—					
Highest, ...	79°.00	71°.00	83°.00	85°.00	79°.50
Date, ..	July 14th	Aug. 7th	May 22nd	June 14th	
Lowest, ...	—22°.00	—12°.00	—13°.00	—14°.00	—15°.25
Date, ..	Feb. 8th	Dec. 21st	Feb. 4th	Dec. 24th	
Yearly range, ..	101°.00	83°.00	96°.00	99°.00	94°.75
Greatest oscillation in one day,	34°.00	36°.00	34°.00	30°.00	33°.50
Date, ..	March 21st	Jan. 13th	May 22nd	June 14th	
Mean daily oscillation, ...	10°.07	10°.15	10°.78	11°.13	10°.53
Mean temperature—					
6 a. m.	38°.22	35°.71	36°.40	37°.33	36°.92
10 a. m.	43 .65	40 .82	41 .36	42 .43	42 .06
noon,	45 .66	43 .04	43 .60	44 .38	44 .17
2 p. m.	46 .46	44 .24	45 .09	45 .89	45 .42
6 p. m.	43 .68	41 .84	42 .63	43 .00	42 .79
10 p. m.	40 .25	38 .97	39 .34	39 .30	39 .47
Mean of readings,	42 .94	40 .77	41 .39	42 .06	41 .80
Precipitation—					
Rain or Snow fell, ..	84 days	83 days	82 days	80 days	82.25
" " "	86 nights	103 nights	89 nights	97 nights	93.75
Rain for year, ...	35.905 in.	43.018 in.	42.930 in.	39.920 in.	40.443 in.
Snow "	113.25 in.	83.75 in.	71.85 in.	86.60 in.	88.86 in.
Rain and melted snow,	48.730	52.918	50.177 in.	50.505 in.	50.59 in.
Clouding—average of three obs.					
Clear, ...	96.3 days	97.4 days	115.9 days	103.0 days	104 days
Wholly clouded,	183.7 "	192.9 "	181.7 "	190.6 "	187.9 "
Foggy, ...	38.0 "	35.9 "	43.3 "	23.7 "	35.3 "
Mean est'd clouding,	5.6	6.5	5.9 "	6.1 "	6.0 "
Wind, 2 p. m. E. to S. W.	180 days	197 days	209 days	202 days	197 days
W. to N. E.	185 "	168 "	156 "	164 "	168.25 "
Thunder storms, ...	5 "	7 "	4 "	12 "	7 "

* These observations for temperature have not been reduced, but they are the result of six daily observations.

TABLE of Monthly and Seasonal Means of Temperature; also of Precipitation, Clouding, and Wind; Deduced from observations made during the Years 1861–2–3–4, at St. John, N. B., lat. 45° 16′ 42″ N., long. 66° 3′ 45″ W., and height above sea 135 feet, by G. Murdoch.

	Temperature.				Precipitation.					Clouding—Means 3 daily obs. 8 a.m. 2 p.m. 10 p.m.				Wind, 2 p.m.	
Months.	4 years means 6 obs. daily, 6 a.m. 10 a.m. noon, 2 p.m. 6 p.m. 10 p.m.	4 years means of monthly maxima.	4 years means of monthly minima.	4 years means of daily oscillation.	4 years means No. days rain or snow fell.	4 years means nights rain or snow fell.	4 years means of rain fall in inches.	4 years means of snow fall in inches.	4 years means of rain and melted snow.	4 years means of No. of clear days.	of days wholly clouded.	of foggy days.	4 years means of estimated clouding.	4 years means of No. of days E. till S. W.	and W. till N. E.
January,	20.28°	42.5°	— 8.7°	11.05°	5.75	9.50	2.490	22.90	4.830	9.50	15.10	0.57	5.97	7.75	23.25
February,	22.37	42.5	—12.6	10.64	6.25	6.50	1.710	16.85	3.380	9.00	14.17	0.75	6.00	10.25	18.00
March,	28.57	44.0	— 2.0	16.10	8.75	6.25	1.546	25.03	4.675	9.07	14.70	0.90	5.60	11.75	19.25
April,	38.30	59.8	+17.5	11.58	6.00	6.25	2.810	7.37	3.618	9.10	14.15	1.50	5.72	15.25	14.75
May,	49.20	72.2	31.7	11.82	6.50	7.00	3.020	..	3.020	9.30	15.70	3.40	6.00	22.25	8.75
June,	55.53	73.5	41.8	12.73	4.75	6.50	1.917	..	1.917	10.17	11.70	3.77	5.53	24.00	6.00
July,	60.65	75.3	51.2	9.79	6.50	8.00	4.255	..	4.255	7.47	18.30	8.75	6.80	28.25	2.75
August,	60.94	73.5	47.8	10.11	6.50	7.00	4.224	..	4.224	7.92	17.70	6.75	5.90	21.75	9.25
September,	55.27	67.0	38.3	10.09	7.65	6.25	5.160	..	5.160	10.17	13.90	3.40	5.50	20.75	9.25
October,	47.85	62.3	28.0	9.30	6 65	8.75	4.335	..	4.335	7.25	17.50	2.90	6.90	17.25	13.75
November,	38.18	55.2	18.5	7.50	10.00	9.50	6.077	1.95	6.370	5.60	20.40	2.17	7.50	11.75	18.25
December,	23.74	48.3	— 5.8	10.51	7.75	9.00	2.915	14.75	4.687	9.10	18 60	0.75	6.50	6.25	24.75
Seasons.															
Winter,	22.31°	48.0°	—16.0°	11.16°	22.0°	22.5	6.697	50.94	12,398	26.5	49.7	1.70	6.0	24.0	67.0
Spring,	38.68	72.3	+ 2.0	11.51	17.5	22.5	7.349	32.40	11.307	25.5	43.0	6.50	5.8	49.0	44.3
Summer,	58.97	78.7	41.7	10.46	17.8	21.5	10.397	..	10.397	25.5	44.7	18.50	6.0	74.0	18.0
Autumn,	46.96	64.3	18.3	8 98	23.0	24.5	15.575	1.95	15.879	23.0	56.8	8.70	6.8	49.7	41.3

These observations have not been reduced, but as the temperatures are the result of six daily observations, they will very nearly represent true means.

When compared with the following Table for Toronto, some striking points of resemblance in climate will be noticed.

METEOROLOGICAL MEAN RESULTS FROM THE OBSERVATIONS OF 20 YEARS, (1840 to 1859 inclusive), PROVINCIAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, C. W.

Latitude, 43° 39′ 4″ North. } { Elevation above Lake Ontario, 108 feet.
Longitude, 5h 17m 33s West. } { Approximate elevation above the sea, 342 feet.

Months.	Temperature.					Rain.		Snow.		Total Moisture.		Wind.			Amount of Cloudiness.
	Mean.	Max'm obs'd	Min'm obs'd.	Monthly Range.	Daily Range.	Days on which rain fell.	Depth in inches on the surface.	Days on which snow fell.	Depth in inches.	Days on which rain or snow fell	Depth in inches on the surface.	Direction.	Mean velocity in miles.	Mean force in lbs.	
	°	°		°	°	d.		d.		d.		°			
January,	23.72	43.68	—6 56	49.64	13.76	4.1	1.180	11.3	13.51	15.7	2.831	N. 74 W.	7.61	0.70	0.70
February,	22.83	43.93	—5.34	49.27	14.90	4.1	1.013	11.2	17.30	15.3	2.773	N. 69 W.	7.81	0.78	0.69
Winter,	24.17	..	..	48.25	13.57	13.9	4.129	35.2	46.00	49.1	8.729	N. 71 W.	7.83	0.71	0.71
March,	30.07	52.32	3.64	48.68	11.71	6.0	1.553	8.1	9.25	14.1	2.178	N. 60 W.	8.11	0.66	0.59
April,	41.00	66.31	19.83	46.48	15.91	9.2	2.492	3.1	2.38	12.3	2.730	N. 29 W.	7.58	0.56	0.57
May,	51.38	75.02	31.78	43.24	18.57	11.5	3.305	0.5	0.08	12.0	3.313	N. 3 W.	6.36	0.43	0.53
Spring,	40.82	..	..	46.13	16.41	26.7	7.350	12.0	11.71	38.7	8.521	N. 36 W.	7.35	0.55	0.56
June,	61.27	83.76	40.59	43.17	19.15	11.7	3.198	..	..	11.7	3.198	W.	5.01	0.29	0.53
July,	67.06	87.49	48.31	39.18	19.97	9.5	3.490	..	..	9.5	3.490	N. 63 W.	4.73	0.29	0.41
August,	66.12	83.98	46.35	37.63	19.10	9.8	2.927	..	..	9.8	2.927	N. 59 W.	5.20	0.19	0.15
Summer,	64.82	..	..	39.99	19.41	31.0	9.615	..	..	31.0	9.615	N. 70 W.	4.98	0.26	0.47
September,	57.98	80.94	34.35	46.59	18.14	10.8	4.099	..	..	10.8	4.099	N. 59 W.	5.41	0.36	0.49
October,	45.27	66.71	21.99	41.72	15.88	11.3	2.557	2.0	0.94	13.3	2.651	N. 60 W.	5.76	0.37	0.59
November,	36.65	55.04	15.36	39.68	11.94	9.2	3.109	5.7	3.16	14.9	3.425	N. 75 W.	7.20	0.67	0.74
Autumn,	46.63	..	..	42.66	15.32	31.3	9.765	7.7	4.10	39.0	10.175	N. 67 W.	6.12	0.47	0.61
December,	25.97	45.11	—0.72	45.83	12.04	5.4	1.606	12.7	15.19	18.1	3.125	N. 70 W.	8.04	0.64	0.75
Year,	44.11	July	January	44.26	16.18	102.9	30.859	54.9	61.81	157.8	37.040	N. 60 W.	6.57	0.50	0.59
No. of years data,	20 years.	20 years.	20 years.	20 years.	20 years.	20 years.	19–20 years.	20 years.	17 years.	20 years.	19–20 Rain 17 Snow.	12 years.	12 years.	7 years.	7 years.

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES AT FREDERICTON.

The Reverend Dr. Brooke, of Fredericton, has kindly furnished me with a condensed summary of meteorological observations taken by him daily at Fredericton for a period of seventeen years, or from 1847 to 1864 inclusive. These tables contain the monthly maximum and minimum temperatures, the mean temperatures at 7 a. m. and 2 p. m. The days on which the highest and lowest temperatures occurred, and the number of rainy, snowy, and cloudy days in each month. The extreme length of these tables necessarily forbids their being printed here in full, but some interesting extracts from them follow.

Table showing the lowest and highest temperatures recorded at Fredericton between 1848 and 1864 inclusive:—*

	Minimum Temperature.	Max. Temp. during the year.		Minimum Temperature.	Max. Temp. during the year.
1848,	February 28, —16	86	1857,	January 24, —30	86
1849,	" 14, —26	100	1858,	February 23, —14	90
1850,	" 7, —25	94	1859,	January 12, —30	88
1851,	" 9, —22	82	1860,	February 2, —22	88
1852,	January 20, —14	92	1861,	" 8, —27	90
1853,	" 28, —24	94	1862,	" 11, —16	80
1854,	" 10, —34	92	1863,	" 4, —20	95
1855,	February 7, —30	93	1864,	" 19, —30	90
1856,	January 2, —22	98			

On the 29th Dec. 1854, the unusally low temperature of 30 below zero was recorded; and on the 12th July 1849, the thermometer rose to 100 degrees.

The minimum temperatures in the above tables are frequently exceeded in Canada, east of Kingston. At Montreal "cold terms" are not unusual, and sometimes they well deserve the name which has been applied to them.

Dr. Brooke's register shows that on the 29th December 1854, the thermometer at Fredericton fell to 30 below zero, but at Montreal on the 22nd and 23rd December of the same year it fell to 36 below zero, and from 8 A. M. on the 22nd to 10 P. M. on the 23rd, it ranged from — 8.1 to — 36.

Again on the 9th, 10th, and 11th January 1859, the thermometer did not rise above zero during a period of 124 hours, 30 minutes, or more than five days. Mercury froze in the open air; and the mean temperature of the 9th was—27°8; the 10th—29°0; and the 11th—28°. At Fredericton the minimum temperature was 30 below zero, which occured on the 12th Jan'y.

At Quebec in the winter of 1853 and 4, the thermometer sank below the freezing point 189 nights, or rather more than half the year. There were during that winter 2 days in November in which it fell below zero; 7 in December; 20 in January; 17 in February; and 4 in March, making a total of 50 days during the winter upon which the thermometer was registered below zero.† Although the Saint Lawrence broke up on the 24th April, the ice did not pass out of the Saint Charles until the 5th May.

* These observations have not been reduced.

† Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, January 1855.

Comparative Table showing the difference between some points in the climates of Saint John and Fredericton* :—

Points of Comparison.	Coast.	Interior.
Mean Annual Temperature,	41°.39	42°.42
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 "
" lowest,	?	32 "
Saint John open for Navigation,	always.	218 days.
Average duration of Summer,	——	204 "
Average period of the growth of crops,†	...	110 "

Table showing the mean annual temperature at Saint John, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto :—

Saint John,‡	41.80
Fredericton,§	42.42
Quebec,‖	38.5
Montreal,	41.56
Toronto,	44.12

CONCLUSION.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A SYSTEMATIC GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In 1855 a Select Committee of the Canadian House of Assembly reported on the Geological Survey of Canada. During the investigation, a large number of witnesses were examined, with a view not only to arrive at a knowledge of the benefits resulting to the public from the survey, but also to ascertain the degree of estimation in which the labours of Sir William Logan, (then Mr. Logan) were held in abroad, and the prospective advantages which might reasonably be anticipated from the prosecution of the work on a considerably enlarged scale.

In their Report, the Committee state "the importance of an accurate Geological acquaintance with the country is so universally acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to do more than point out some portions of the evidence which show the immediate practical result; but as an apparent misapprehension exists in some quarters as to the objects of such a national undertaking, your Committee may be pardoned for making some additional observations.

* Fredericton 58 miles inland N.W. of Saint John, Latitude 45° 57′ 30″ N., Longitude 66° 38′ W.

† From Dr. Robb's Agricultural Report.

‡ The means for Saint John are the result of Mr. Murdoch's observations.

§ The means for Fredericton are the result of eight year's observations, but they have not been reduced. It is probable that the mean is about half a degree too high.

‖ Transactions Lit. and Hist. Society of Quebec, January 1855

"The discovery of valuable economic materials speaks for itself, although, even here it may be doubted whether the relative importance of the minerals indicated is always justly appreciated, whether the crystalline limestones of the Laurentian Series have not been of more real value than some discoveries of a far more imposing character. But where the outline of some formation of no very obvious economic use is accurately traced for many miles, when minute and laborious investigations are carried on of the undulations, contortions and disturbances of other strata, with exact measures of their thickness and dip, and when the greatest attention is paid to the fossils they contain, some people are apt to think that the Geologist might be more usefully employed. They draw a distinction between practical utility and scientific interest. The ultimate object, however, of all science is practical utility; IT IS ONLY A SYSTEMATIC, instead of a DESULTORY SEARCH for valuable facts.

"The discovery of some useful material at a particular point would be an isolated fact, though, perhaps, of great importance to that locality; but combined with a correct scientific knowledge of the geology of the country, it would be not only available over an extensive region, but would be the contribution of a valuable truth to the whole world."

Mr. Hall, of Albany, a gentleman of world-wide reputation, author, among other valuable works, of the "Geology of the First District of the State of New York," and of those magnificent volumes devoted to the Palæontology of the entire State, submitted in evidence that a sound basis of scientific investigation is of the highest importance in leading to practical results. Mr. Hall said that he conceived that no practical or economic results of great value are likely to arise except those based upon scientific investigations. The great lead-bearing formation of the States of Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa was instanced. For many years a serious misapprehension existed in regard to the true position of the lead-bearing rock; and only so late as 1850 was it determined, by a proper examination of its organic remains, that instead of its being in the Niagara group, as formerly supposed, it belongs to a much lower series of rocks, viz., a Lower Silurian Limestone. This erroneous impression gave rise to fruitless searches for Lead ore in the Niagara limestone, which this late information will discourage. There are at this time multitudes of practical miners, who know at once, by the occurrence of certain Fossils, the presence of the Lead-bearing rock, and who would never think of searching for Lead ore in any rock where these Fossils do not exist.

During fifty years previous to the commencement of the Survey in the State of New York, *not less than one million dollars had been expended in abortive search for coal*, where a well-informed Geologist would have at once pronounced the undertaking useless, and certain to prove a failure.

During the last Session of the Canadian Parliament, (1863–4,) a further appropriation of $20,000 a year for five years was made for the continuation of the survey of that Province, such being the estimation in which this great national work is held in Canada.

A survey of New Brunswick should comprehend—

1. An accurate description, accompanied by a Map, of the limits of each formation, according to the plan already adopted by Sir William Logan, which is now well known in Europe and the United States. "UNITY OF DESIGN would render the results, both economic and scientific, intelligible to the world, with much less study than would otherwise be required." (See Sir William Logan's Letter, page xv, also Remarks on Nomenclature, pages 39 and 40.)

2. An examination of the mineral resources of each formation, showing their distribution and the probable extent to which they may be commercially valuable.

3. A collection of all the minerals found in the Province, with specimens of the rocks in which they occur, and illustrations, when practicable, of their uses in the arts, with a view to the formation of a Provincial Museum, in which all the minerals and fossils of the Province should be scientifically arranged and classified, and the localities where the rock which contains them mapped.

4. The publication of an Annual Report describing the year's operations, and particularizing the nature, extent, and probable commercial value of the minerals in the area examined.

On page xii of the Introductory Chapter, a brief notice is given of some of the results of a preliminary survey during the past year. It has been established that the great metalliferous belt of North America (the Quebec Group) occupies an area of upwards of four thousand square miles, or more than two and a half million acres. In the words of Sir William Logan,* "the rocks of this Group yield in Canada, ores of iron, chromium, lead, antimony, copper, nickel, silver and gold, with soapstone, potstone, hones, marbles, serpentines, cement stones, building stones, and roofing slates." The Chapters in this Report devoted to the Group (Chap. VIII. and IX.) as it occurs in New Brunswick, show that with the single exception of chromium, ALL OF THESE METALS and ECONOMIC MATERIALS have been found within its limits in this Province, and some of them to a far greater extent than they have been recognized in Canada. (ANTIMONY, the WOODSTOCK IRON ORES, MANGANESE). Hence it follows that a careful and systematic examination of this vast rock series promises very valuable results.

The ORIGIN OF ALBERTITE has been described, (Chapter V.) and the probability of its being found in workable quantities over a horizontal distance of fifty miles in one direction, and from ten to fifteen miles in another direction, pointed out.

The distribution of the highly bituminous ALBERT SHALES, and their value as a source of gas fuel for smelting and manufacturing purposes generally, is also noticed at some length in Chapter V., and it is of considerable importance that the area they occupy, their thickness and the extent to which they are available for the purposes described should be accurately determined.

* See Letter No. II. page xv.

The probable existence of workable beds of COAL, besides the Grand Lake seam is shown in the Chapters on the Carboniferous Series, (Chap. III. and IV.) As fossil fuel, whether in the form of coal or rich Bituminous Shales, lies at the foundation of modern progress, the existence of workable deposits in New Brunswick is of the highest importance. Canada, although more than twelve times the area of New Brunswick, possesses no deposits of coal, and no bituminous shales which can approach the richness of the Albert Shales, and no workable seams of Albertite.

The development of the COPPER-BEARING TRAPS on the shores of the Bay of Fundy is also a valuable subject of enquiry. These traps are noticed at length in Chapter VI.

Among apparently minor claims for a complete scientific survey of the Province, are the distribution of its LIMESTONES, the HYDRAULIC CEMENTS, materials for the manufacture of BRICKS and POTTERY, FIRE CLAYS, PLUMBAGO, MARBLES, SERPENTINES, ROOFING SLATES, WHETSTONES, HONES, GRINDSTONES, MILLSTONES, GYPSUM, SULPHATE OF BARYTA, SANDSTONE for GLASS, MOULDING SAND, all of which it will be seen by reference to the index, occur within the limits of the Province, and some of them in great abundance and of excellent quality.

The SOURCE OF THE GOLD in the Drift Clays of the Province is an important subject of enquiry, which has received additional interest from the recent confirmation of further discoveries of gold in quartz veins of Upper Silurian age in Canada, over wide areas on the River du Loup, and generally in the Valley of the Chaudiere and elsewhere. (Chapter XI.) The large area of country occupied by the Quebec Group in New Brunswick, would lead to the inference that the chief source of the gold is to be sought for in the rocks of this Group; but since altered Upper Silurian Rocks also occupy a considerable portion of the northern Counties, it is not improbable that these may have contributed to the auriferous Drift.

Lastly, in order to secure the introduction of Capital into the Province, and the establishment of manufacturing industry on a secure basis, it is absolutely essential that capitalists abroad should have some security for their investments.

The experience of many years sufficiently establishes the fact that unless plans for the development of metalliferous deposits, or for the working of economic materials, be based upon scientific research, showing "the reason why," it is only indulging in a fruitless expectation to suppose that foreign capitalists, or indeed any well-informed or reasonably cautious man, who has not an opportunity of judging for himself, will give them either countenance or support.

APPENDIX.

I.—ORIGIN of the NAMES of certain RIVERS and PLACES in NEW BRUNSWICK, together with MICMAC and MILICETE names for some COMMON THINGS.

II.—NAMES of PLACES and RIVERS derived from the ABENAQUIS Language.

III.—ENUMERATION of the MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS ascertained to exist in or on the Coasts of NEW BRUNSWICK.

IV.—ENUMERATION of the BIRDS of NEW BRUNSWICK, with a notice of those which winter in the Province.

V.—ENUMERATION of the FISHES of NEW BRUNSWICK.

VI.—Fossiliferous Marine Clays of Maine and the St. Lawrence compared.

VII.—TABLE showing the Value of the Imports and Exports, being the Produce and Manufacture of the Colony, of MINERALS, ORES, and METALS, manufactured and unmanufactured, during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

VIII.—MINING LICENCES—Rules and Regulations.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF CERTAIN RIVERS AND PLACES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

[Hale's Vocabularies—Transactions of the Am. Ethnological Society—Relations of the Jesuits.]

The importance of understanding the origin of names assigned to a country, district, river, or place, is fully illustrated in the brief history which has been given at the commencement of the First Chapter, of the consequences which followed misapprehensions concerning the word "Acadia." In a historical point of view, names of places are always, or at least very frequently, suggestive, hence their origin and meaning is interesting. So many of the Rivers and Mountains of this Province still retain their original Indian appellations, that it is almost a part of a liberal education to be familiar with their meaning, and yet there are few who give more than a passing thought to this subject.

As means for obtaining a correct list of Indian names of places in New Brunswick are rapidly diminishing, the following is an attempt to arrange such as are known, with a view to their correction by competent authorities, and to fix indelibly the true meaning of Indian terms, before the only source from which we can obtain correct information passes away.

1. RISTIGOUCHE—Micmac, mentioned in the Relations of the Jesuits for 1642, and spelt "Restgouch." It signifies Broad River.
2. TITTIGOUCHE—Fairy River, (Robert Cooney). POKEMOUCHE; BUCTOUCHE—Fire River; MISTOUCHE.
3. NIPISIGUIT—Probably Milicete, (Etchemins). (The Micmac word for water is chabuguan, and for river chibuk). Mentioned in the Relations, and spelt "Nepigigouit." It means Rough Waters.
4. MIRAMICHI—Mentioned in Relations for 1646 & 1659—Happy Retreat (?).
5. MISCOU.—Mentioned in Relations for 1635, &c. Formerly called "Isle de Saint Louis."
6. CHEDABOUCTOU, (near Miramichi)—Father de Lionne died here. Relations, 1661. (Bouctou—Fire).

7. ASTICOU—A Micmac Chief. Relations, 1611.
8. KADESQUIT—A part of Acadia where La Saussaye had projected an establishment. Relations, 1611.
9. MENANO—Grand Manan. Relations, 1611.
10. RIGIBOUCTOU—River of Fire, Bay of. Relations, 1646.
" River. Relations, 1659.
11. As early as 1611, it was remarked by the writer of the "Relation de la Nouvelle France,"* that no trace remained of the origin of the words Norembegue, (the present State of Maine,) Acadia, (the country of the Souriquois or Micmacs,) and Canada.
12. UI..ALQUITCH, (pronounced Ab-sat-quitch)—"The River that runs out small." Micmac.
13. TABOUSINTAC—The place where two reside. (Cor.)
14. MAGUADAVIC—River of Hills.
15. NAGOTQUO—Tobique River, (Milicete). Absegaguit nagotquo-sis quispem —Little Tobique Lake. Quis-pam-sis—Little Lake.
16. SAINT CROIX, (Island). Relations, 1611. Residence of de Monts on the coast of Norembegue.
17. RIVER SAINT CROIX. Relations, 1611. Schoodic.
18. AUTMOINS—Name of the Micmac Conjuror. MANITOUSIN—Ojibway.
19. ETCHEMINS (canoe-men), originally ETEMINQUOIS—Milicete. The hunting ground of the Etchemins extended from the River Saint John to the Kennebec in 1611. Relations, 1611. AMALEATES or the MANEUS tribe—now Milicetes. Paris Documents, 1736. In Canadian Documents spelt Amalicite.
20. THE SAINT JOHN—Called by L'Escarbot "the River of the Great Bay," 1598; by Champlain, Saint John, 1604; by the Etchemins or Milicetes, "Awollastook" or the "Big River"; by the Abenaquis, "Loshtook" or the "Long River"; also Ouygoudy.
21. "CADIE."—"A Map of North America, contained in the NOVUS ORBIS of De Laet, published in 1633, distributes the country into the following divisions, commencing on the north: New France, CADIE, Norumbega, (comprising the territory between the Saint Croix and the Kennebec,) New England, New Netherland, Virginia, and Florida." —(Collection of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. II.)

The number of Micmacs or Souriquois was estimated at from 3,000 to 3,500 in 1611, by the Jesuit Missionaries. They spoke highly of the characters of the Souriquois and Etchemins—(Micmacs and Milicetes.) The number of Indians in this Province, according to the last census, was 1212, (625 males and 587 females).

* Relations, 1611—page 2.

MICMAC AND MILICETE NAMES FOR SOME COMMON THINGS.

	Micmac.	Etchemins or Milicete.		Micmac.	Etchemins or Milicete.
Man	tchinem	oskitap	Snow	wastouh	warst
Woman	epit	apet	Earth	keshwajowouyaw	takomiqu
Father	*n*utch (my)	mataqus	River	chibu*k*	sepe
Mother	kich	nikos	Stone	k*u*ndau	panapsqu
Son	unquece	n'kos	Tree	neepeejeesh	apas
Daughter	untouse	n'sous	Meat		wiyos
Head	*u*nidgik	neneagan	Dog	lemu*c*h	lumose
Hair			Beaver		quanbeadt
Ear	hado*u*gan	chalkse	Bear		mowene
Eye	po*u*og*u*l	n'siscol	Bird	tchipahit	cipsis
Nose	*u*chicku*n*	nitou	Fish	hemeteh	n'mays
Mouth		neswone	Great	mechkilk	nukamkiqun
Tongue	willenonk	nyllal	Cold	t*u*kayo	nedanbedatsi
Teeth	*u*abid*u*l		White	*u*abeg	wapiyo
Hand	kpiten	petin	Black	m'kat*u*ey	muk saiwayo
Fingers	clooegan		Red	megoueg	maiquaik
Feet	*u*kku*u*at	n'sit	I	nil	nel
Blood	moldan	pocagun	Thou	kil	
House	*u*igu*o*m	wannoji	He	negeum	wurt
Axe	tomehagan				
Knife	*u*agan		*numbers.*		
Shoes	whanjouonksnan		One	nest	naiget
Sky	mooshkoon	tumogat	Two	talu	nes
Sun	nakau*g*et	asptaiasait	Three	chicht	nihi
Moon	topanakoushet	kisos	Four	neu	naho
Star	malakokoouich	psaisam	Five	nan	nane
Day	naakok	kisuok	Six	achigopt	gamatchine
Night	pishkeeaukh		Seven	atumoguenok	alohegannak
Fire	bukteu	skut	Eight	sgomolchit	okemulchine
Water	chabuguan	somaquone	Nine	pechkunadck	asquenandake
Rain	ikfashak	suklan	Ten	ptolu	neqdensk

In 1855, "A Primer for young children, applicable to the Indian language as spoken by the Mee-lee-ceet Tribe in New Brunswick," collected and arranged by Mr. John Stephens, was published in Fredericton, under the patronage of the Honorable Mrs. Manners-Sutton.

The spelling of some of the words differs slightly from some of those in the vocabulary given above, others are identical, and others again, wholly diverse.

The Rev. S. T. Rand, Missionary to the Micmac Indians in Nova Scotia, has compiled a "First Reading Book," in Micmac, which was published in London in 1854, with phonetic abbreviations, and in the phonetic type of Fred. Pitman. The "Reader" contains 40 pages duodecimo. It is beautifully printed in large type on excellent paper. In 1853 the Gospel of Saint Mathew was also printed "fonetically in Mikmak." The words given by the Rev. Mr. Rand to represent certain objects, differ occasionally from those in the short vocabulary above.

No. II.

NAMES OF PLACES AND RIVERS DERIVED FROM THE ABENAQUIS LANGUAGE.

The language of the Abenaquis resembles in many particulars that of the Milicete tribe, and the names of some places in New Brunswick, and in the eastern and northern part of Maine, are derived from the language spoken by this tribe.

The Abenaquis proper, occupied the country between the Penobscot and Piscataqua rivers. Subjoined are some of their words which have become incorporated as it were with the English of the present day, so far as relates to names of places.*

AROOSTOOK.—Smooth river. Enters the Saint John above the Tobique.

ALLAGASH.—Bark camp. A hunting camp of the Indians on the lake.

ABENAQUIS.—East land men.

CASCO.—The Heron; also place of victory.

CHEPUTNATICOOK.—Saint Croix River, and Lakes.

KENDUSKEAG.—The place of Eels. Ossekeag; Passekeag.

KABASSAKEAG.—The place of Sturgeon.

MONAHAN.—Island. (Manan.)

MEGANTIC.

METAWAMKEAG.—A river with a smooth gravelly bottom.

MADUCTIC.—Falls of the Saint John.

MADUSNEKEAG.—Tributary to the Saint John at Woodstock.

MILLINOKET.—A lake with many Islands in it. (MILNAGEC.)

MOOSEBEC.—Straits of a River.

NORUMBEGUA.—Maine. Also MAVOSHEN or MAVOOSHEN, in Halkuyt's Voyages.

NICKETOW or NECCOTOH.—Where two streams meet. The forks.

OUY-GOUDY.—The Saint John.

PASCODUMQUOKEAG—From Pascodum (pollock,) oquen (catch 'em many,) keag (land.)

PASSAMAQUODDY.—Pos (great,) asquam (water,) aquoddie (pollock.)

Mr. C. E. Potter states in the Collections of the Maine Historical Society, that "AQUODDIE" has been Frenchified or corrupted into Acadia, Cadia or Cadie, and applied to the shore of the Bay of Fundy. It is an Indian word meaning a fish. See page 21 Chap. I. Mr. G. Folsom states that "the Bay of Passamaquoddy" is on the French maps named Pesmo-cadie.—(Collections of Maine Historical Society, Vol. II.)

QUISQUAMAGO.—High carrying place.

SCHOODIC.—The place where water rushes.

KENNEBEC.—A snake.

KENNEBECCASIS.—A little snake.

* Collections of the Maine Historical Society, Vol. IV.

KEERSAGE.—A high place; the same as Ktaadn or Katahdin.

NAUMKEAG.—From Namaas (fish,) kik or keag (a house, land, or place.) A fishing place.

NEQUAMKIKE.—Nee (my,) asquam (water,) kike (place.)

PENOBSCOT.—Penapse (stone,) auke (place.) Penobsquis.

SABASTICOOK.—Sebastis was an Indian corruption of the French, Jean Baptiste. The Indians formerly pronounced the words as they do at the present day *Che-battis.* Affixing the syllable cook, which signifies place, the word becomes Che-bat-tis-cook or really Jean-Baptiste's place, and hence Sabasticook.—(C. E. Potter.)

No. III.

ENUMERATION OF THE MAMMIFEROUS ANIMALS KNOWN TO EXIST IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following List is framed on the same plan as the one published in the Transactions of the Portland Natural History Society. It has been carefully revised by Mr. J. P. Sills of Fredericton, whose forest and field acquaintance with the mammiferous animals and birds of New Brunswick, as well as those of Great Britain, confers a special value on the information he has kindly communicated. The Portland Society's List is retained in its original form, as it is possible that some of the animals, not at present recognized, may yet be found to exist within the limits of the Province. The species not known to occur in New Brunswick are marked with a star, (*) those found in the Province or in the waters of the coast, and not enumerated in the Portland Society's List, are printed in italics. One mark thus, † indicates that the animal changes its colour during winter; two marks, thus, †† show that it sleeps during the winter season.

CHEIROPTERA.

†† Vespertilio Carolinensis, Geof., Common Brown Bat.
V. subulatus, Gm., Little Brown Bat.
* V. Noveboracensis, Say., New York Bat.

INSECTIVORA.

* Sorex Forsteri, Rich., Forster's Shrew.
* S. Richardsoni, Bachm., Richardson's Shrew.
* S. platyrhinus, Wagner, Eared Shrew.
* S. Thompsoni, Baird, Thompson's Shrew.
* Blarina talpoides, Gray, Mole Shrew.
B. brevicauda, Gray, Short-tailed Shrew.
†† Scalops aquaticus, Cuv., Common Mole.
Condylura cristata, Ill., Star-nosed Mole.

CARNIVORA.

Felis concolor, Linn., Panther, Catamount, Indian Devil.
Lynx rufus, Raf., Wild Cat.
L. Canadensis, Raf., Loup-cervier.
Canis occidentalis, Rich, Gray Wolf.
Vulpes fulvus, Rich., Red Fox.
V. fulvus, var. argentatus, Silver Fox, Black Fox.
* V. Virginianus, Rich., Gray Fox.
† Mustela Pennantii, Erxl., Fisher, Black Cat.
† M. Americana, Turton, Pine Marten, Sable.
* Putorius Cicognanii, Bonap., Small Brown Weasel.
† P. Richardsonii, Bonap., Little Ermine.
P. Noveboracensis, DeKay, Ermine.
† P. vison, Rich., Brown Mink.
P. nigrescens, Aud. and Bach., Little Black Mink.
Lutra Canadensis, Sab., American Otter.
†† Mephitis mephitica, Baird, Skunk.
Procyon lotor, Storr, Raccoon.
Ursus Americanus, Pallas, Black Bear.
Phoca vitulina, Linn., Common Seal.
Stemmatopus cristatus, Gm., Hooded Seal.
Phoca Grœnlandica, Harp Seal.
* Trichechus rosmarus, Linn., Morse or Walrus.

RODENTIA.

* Sciurus Carolinensis, Gm., Gray Squirrel.
S. Carolinensis, Gm., var. nigra, Black Squirrel.
S. Hudsonius, Pallas, Red Squirrel.
Pteromys volucella, Cuv.?, Flying Squirrel.
* P. Hudsonius, Fischer, Northern Flying Squirrel.
Tamias striatus, Baird, Chipmunk, or Ground Squirrel.
†† Arctomys monax, Gm. Woodchuck.
Castor Canadensis, Kuhl., Beaver.
* Jaculus Hudsonius, Wagner, Jumping Mouse.
Mus decumanus, Pallas, Brown Rat. (Introduced.)
M. rattus, Linn., Black Rat. (Introduced.)
M. musculus, Linn., Common Mouse. (Introduced.)
Hesperomys leucopus, Wagner, White-footed Mouse.
* H. myoides, Baird, Hamster Mouse.
* Arvicola Gapperi, Vigors, Redbacked Mouse.
A. riparia, Ord., Bank Mouse.
Fiber zibethicus, Cuv., Muskrat.
Erethizon dorsatus, F. Cuv., Porcupine.
Lepus, Americanus, Erxl., White Hare.
* L. sylvaticus, Bach, Gray Rabbit.

RUMINANTIA.

Alce Americanus, Jardine, Moose.
Rangifer caribou, Aud. and Bach. Woodland Caribou.
Cervus Virginianus, Boddaert, Virginian Deer.

CETACEA.

Balæna mysticetus, Linn., Right Whale.
Physeter macrocephalus. Lacep., Sperm Whale.
Beluga borealis, White Whale.
Rorqualus rostratus, Fabr., Beaked Rorqual.
R. borealis, Knox, Northern Rorqual.
Globicephalus melas, Lesson, Black Fish.
Phocæna communis, Cuv., Porpoise.
P. orca, Fabr. Grampus.

No. IV.

ENUMERATION OF THE BIRDS KNOWN TO VISIT NEW BRUNSWICK.

This enumeration is framed on the same plan as the List published in the Transactions of the Portland Natural History Society. It has been revised by Mr. J. P. Sills of Fredericton. The birds not known to visit the Province have a star placed before them, thus, (*) those species which are not named in the Portland Society's List, but have been recognized in New Brunswick, are printed in italics.

INSESSORES.

Falco anatum, Bp., Duck Hawk.
F. columbarius, Linn., Pigeon Hawk.
F. Islandicus, Sabine, Jer Falcon.
F. sparverius, Linn., Sparrow Hawk.
Astur atricapillus, Wilson, Goshawk.
Accipiter Cooperii, Bp., Sharp-shinned Hawk.
Buteo borealis, Vieill., Red-tailed Hawk.
* B. lineatus, Jardine, Red-shouldered Hawk.
B. Pennsylvanicus, Bp., Broad-winged Hawk.
* Archibuteo lagopus, Gray, Rough-legged Hawk.
A. sancti-johannis, Gray, Black Hawk.
Circus Hudsonius, Vieill., Marsh Hawk.
* Aquila Canadensis, Cassin, Golden Eagle.
Haliætus leucocephalus, Savigny, Bald Eagle.
Pandion Carolinensis, Bp., Fish Hawk.
——————— *North American Kite.* [Probably a new species.]
Strix pratincola, Bp., Barn Owl.
Bubo Virginianus, Bp., Great Horned Owl.
Scops asio, Bp., Mottled Owl. Screech Owl.
* Otus Wilsonianus, Lesson, Long-eared Owl.
* Brachyotus Cassinii, Brewer, Short-eared Owl. *Small Barred Owl.*
* Syrnium cinereum, Aud., Great Gray Owl.
S. nebulosum, Gray, Barred Owl.
Nyctale Richardsoni, Bp., Sparrow Owl.

N. Acadica, Bp. Saw-whet Owl.
Nyctea nivea, Gray, Snowy Owl.
Surnia ulula, Bp., Hawk Owl.
Coccygus Americanus, Bp., Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
C. erythrophthalmus, Bp., Black-billed Cuckoo.
Picus villosus, Linn., Hairy Woodpecker.
P. pubscens, Linn., Downy Woodpecker.
Picoides arcticus, Gray, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.
* P. hirsutus, Gray, Banded Three-toed Woodpecker.
Sphyropicus varius, Baird, Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.
Hylatomus pileatus, Baird, Black Woodcock.
Melanerpes erythrocephalus, Sw., Red-headed Woodpecker.
Picus Canadensis, Canada Woodpecker.
P. Phillipsii, Phillips' Woodpecker.
P. Martinæ, Maria's Woodpecker.
P. querulus, Red-cockaded Woodpecker.
P. Audubonî, Audubon's Woodpecker.
P. ruber, Red-breasted Woodpecker.
Colaptes auraratus, Sw., Flicker.
Trochilus colubris, Linn., Ruby throated Humming bird.
Chætura pelasgia, Steph., Chimney Swallow.
Antrostomus vociferus, Bp., Whip-poor-will.
Chordeiles popetue, Baird, Night Hawk.
Ceryle alcyon, Boie, Belted Kingfisher.
Tyrannus Carolinensis, Baird, King bird.
* Myiarchus crinitus, Cab., Great-crested Flycatcher.
Sayornis fuscus, Baird, Pewee.
Contopus borealis, Baird, Olive-sided Flycatcher.
* C. virens, Cab. Wood Pewee.
Empidonax minimus, Baird, Least Flycatcher.
Turdus mustelinus, Gm., Wood Thrush.
* T. Pallasi. Cab., Hermit Thrush.
* T. fuscescens, Steph., Wilson's Thrush.
* T. Swainsonii, Cab., Olive-backed Thrush.
T. migratorius, Linn., Robin.
Sialia sialis, Baird, Blue bird.
Regulus calendula, Licht., Ruby-crowned Wren. Common Wren.
R. satrapa, Licht., Golden-crested Wren.
Anthus Ludovicianus, Licht, Tit Lark.
Mniotilta varia, Vieill, Black and White Creeper.
Geothlypis trichas, Cab., Maryland Yellow-throat.
* Helmintherus vermivorus, Bp., Worm-eating Warbler.
* Helminthopaga chrysoptera, Baird, Golden-winged Warbler.
* H. ruficapilla, Baird, Nashville Warbler.
* Seiurus aurocapillus, Sw., Golden-crowned Thrush.
* S. Noveboracencis, Nutt., Water Thrush.
Dendroica virens, Baird, Black-throated Green Warbler.
* D. coronata, Gray, Yellow Rump Warbler.

D. Blackburniæ, Baird, Blackburnian Warbler.
* D. castanea, Baird, Bay-breasted Warbler.
D. pinus, Baird, Pine-creeping Warbler.
* D. Pennsylvanica, Baird, Chestnut-sided Warbler.
D. striata, Baird, Black Poll Warbler.
D. æstiva, Baird, Yellow Warbler.
D. maculosa, Baird, Black and Yellow Warbler.
D. tigrina, Baird, Cape May Warbler.
D. palmarum, Baird, Yellow Red Poll.
Silvia pensilis, Yellow-throated Wood Warbler.
Silvia autumnus, Autumnal Warbler.
Silvia nigrescens, Black-throated Gray Wood Warbler.
Helinaia Swainsonii, Swainson's Swamp Warbler.
Myiodioctes pusillus, Bp., Green Black-cap Flycatcher.
M. Canadensis, Aud., Canada Flycatcher.
Setophaga ruticilla, Sw., Redstart.
Pyranga rubra, Vieill, Scarlet Tanager.
Hirundo horveorum, Barton, Barn Swallow.
H. lunifrons, Say, Cliff Swallow.
H. bicolor, Vieill, White-bellied Swallow.
Cotyle riparia, Boie, Bank Swallow.
Progne purpurea, Boie, Purple Martin.
Ampelis garrulus, Linn., Wax Wing.
A. cedrorum, Baird, Cedar bird.
Collyrio borealis, Baird, Great Northern Shrike.
* Vireo olivaceus, Vieill, Red-eyed Fly-catcher.
* V. gilvus, Bp., Warbling Fly-catcher.
* V. Noveboracensis, Bp., White-eyed Vireo.
Vireo Flavifrons, Yellow-throated Fly-catcher.
* Mimus Carolinensis, Gray, Cat bird.
* Harporhynchus rufus, Cab., Brown Thrush.
* Cistothorus palustris, Cab., Long-billed Marsh Wren
C. stellaris, Cab., Short-billed Marsh Wren.
Troglodytes Americanus, Aud., Wood Wren.
T. hyemalis, Vieill., Winter Wren.
* Certhia Americana, Bp., American Creeper.
Certhia familiaris, Brown Creeper.
Sitta Carolinensis, Gm., White-bellied Nuthatch.
S. Canadensis, Linn., Red-bellied Nuthatch.
Parus atricapillus, Linn., Chickadee; Black-cap Titmouse.
Parus Carolinensis, Carolina Titmouse.
P. Hudsonicus, Forst., Hudsonian Titmouse.
* Eremophila cornuta, Boie., Sky Lark.
Pinicola Canadensis, Cab., Pine Grosbeak.
Carpodacus purpureus, Gray, Purple Finch.
Fringilla atricapilla.
Black and Yellow crowned Finch.
Chrysomitris tristis, Bp., Yellow bird.

C. pinus, Bp., Pine Finch.
Curvirostra Americana, Wils., Red Crossbill.
C. leucoptera, Wils., White-winged Crossbill.
Aegiothus linaria, Cab., Lesser Red Poll.
Plectrophanes nivalis, Meyer, Snow Bunting.
P. Lapponicus, Selby, Lapland Longspur.
* Passerculus Savanna, Bp., Savannah Sparrow.
Vireo Bartrami, Bartram's Greenlet.
Icteria virida, Yellow-breasted Chat.
* Poœcetes Gramineus, Baird, Grass Finch.
Coturniculus passerinus, Bp., Yellow-winged Sparrow.
Zonotrichia leucophrys, Linn., White-crowned Sparrow.
Z. albicollis, Bp., White-throated Sparrow.
Junco Hyemalis, Sclat., Snow Bird.
Spizella monticola, Baird, Tree Sparrow.
S. pusilla, Bp., Field Sparrow.
S. socialis, Bp., Chipping Sparrow.
Melospiza melodia, Baird, Song Sparrow.
M. palustris, Baird, Swamp Sparrow.
Passerella iliaca, Sw., Fox-colored Sparrow.
Guiraca Ludoviciana, Sw., Rose-breasted Grosbeak.
G. cærulea, Sw., Blue Grosbeak.
* Cyanospiza cyanea, Baird, Indigo Bird.
* Pipilo erythrophthalmus, Vieill., Ground Robin; Towhee.
Dolichonyx oryzivorus, Sw., Bobolink, Rice Bird.
Molothrus pecoris, Sw., Cow Bird.
Agelaius phœniceus, Vieill., Swamp Blackbird; Red-winged Blackbird.
Sturnella magna, Sw., Meadow Lark.
Icterus spurius, Bp., Orchard Oriole.
I. Baltimore, Daudin, Baltimore Oriole.
* Scolecophagus ferrugineus, Sw., Rusty Blackbird.
Quiscalus versicolor, Vieill, Crow Blackbird.
Corvus carnivorus, Bartram, American Raven.
C. Americanus, Aud., Crow.
Cyanura cristata, Sw., Blue Jay.
Perisoreus Canadensis, Bp., Canada Jay.
Ectopistes migratoria, Sw., Wild Pigeon, (*Passenger*).
Zenaidura Carolinensis, Bp., Common Dove.

Rasores.

Tetrao Canadensis, Linn, Spruce Partridge.
Bonasa umbellus, Steph., Ruffed Grouse, or Partridge, (*Pheasant*).
* Lagopus albus, Aud., White Ptarmigan.
Ortyx Virginianus, Bp., Quail.

Grallatores.

Ardea herodias, Linn., Great Blue Heron.
* Ardetta exilis, Gray, Least Bittern.
Botaurus lentiginosus, Steph., Bittern.

* Butorides virescens, Bp., Green Heron.
* Nyctiardea Gardeni, Baird, Night Heron.
Ardea Occidentalis, Great White Heron.
Charadrius Virginicus, Borck, Golden Plover.
* Aegialitis vociferous, Cassin, Killdeer.
* A. semipalmatus, Cab., Semipalmated Plover.
A. melodus, Cab., Piping Plover.
* Squatarola Helvetica, Cuv., Black-bellied Plover.
* Strepsilas interpres, Ill., Turnstone.
Philohela minor, Gray, American Woodcock.
Gallinago Wilsonii, Bp. Wilson's Snipe.
Macrorhamphus griseus, Leach, Red-breasted Snipe.
Tringa canutus, Linn., Gray Back.
T. maritima, Brunnich, Purple Sandpiper.
T. subarquata, Temm., Curlew Sandpiper.
T. alpina, Cassin, Red-backed Sandpiper.
* T. maculata, Vieill., Jack Snipe.
T. Wilsonii, Nuttall, Least Sandpiper.
Calidris arenaria, Ill., Sanderling.
Ereunetes petrificatus, Ill., Semi-palmated Sandpiper.
* Symphemia semipalmata, Hartlaub., Willet.
* Gambetta melanoleuca, Bp., Tell-tale; Stone Snipe.
G. flavipes, Bp., Yellow Legs.
* Ryacophilus solitarius, Bp., Solitary Sandpiper.
Tringoides macularius, Gray, Spotted Sandpiper.
Tringa Pectoralis, Pectoral Sandpiper.
* Philomachus pugnax, Gray, Ruff.
† Limosa Hudsonica, Sw., Hudson Godwit.
Numenius longirostris, Wilson, Long-billed Curlew.
N. Hudsonicus, Latham, Hudsonian Curlew.
* N. borealis, Latham, Esquimaux Curlew.
* Porzana Carolina, Vieill, Common Rail.
* Fulica Americana, Gm., Coot.

NATATORES.

Anser hypoboreus, Pallas, Snow Goose.
Bernicla Canadensis, Boie, Canada Goose.
B. brenta, Steph., Brant.
* Anas boschas, Linn., Mallard.
A. obscura, Gm., Black Duck.
Dafila acuta, Jenyns, Sprig-tail; Pin-tail.
Nettion Carolinensis, Baird, Green-winged Teal.
Querquedula discors, Steph., Blue-winged Teal.
* Spatula clypeata, Boie, Shoveller.
Chauleeasmus streperus, Gray, Gadwall.
Mareca Americana, Steph, Baldpate; American Widgeon.
Aix sponsa, Boie, Summer Duck.
* Fulix marila, Baird, Big Black-head, *Scaup Duck.*
F. collaris, Baird, Ring-necked Duck.

Bucephala Americana, Baird, Golden Eye.
* B. albeola, Baird, Butter Ball.
Histrionicus torquatus, Bp., Harlequin Duck.
* Harelda glacialis, Leach, South Southerly.
Melanetta velvetina, Baird, Velvet Duck.
* Oidemia Americana, Swains, Scoter.
Somateria mollisima, Leach, Eider Duck.
* Erismatura rubida, Bp., Ruddy Duck.
Fuligula perspicillata, Surf Duck.
Mergus Americanus, Cassin, Sheldrake.
M. serrator, Linn., Red-breasted Merganser.
Lophodytes cucullatus, Reich., Hooded Merganser.
Sula bassana, Briss., Common Gannet; Solan Goose.
Graculus Carbo, Gray, Common Cormorant.
Thalassidroma Leachii, Temm., Leach's Petrel.
T. pelagica, Bp., Mother Carey's Chicken.
Puffinus major, Fabor, Greater Sheerwater.
P. anglorum, Temm., Mank's Sheerwater.
* Stercorarius pomarinus, Temm., Pomarine Skua.
S. parasiticus, Temm., Arctic Skua.
Larus marinus, Linn., Great Black-backed Gull.
L. argentatus, Brunn., Herring Gull.
L. Delawarensis, Ord., Ring-billed Gull.
Chroicocephalus atricilla, Linn., Laughing Gull.
C. Philadelphia, Lawrence, Bonaparte's Gull.
Rissa tridactyla, Bp., Kittiwake Gull.
Sterna Wilsoni, Bp., Wilson's Tern.
S. macroura, Naum., Arctic Tern.
Colymbus torquatus, Brunn., Loon; Northern Diver.
C. septentrionalis, Linn., Red-throated Diver.
Prodiceps griseigena, Gray, Red-necked Grebe.
P. cornutus, Latham, Horned Grebe.
Podilymbus podiceps, Lawrence, The Pie-billed Grebe; Carolina Grebe.
Alca torda, Linn., Razor-billed Auk.
Mormon artica, Ill., Puffin.
Uria grylle, Latham, Black Guillemot.
U. ringvia, Briinn., Murre.
Mergulus alle, Vieill., Sea Dove; Dove Kie.
Pelicanus Americanus, White Pelican.
Larus Sabini, Fork-tailed Gull.
Larus eburneus, Ivory Gull.
Larus leucopterus, White-winged Silvery Gull.
Lestris Pomarine, Pomarine jager.
Procellaria glacialis, Common Fulmar.
Puffinus cinereus, Wandering Sheerwater.

WINTER BIRDS.

The following species may be found in the Province during the winter season :—

1. All the Owls, with the exception of the Snowy Owl.
2. All the Woodpeckers, with the exception of the Golden and Gray.
3. Grosbeak, Nuthatch, and Titmouse, two species each.
4. Crossbill, two species; Snow Bunting, two species; Snow Birds, only seen in winter.
5. Chipping Sparrow, remained all winter (1864-5)—a very rare occurrence.
6. A Field Sparrow was also seen by Mr. Sills, at Lake Yoho, on the 20th January, 1865. Very rare occurrence.
7. Moose Bird, or Whiskey Jack.
8. Crow.
9. Blue Jay.
10. Spruce Partridge.
11. Birch Partridge.
12. Ring Necked Duck.
13. Red Linnet, retaining its colour summer and winter.

Twenty-eight species in all.

NORTH AMERICAN KITE.

Description of a Kite not recognized in Audubon's "*Birds of America*," killed in Cardigan, York County :—

Length of body,	...	...	...	10 inches.
" tail,	...	...	...	7 "
Legs (from body),	...	...	...	7 "
Extended wings,	...	...	...	34 "
Expanded foot,	...	...	...	3 "
Beak,	...	...	...	1 "

Head very small; colour of body pale chestnut; back and wings very dark brown; back of tail, brown-gray; tips of wings, do.; legs, bright yellow; beak, blue and small; weight, very light; floats rather than flies; lives on mice and small birds.

No. V.

ENUMERATION OF THE FISHES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[From the Reports of the late M. H. Perley, Esq.]

I. *The Perch Family.*

1 The American yellow Perch,.....*Perca Flavescens.*
2 The Striped Basse,.....*Labrax Lineatus.*
3 The White Perch,.....*Labrax pallidus.*
4 The common Pond Fish, ...*Pomotis vulgaris.*

II. *The hard-cheeked Family, (Sculpin.)*

1 The common Bullhead, ...*Cottus Virginianus.*
2 The Greenland Bullhead, ... " *Granlandicus.*
3 The two-spined Stickleback, ...*Gasterosteus biaculeatus.*
4 The Norway Haddock, ...*Sebastes Norvegicus.*

III. *The Mackerel Family.*

1 The Spring Mackerel, ...*Scomber vernalis.*
2 The Fall Mackerel, ...*Scomber grex.*
3 The Tunny, or Albicore.....*Thynnus vulgaris.*
4 The Sword Fish,.....*Xiphias gladius.*

IV. *The Goby Family.*

1 The Wolf Fish, ...*Anarrhicas lupus.*

V. *Fishes with wrists in their pectoral fins.*

1 The American Angler, ...*Lophius Americanus.*

VI. *The Wrasse, or Rock Fish Family.*

1 The Sea Perch, or Cunner, ...*Ctenolabrus ceruleus.*
2 The Tautog, or Black Fish, ...*Tautoga Americana.*

VII. *The Carp Family.*

1 The common Sucker,.....*Catostomus communis.*
2 The yellow Shiner,.....*Leuciscus chrysoleucas.*
3 The Roach, or Red-fin, ... " *cornutus.*
4 The Roach Dace, ... " *pulchellus.*
5 The shining Dace, or Shiner, ... " *argenteus.*
6 The Chub, ... " *cephalus.*
7 The Brook Minnow, ... " *atronasus.*
8 The striped Killifish,.....*Fundulus fasciatus.*

VIII. *The Sheat-fish Family.*

1 The common Cat-fish,.....*Pimelodus catus.*

IX. *The Salmon Family.*

1 The Brook Trout, ...*Salmo fontinalis.*
2 The Great Gray Trout, ... " *ferox.*
3 The Salmon Trout, (White Sea Trout,)... " *trutta.*
4 The Salmon, ... " *salar.*
5 The Smelt, ...*Osmerus viridescens.*
6 The Capelin, ...*Mallotus villosus.*
7 The White Fish, (Gizzard Fish.).....*Coregonus albus.*

X. *The Herring Family.*

1 The common American Herring, ... *Clupea elongata.*
2 The Britt, ... " *minima.*
3 The Shad, ... *Alosa sapidissima.*
4 The Alewive, or Gaspereaux, ... " *tyrannus.*
5 The Mossbonker, ... " *menhaden.*
6 The Shad Herring, ... " *mattowaca.*

XI. *The Cod Family.*

1 The Bank Cod, ... *Morrhua vulgaris.*
2 The American Cod, ... " *Americanus.*
3 The Tomcod, ... " *pruinosa.*
4 The Haddock, or Hake, ... " *aeglefinus.*
5 The Hake, ... *Phycis Americanus.*
6 The Silver Hake, ... *Merlucius albidus.*
7 The Pollack, ... *Merlangus carbonarius.*
8 The Torsk, or Cusk, ... *Brosmius vulgaris.*
9 The Fresh Water Cusk, ... *Lota maculosa.*

XII. *The Flat-fish Family.*

1 The Halibut, ... *Hippoglossus vulgaris.*
2 The common Flounder, ... *Platessa plana.*
3 The Sand Flounder, ... " *pusilla.*
4 The Fleuk, ... " *limanda.*

XIII. *The Lump-fish Family.*

1 The Lump-fish, ... *Lumpus vulgaris.*

XIV. *The Eel Family.*

1 The common Eel, ... *Anguilla vulgaris.*
2 The Sea Eel, ... " *oceanica.*
3 The American Sand-launce, ... *Ammodytes Americanus.*

XV. *The Sturgeon Family.*

1 The Sharp-nosed Sturgeon, ... *Accipenser oxyrinchus.*

XVI. *The Shark Family.*

1 The Thresher Shark, ... *Carcharias vulpes.*
2 The Basking Shark, ... *Selachus maximus.*
3 The Dog Fish, ... *Spinax acanthias.*

XVII. *The Ray Family.*

1 The Skate, ... *Raia laevis.*
2 The Hedge-Hog Ray, ... " *erinaceus.*

XVIII. *The Lamprey Family.*

1 The Lamprey, ... *Petromyzon Americanus.*

In all eighteen families, comprising forty genera, and sixty-two species of Fish.

No. VI.

FOSSILIFEROUS MARINE CLAYS OF MAINE AND THE SAINT LAWRENCE COMPARED.

[From Notes on the Geology of Maine, by C. H. Hitchcock, Esq.—Proceedings of the Portland Natural History Society.]

The occurrence of fossiliferous Marine Clays on the coast of New Brunswick is noticed in the Chapter on SURFACE GEOLOGY, page 201. The following table drawn up by Mr. C. H. Hitchcock, from materials supplied by Mr. Fuller, and the published list of Dr. Dawson, will be valuable to the Geologist in this Province. The age of the clays is that part of the Post Pliocene period which belongs to the Terrace epoch.

The occurrence of coarse drift over stratified clays containing fossils at Portland, Brunswick, Bangor, &c., appears to show that a temporary local extension or increase of existing glaciers took place towards the close of the glacial period, or perhaps a change in the location of an ice-stream, owing to the filling up of a fiord with debris, as now occurs in Greenland.—(See Mr. Taylor's paper quoted, page 184.)

MAINE SPECIES.	ST. LAWRENCE SPECIES
VERTEBRATA.	VERTEBRATA.
Vertebræ of Whales, two species.	A. Delphinus, (Cetacean).
Specimens of fish in concretions, possibly the same as one of the St. Lawrence species.	Mallotus villosus.
	Cyclopterus lumpus.
	Remains of a Seal.
Scales of large fish, such as the Rays.	
Teeth of shark, Carcharias.	
ARTICULATA.	ARTICULATA.
Cancer irroratus, Say.	†Balanus crenatus.
Hyas coarctata, Leach.	B. Hameri, Ascanius.
Bernhardus streblonyx, Dana.	B. porcatus, Dacosta.
†Cytheridea Mulleri.	†Cytheridea Mulleri.
Bairdia?	Spirorbis sinistrorsa.
Nereis.	†S. spirillum.
†Spirorbis spirillum, Lam.	Serpula vermicularis.
Balanus balanoides, Linn.	
†B. crenatus.	
MOLLUSCA.	MOLLUSCA.
Terebratulina septentrionalis, Couth, (Dawson.)	Rynchonella psittacea, Gm.
Ostrea borealis, Lam., (Mighels.)	†Pecten Islandicus, Ch.
†Pecten Islandicus, Ch.	Leda minuta, Moll.
P. similis? Laskey.	†L. Portlandica, Hitch.
Nucula antiqua, Migh.	†Yoldia pygmæa, Muenst.
†Yoldia pygmæa? Muenst.	Crenella glandula, Tott.
†Leda Portlandica, Hitch.	†Modiolaria nigra, Linn.
Yoldia limatula, Say.	†*Mytilus edulis, Linn.
Leda tenuisulcata, Couth., (Nucula Jacksoni.)	†Serripes Grœnlandicus, Ch.
	Cardium Islandicum, Linn.

MAINE SPECIES.

MOLLUSCA.

*†Modiolaria nigra, Gray. (M. discors of Dawson's papers.)
†*Mytilus edulis, Linn.
Cardium pinnulatum, Con.
†Serripes Grœnlandicus, Ch.
Cryptodon Gouldii, Phil.
†Astarte semisulcata, Moll, (A. Elliptica, of Dawson's papers.)
†A. lactea, Br. and Sow, (A. arctica, of Dawson's papers.)
†A. striata, Leach, (A. compressa, Mont.)
Mactra polynyma, Stm.
Macoma subulosa, Spengl.
†*M. fusca, Say.
*Solen ensis, Linn.
†*Mya arenaria, Linn.
†*M. truncata, Linn.
Cyrtodaria siliqua, Spengl.
†*Saxicava distorta, Say.
S. arctica, Linn.
Thracia Conradi, Couth.
T. truncata, Migh.
Lyonsia arenosa.
Pandora trilineata, Say.
Pholas crispata, Linn.
Bulla occulta, Migh.
Cemoria noachina, Linn.
Margarita cinerea, Couth.
Aporrhais occidentalis, Beck.
Natica pusilla, Say., (N. Grœnlandica.)
†N. clausa, Sow.
Bela pleurotomaria, Couth.
†*Buccinum undatum, Linn.
†B. ciliatum, Fabr.
B. Donovani, Gray.
†Fusus tornatus, Gould.
*F. decemcostatus, Say.
Trophon clathratus, Linn.
†Trichotropis borealis, Br. and Sow.
†Lepralia hyalina, Linn.
L. (undetermined.)
L. variolosa.
L. Bellii, Dawson.
Tubulipora, (undetermined.)
Membranipora, (undetermined.)

ST. LAWRENCE SPECIES.

MOLLUSCA.

†Astarte semisulcata, Moll.
†A. lactea, Br. and Sow.
†A. striata, Leach.
A. Lawrentiana, Lyell.
Tellina calcarea, of Dawson's papers.
†*Macoma fusca, Say.
†*Mya arenaria, Linn.
†*M. Truncata, Linn.
†*Saxicava distorta, Say.
Diaphana debilis, Gould.
Cylichna orysa, Tott.
Amicula Emersonii, Couth.
Lepeta cæca, Mull.
Margarita helicina, G. Fabr.
*Rissoa minuta, Tott.
*Lacuna neritoidea, Gould.
*Littorina palliata, Say.
Scalaria Grœnlandica, Perry.
Turritella erosa Couth.
Menestho albula, Moll.
Velutina zonata? Gould.
Amauropsis helicoides, Johnst.
Lunatia Grœnlandica, Mull.
*Natica heros, Say.
†N. clausa, Sow.
Bela turricula, Mont.
B. harpularia, Couth.
†*Buccinum undatum, Linn.
†B. ciliatum, O. Fabr.
†Fusus tornatus, Gould.
F. borealis.
Trophon scalariformis, Gould.
†Trichotropis borealis, Br. and Sow.
T. arctica.
Admete viridula, O. Fabr.
Limnæa umbrosa, Say.
L. stagnalis.
Cyclas.
Planorbis.
Hippothoa catenularia, Fleming.
H. divaricata, Lameur.
Tubulipora flabellaris, Fabricius.
†Lepralia hyalina, Linn.
L. pertusa, Johnston.
L. quadricornuta, Dawson.

MAINE SPECIES.	ST. LAWRENCE SPECIES.
RADIATA.	RADIATA.
†Echinus granulatus, Say.	†Echinus granulatus, Say.
Undetermined starfish.	Ophiocoma (undetermined.)
Nonionina scapha, Fichtel and Moll.	Asterocantheon polaris, Moll.
†N. crassula, Wacke.	Tethæa Logani.
†Biloculina ringens, D'Orb.	Polystomella umbilicatula, Walker.
Polystomella striatopunctata, Fichtel and Moll.	†Nonionina crassula, Walker.
	Polymorphina lactea.
	Miliolina seminulum, Linn.
	Entosolenia globosa.
	E. costata, Williamson.
	E. squamosa.
	†Biloculina ringens, D'Orb.
NO PLANTS.	PLANTS.
	Populus balsamifera, Linn.
	Potentilla Norvegica, Linn.
	Thuja occidentalis, Linn.
	Algæ.

"The specimens among the mollusca marked with an asterisk are littoral species, or those which live on the shore between high and low water mark; the rest are deep water species. Seventy species are enumerated in the list above as belonging to Maine, and eighty-three as found in the St. Lawrence valley. Twenty-five species, marked with daggers, are common to both deposits.

"It is a curious fact, that in the collections of the Canadian Geological Survey, the group of shells obtained by Bell and Richardson in dredging on the north coast of Gaspe, in about 60 fathoms, is almost precisely that of the shells grouped in these clays about Portland."

No. VII.

TABLE showing the value of the Imports and Exports, being the Produce and Manufacture of the Colony, of Minerals, Ores, and Metals, manufactured and unmanufactured, during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1861.		1862.		1863.	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1 Bricks, Building,.....	$1,136	...	$1,468	$745	$1,204	$184
2 Copper and Patent Metal,	39,573	...	57,495	...	144,251	...
3 Coals, ...	96,097	$250,313	93,031	118,274	110,390	169,616
4 Cement,.....	1,417	...	1,068	...	1,452	71
5 Charcoal,.....	263	...	...	...	49	...
6 Earthenware, ...	29,391	...	29,298	...	39,429	20
7 Fire Bricks and Tiles,...	2,697	1,868	2,707	...	5,016	...
8 Fire Clay,.....	24	14	...	...	564	...
9 Gypsum, ...	96	13,399	247	12,282	390	13,581
10 Iron Anchors, Chain Cables, &c., ...	59,687	...	79,508	...	116,141	...
11 Bolts, Bars, Plates, Sheets &c. and Railroad Iron,	254,618	3,100	203,299	1,285	316,679	4,937
12 Nails and Spikes,.....	21,003	4,361	15,275	...	39,647	...
13 Wrought & Cast Iron, &c.	10,359	...	16,023	19,880	11,418	4,725
14 Iron Castings, &c., ...	9,832	...	7,467	...	10,435	...
15 Iron, old and Scrap,.....	...	...	...	...	...	10,768
16 Iron, Pig,.....	35,508	9,580	27,091	7,046	54,182	21,920
17 Iron Blooms, ...	...	...	...	3,440	...	...
18 Iron Ore, ...	825	48	825	...	7,824	500
19 Lime.....	49	10,055	72	7,052	122	9,345
20 Lead.....	3,939	...	6,938	...	6,792	...
21 Marble Manufactures,...	1,517	1,436	862	260	2,343	720
22 Marble, unwrought,.....	3,765	...	5,278	...	2,670	...
23 Salt, ...	20,404	...	21,579	...	14,610	...
24 Slate.....	1,246	...	...	...	1,627	...
25 Stones, Burr, Grindstones and Building Stones,	3,247	38,437	...	30,646	994	40,393
26 Steel, Bar and Sheet, ...	11,509	387	10,697	...	13,226	...
27 Zinc,.....	1,943	...	4,345	...	4,516	...
28 Limestone.....	...	373	...	399	...	1,610
29 Manganese, ...	...	1,260	...	5,239	...	3,124
30 Oil, Coal and Mineral,...	...	3,981	10,236	...	31,080	9,671
31 Oil, Crude, (Coal,)	...	4,074	...	...	...	...
32 Tin, ...	...	...	33,774	...	28,351	...
33 Copper Ore,.....	...	...	...	2,140	...	...
34 Antimony.....	...	...	...	...	...	30

No. VIII.

MINING LICENCE.

NEW BRUNSWICK TO-WIT:

By His Excellency The Honourable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

Whereas
in this Province, has applied for Licence to dig and raise Coal and other Minerals from the Land hereinafter mentioned, having represented that the owner thereof

Now know ye, that in pursuance of authority contained in the Act 18th Victoria, Chapter 76, entitled "An Act Relating to Mines and Minerals," Licence is hereby granted to the said
Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the period of years from the date of these Presents, to dig and raise Coal and other Minerals from that tract of Land situated
Subject always to the Rules and Regulations hereunto annexed, and the payment of the Rent or Royalty at the times, and in the manner therein mentioned, provided nevertheless that the Licence herein granted, shall only continue during the existence of the legal title or interest to dig Coal and other Minerals therefrom of the said or Heirs, Executors, Administrators and assigns.

Surveyor General.

Given under my hand and Seal at Fredericton, the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

By His Excellency's Command.

GRANTED LANDS.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1st. Every Mining Licence to be exempted from payment of Royalty for three years from its date.

2nd. The Rent of Royalty upon Coal to be one shilling per chaldron, (with the exception of that to be raised from lands formerly under lease to Berton, Maynard, and Scyphers, where the rate is to be two shillings per chaldron). Upon Shale sixpence per chaldron, and upon all Metallic Ores except Gold and Silver 2½ per cent. upon the value thereof when raised or dug.

3rd. On payment of a fee of five dollars, Licence to be granted to the owner of the soil, or his assignee, for Coal or Shale for a period not exceeding twenty-five years, and for other minerals for a period not exceeding fifty years.

4th. The Rent or Royalty to be paid quarterly on the first day of February, May, August and November in each year after the third, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The statements on which such payments are to be made to be on oath.

CROWN LANDS.

MINING REGULATIONS.

1st. That the right of Mining within a tract of one square mile, for the term of twenty-five years, be put up at a fixed rent of one shilling per chaldron on Coal, and five per cent. on the value of all other minerals raised, to be paid quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, to the Receiver General, or an agent for that purpose to be appointed by the Government.

2nd. That the upset preference price paid on each lot be five pounds.

3rd. That the preference money be paid and the ground selected within one hour after the time of sale, after which other lots will be offered, if required, in like manner.

4th. That if the lessee shall not actually raise Coal or other mineral to the value of one hundred pounds from his ground, within any one year after the first, during the continuance of his lease, the same shall become forfeited.

5th. That the lease contains a clause of renewal, or that the Government may resume and take the improvements at a valuation to be made by arbitrators mutually chosen by the Surveyor General for the time being, and by the lessee or his assigns.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF AUTHORS REFERRED TO.

M. H. PERLEY—Reports on the Sea and River Fisheries of New Brunswick.

SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON—Russia and the Ural Mountains. Addresses before the Geographical Society, &c. &c. &c.

Sir WILLIAM HERSCHEL—"On Volcanoes."

Mr. C. W. SIEMENS—On Regenerative Gas Furnaces.

Sir MICHAEL FARADAY—On Gas Furnaces.

Mr. T. W. TAYLOR—Fiords of South Greenland.

Dr. RINK—On Ice Phenomena in Greenland.

LOUIS AGASSIZ—Ice Period in America.

JAMES LAMONT—Seasons with the Sea-horses.

Captain MAURY—Ocean Currents.

URE'S Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines—Last Edition.

Scientific American.

HALE'S Indians of North West America.

ERRATA.

Page 2, line 9, for *description* read *descriptions*.
" 24, " 5, for 580 (Chamcook) read 637.
" 32, " 27, for 2000 read 6000.
" 78, four lines from bottom, insert * reference on opposite page.
" 96, sixteen lines from bottom, insert * reference to foot note.
" 102, seven lines from bottom, for *Simms* read *Lunn*.
" 103, line 23, for *Simms* read *Lunn*.
" 104, " 15, after the word differs, insert *in no particulars*.
" 129, " 9, for *Dugaln* read *Dugald*.
" 203, second line from bottom, for 380 read 350.
" 204, line 27, for 2nd read 3rd.
" 247, erase reference, (*Smithsonian Report*, 1860), and * line 10.

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APPENDIX IX.

REPORT

ON

THE MILITIA

OF

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1864.

WITH A MILITIA LIST.

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE
BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FREDERICTON.
G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1865.

REPORT

UPON THE MILITIA OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1864.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with Your Excellency's commands, I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Militia of the Province of New Brunswick.

As I only assumed the duties of Adjutant General on the 20th of August, my Report must necessarily be brief.

Pursuing the system adopted by my predecessor, Lieut. Colonel Crowder, I shall commence with the Volunteers, or Class A of the Active Militia. This body now consists of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, and numbers 1,717 officers and men.

CLASS A.

CAVALRY.

This consists of three Troops, one in York County, and two in King's.

The York County Troop is attached to the First Battalion of York County Militia, and its members are uniformed as Hussars. They receive no money allowance from Government, and have no regular drills. The other two Troops are mounted Infantry, armed with the Long Enfield Rifle. They would be very useful in carrying despatches;—keeping up communication between two columns;—feeling the way in front of a force;—and, (when dismounted), in skirmishing as Infantry. The material, both men and horses, is good; but much and consecutive drill is required to make them really efficient. There is great difficulty in devising any adjustment by which so cumbersome and easily injured a weapon as the Long Enfield Rifle can be safely carried on horseback.

ARTILLERY.

This force consists of seven Batteries of Foot Artillery; six of which are in Saint John and one in Fredericton. As a rule the Batteries are well drilled and uniformed, but their organization is defective and the armament useless. No Battery has more than two Guns, most of which are three pounders, a description of Gun which, at no time effective, is now quite out of date. In addition, they are armed with the Long Enfield Rifle. This fine Corps requires a thorough re-organization; though well drilled, it would be certain destruction for them to take the field in their present condition. To be really of use the Batteries ought to be diminished in number and their strength

increased; the Field Pieces returned, and the Regiment drilled as Garrison Artillery, so as to enable them to man the heavy Guns mounted, or to be mounted, on the Forts protecting Saint John.

The nature of the country, as far as I have seen it, is such, that there are very few places where the best Cavalry and Artillery would not be at the mercy of a small body of bold and intelligent Riflemen; and, indeed, few where a strong Battalion of Infantry could advance any distance in line.

ENGINEERS.

There is one Company of Engineers in the Province, at Saint John. They are a fine body of men, and fairly drilled as Infantry; but they have as yet had no instruction in their own special duties, the tracing and throwing up of Field works.

INFANTRY.

The Volunteer Infantry consists of twenty one Companies, six of which compose the Saint John Volunteer Battalion, the remaining fifteen being independent Companies. I need not repeat the very judicious remarks of Lieut. Colonel Crowder on the organization of Volunteers, to be found in his Report for 1862, but merely state that I perfectly concur in his opinion, that Volunteer Companies ought not to be raised except in Towns, or thickly peopled districts.

What I have to remark myself is, that Volunteers are too apt to neglect drill, and commence their musketry practice at once, the latter being much more interesting but not more useful than the former; that when formed into a Battalion, Companies have still a great tendency to consider themselves independent Corps; and that Officers are not strict enough in enforcing rules and orders, besides being in some instances remiss in obeying those which they themselves receive. The latter observation, however, must not be considered as being of by any means general application. Volunteers are also apt to forget that they enjoy more privileges than are granted to their brethren at home. They get cloth for uniform, arms, and ammunition, free of expense; each Company receives $80 a year in money; and every individual volunteer is exempt from taxes to a considerable amount. One of the proposals of the late Militia Commission will, I think, if adopted, be attended with favourable results, viz. that the allowance made to Volunteers should be a capitation grant, and only issued to those Companies whose members have actually attended drill a certain specified number of times annually.

At present a Company composed of 43 men gets as much as one of 75; no specified number of drills is required by law to be performed, and while some Companies drill twice a week, others drill only once, and some not once a month. The average attendance generally is only about one-fourth of the nominal strength, although I had the pleasure of bringing a Battery to Your Excellency's notice, where the average attendance was 47, two Drills in the week. I too often find that when the Drill Instructor leaves, the drill

ceases, or nearly so; and it is a matter of surprise to me, that Volunteers do not endeavour to qualify themselves as drill instructors, which many of them are capable of doing. With Your Excellency's concurrence, I have commenced trying to educate some Volunteers for this purpose, by attaching them occasionally to the 15th Regiment. Should the Camp of Instruction, as proposed by the Militia Commission, be carried out, it will be of great value in providing men, not only drilled themselves, but capable of imparting instruction to others; and I would suggest that, after the Camp, a certain number of Volunteers should be allowed to remain and endeavour to qualify themselves for Certificates, as is the custom in Canada.

Though a considerable amount of ammunition is expended, yet no endeavours have been made to give any musketry instruction, much of which ought to be imparted before a single shot is fired. Judging distance drill and practice, a most important branch of Rifle instruction, has never been even attempted in New Brunswick. Rifle instruction, however, is a thing which must be continuous, the men under instruction must devote their whole time to it, and this might advantageously be commenced after the Camp; a certificate granted to those who prove themselves competent, accompanied by a gratuity, and thus a beginning made towards instructing the whole of the Militia.

The fact of Major Willis and myself having both obtained first class certificates at the School of Musketry at Hythe, affords every facility for carrying this out.

In mentioning the above facts, I beg to draw Your Excellency's notice to the limited time at my disposal for attending to the proper duties of my office, viz. the drill, discipline, and official correspondence of the Militia and Volunteers of the Province. The correspondence and returns alone give full employment, and Your Excellency is aware that in consequence of new Battalions having been formed, and I am happy to say, the increasing interest taken by Colonels of Militia, in rendering their officers competent to discharge the duties of their rank, my labours in this branch have recently been increased very considerably. But besides this, I have charge of and am responsible for the whole of the Government Stores; not a round of ammunition nor a single button can be disposed of without my cognizance, and without my keeping an account of it.

The consumption of stores of all kinds is increasing, and the amount of arms, clothing, saddlery and ammunition is such, that a man might be profitably employed constantly in keeping them in order. Much valuable property has been suffered to become useless from want of proper care, and a great deal more has been allowed to pass out of the hands of the Government. Quite lately, Your Excellency is aware, a respectable Firm in this City informed me that a considerable quantity of Government Stores was in their warehouse, including, amongst other articles, barrels of boots, two or three hundred uniforms, &c.; the boots have never been used, and are believed to be twenty or thirty years old. No record of these articles ap-

peared in my books; and my present List, though I have used every endeavour to make it correct, is, I believe, far from being so. I would respectfully recommend that the Militia Stores, both here and at Saint John, should undergo a thorough and searching examination; that a quantity of perfectly useless articles should be condemned and sold, or otherwise disposed of; and that there should be a central Store House, under the charge of a paid officer, to whom should be intrusted the purchase, care and issue of all Military Stores. In Canada the Superintendent of Militia Stores is a Lieut. Colonel, assisted by seven Storekeepers, ranking as Captains.

By entering into contracts with large Firms in England, the Canadian Government is enabled to furnish every article of Militia equipments at a much lower rate than can be hoped for here. With Your Excellency's permission I have ordered a small quantity of officers' swords, belts, sashes, &c., from England; and though I shall be able to sell them at a considerably cheaper rate than that at which an officer could procure them for himself, I shall not be able to dispose of them as cheaply as they can do in Canada. As Your Excellency is aware, my whole time is at the disposal of the Province, but I think my time might be employed with more advantage, were the Store Department placed under other management.

CLASSES B. & C.

The next Branch of the Provincial Force I have to notice, is the Militia Proper, or Classes B and C of the Active Militia. Including the Sea Fencibles, there are 18 Regiments in the Province, divided into 37 Battalions. These Battalions contain all the male inhabitants of the Province, (except Class A, and certain exempts,) between the ages of 18 and 45, but the total numbers reported to me were, Class B, 16,730; Class C, 16,059; together 32,789 men. I need not draw Your Excellency's attention to the inadequacy of the Militia Law which is just expiring; in fact its provisions, when enforced, only deprived the country of the work of the men for a day, without giving any corresponding advantage in a military point, although it is doubtless of some utility, that the Regiments should be occasionally mustered for enrolment and parade. However, the Law, whilst in force, ought to have been obeyed, and I regret to have to report to you that eight Battalions did not muster at all, and that in some others no care was taken to ascertain the number of absentees, or to punish them. Many Commanding Officers, however, conscientiously imposed the fines required by law. The result of this state of things is, that while one man is punished for not obeying the law, his neighbour is not even called upon to do so; and unnecessary odium must be thrown on those officers who discharge the duty which by law devolves upon them. By Your Excellency's command I inspected two Battalions of Militia at their annual Muster, and am happy to state that I found much less confusion and insubordination than I had been led to expect. The officers were in uniform, and had evidently been carefully drilled. One of the Regiments, since divided, had about 1,400 men on

parade, a number which, even when composed of well drilled soldiers, it is much beyond the power of one man to command effectively.

Your Excellency has formed three new Battalions during the last year, but there are several still remaining that might with advantage be divided.

I have the satisfaction of informing Your Excellency, that latterly many officers commanding Militia Regiments have evinced great zeal and perseverance in endeavouring to make their officers acquainted with their duty. In several Battalions the officers are all provided with uniforms, and turn out for drill in larger numbers than some Volunteer Companies. The officers of the undermentioned Battalions are regularly drilled, and from most of them I receive regular monthly returns;—

1st Battalion York County Militia.
1st Battalion Saint John City Light Infantry.
2nd do. do. do.
Saint John City Rifles.
2nd Battalion Saint John County Militia.
1st Battalion Charlotte County Militia.
Restigouche Militia.
1st Battalion Gloucester Militia.
3rd Battalion King's County Militia.
1st Battalion Carleton County Militia.
2nd do. do. do.

and three others, viz:—

2nd Battalion King's County Militia,
1st Battalion Northumberland County Militia,
Albert County Militia,

have intimated their intention of commencing drill. Your Excellency has authorized me to issue arms and accoutrements to such Battalions as may wish to learn to use them, and the Drill Sergeants in the service of the Province are directed to give their services whenever they can be available. The conduct of the Lieutenant Colonels of the above Regiments, and that of the Officers who have so laudably seconded their endeavours, merits Your Excellency's marked approbation, and entitles them to receive the thanks of the Province. They have shown how much can be effected by willingness and perseverance, even under a defective law, and without pecuniary assistance.

SEDENTARY MILITIA.

The only remaining Class is the Sedentary Militia, comprising all male inhabitants, with the same exceptions as Classes B and C, between 45 and 60. These are attached to the Battalions in whose districts they reside, but are not called upon to attend muster. Few Battalions have made a return of them, and these do not seem to have been made with much attempt at accuracy. The whole number returned to me is only 6,188.

In concluding these brief remarks, I have to observe that the long time which the Militia was suffered to remain in abeyance, renders it no easy task to revive it. There is much good feeling, and much susceptibility of receiving instruction; and I am convinced that the method proposed by the Commission assembled lately by Your Excellency's orders, is the very best for imparting a leaven of discipline and military spirit throughout the Province. The first year will necessarily be the most difficult and the most expensive; but when we see what is being done in Canada and in Nova Scotia, and consider that the money voted for Militia purposes is all spent in the Province, I am in hopes that the Legislature will enable Your Excellency to carry out a plan which, in words used at the meeting of the Militia Commission, will secure the "maximum of efficiency with the minimum of expense."

I have seen no country where nature has done more for its defence than in this Province. The great amount of waste land, the consequent scarcity of supplies, the impenetrable woods, and the numerous rivers and streams, provide New Brunswick with fortifications, as effective as inexpensive.—From this remark I of course except frontier or seaboard towns, which would be likely to bear the brunt of an invasion; but for the remainder of the Province, determined men in small bodies have every natural facility for keeping an army at bay. I believe that at few, if at any places in the country, could 10,000 men in time of peace escape starvation, were previous arrangements not made for their provision. An invading army would, therefore, have to draw its supplies from the seacoast or the frontier, and every mile it got farther into the interior, would make this a matter of greater difficulty. Your Excellency may remember that during the Crimean War, the difficulty of transit of stores lay in the last six miles between Balaklava and the front, not in the 3000 miles between Balaklava and England, and yet the whole road was in our possession.

From the denseness of the woods an army would have to keep to the high roads, or rivers, so that the point of attack would be known to a certainty. Most of the high roads are so narrow that I do not think more than two guns or twenty file of infantry could march abreast. The offensive force of an army is proportionate, for the time, to the front it can show, and in places where this cannot be increased, the depth of the column is only a source of weakness. To illustrate this, say that 5000 men, not opposed in any way, are advancing from Saint Stephen to Fredericton. They would have to convey their supplies along with them, and would, at a low estimate, take four days for their march, if the roads were at all heavy. But suppose that the country had been evacuated by the inhabitants, the bridges broken down, and a few trees felled on the road; they would then probably take a fortnight. If, in addition, at every good position on the road, such as those where a bridge had been broken down, they encountered an earth work, flanked by an abbatis of felled trees, with a couple of guns firing grape, and one hundred Riflemen all in concealed and safe positions, the date of their

arrival would become a matter of very considerable doubt. Similar obstructions might be repeated at every stream, or naturally strong position; and even if the invading force pushed their way, the bye roads, which I notice are usually at right angles to the main roads, would be a valuable means of cutting off supplies and harassing their rear. I doubt much if a General of any prudence would wish to be entrusted with the command of such an undertaking. The rivers could be easily rendered useless to an enemy by sinking vessels at the shallows, or placing booms across their course, and by placing at those points a few guns and some riflemen. Your Excellency is aware how long the war in New Zealand has lasted, although carried on between semi-savages and our best troops. Defence is always easier than attack, and more especially is this the case in a country like New Brunswick. I find from the Report of Colonel Fordyce and Lieut. Colonel Crealock, that they recommended a corp of lumberers should be raised and armed with axes and revolvers. In the event of war, such a force would be an absolute necessity; and if there is a Camp of Instruction, the formation of the nucleus of the corps would be advantageous and economical.

I have the honor to annex a statement of the Accounts of the Militia Service from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864, by which Your Excellency will observe that the total sum drawn for Militia purposes during that period amounted to $10,000.63, while during the same time, $1,444.92 recovered from Officers of the Militia for ammunition and other stores furnished to them, were repaid into the Treasury by the Adjutant General.

On the 31st October a balance of $389.19 was due to the Adjutant General, which would make the expenditure for the year amount to $8,944.90. No debts were due by the Department; on the contrary, about $400 is still due from Militia Officers for articles supplied to them, and stores to a considerable amount remain on hand. Several sums were however paid for Military purposes, in addition to the foregoing, which do not appear in my Accounts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. ANDERSON, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Adjutant General of Militia.

Annual Account from 1*st November* 1863 *to* 31*st October* 1864.

DRILL INSTRUCTION.

Pay, Lodging Money, and Travelling Expenses.

November,	Seven Drill Instructors, ...	$196 25
December,	Six do.	197 50
January,	Five do.	182 25
February,	Do. do.	177 75
March,	Do. do.	189 50
April,	Do. do.	186 07
May,	Do. do.	186 64
June,	Do. do.	179 08
July,	Do. do.	179 25
August,	Do. do.	177 25
September,	Do. do.	173 50
October,	Do. do.	182 75
	Total for Drill Instruction, ...	$2,207 79

MILITIA ADJUTANTS.

For 1863.

Captain Mount,	N. B. Artillery, ...	$30 00
" Fraser,	2nd York, ...	30 00
" Stevens,	St. John City Light Infantry, ...	30 00
Lieut. Rynd,	" " Rifles, ...	30 00
Captain Anderson,	" County Militia, ...	30 00
" Grimmer,	4th Charlotte, ...	30 00
" Clark,	Albert, ...	30 00
" Barberie,	Restigouche, ...	30 00
" Botsford,	1st Westmorland, ...	30 00
" Chapman,	3rd "	30 00
" Russell,	1st Northumberland, ...	30 00
" Williston,	2nd "	30 00
" Pond,	3rd "	30 00
		$390 00

For 1864.

Captain Williston,	2nd Northumberland, ...	30 00
" Underhill,	3rd "	30 00
Lieut. M'Intosh,	2nd Gloucester, ...	30 00
Captain Barberie,	Restigouche, ...	30 00
Lieut. Cougle,	2nd King's, ...	30 00
" Farmer,	3rd Charlotte, ...	30 00
Captain Raymond,	1st Carleton, ...	30 00
" Woodard,	2nd Carleton, ...	30 00
" Clark,	Albert, ...	30 00
" M'Gee,	2nd Charlotte, ...	30 00
Lieut. Rynd,	St. John City Rifles, ...	30 00
	Total for Adjutants.	$720 00

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

		1863.	1864.
New Brunswick Artillery,	Captain Pick,	$40 00	$40 00
" "	" M'Lachlan,	40 00	...
" "	" B. L. Peters,	40 00	40 00
" "	" M. H. Peters,	40 00	...
" "	" Simonds,	40 00	...
" "	" Thomson,	27 00	...
" "	" Chestnut,	60 00	...
St. John Volunteer Battalion,	" Crookshank,	34 00	...
" " "	" Ray,	20 00	...
" " "	" Thurgar,	40 00	40 00
" " "	" Hall,	54 00	40 00
" " "	" Macshane,	20 00	...
" " "	" Millett,	20 00	20 00
" " "	" Burpee,	...	20 00
" " "	" Robinson,	...	20 00
Engineers, ...	" Boyd,	20 00	20 00
Fredericton, ...	" Simonds,	40 00	40 00
"	" Marsh,	40 00	40 00
"	" Berton,	...	40 00
Saint Andrews, ...	Major Whitlock,	34 00	40 00
"	Captain Sandford,	67 00	40 00
Saint George, ...	Major Wetmore,	40 00	40 00
"	Captain Smith,	40 00	40 00
Saint Stephen, ...	" Inches,	40 00	40 00
"	" M'Adam,	40 00	40 00
Chatham, ...	" Russell,	5' 00	40 00
Dalhousie, ...	" Smith,	40 00	40 00
Woodstock, ...	" Strickland,	40 00	40 00
Oromocto, ...	" Bailey,	34 00	20 00
Richibucto, ...	" Sayre, (3 mos.)	14 00	...
Gagetown, ...	Lieut. Clowes,	10 00	10 00
"	Lt. Col. Knox,	...	20 00
Saint John, ...	Captain Farmer,	...	40 00
Sussex, ...	" Beer,	...	40 00
"	" Saunders,	...	40 00
Bathurst, ...	" DesBrisay,	...	40 00
		$1,028 00	$930 00
Total for Volunteer Companies, ...		$1,958 00	

CLOTHING.

Dec. 7	Superintendent of Stores, 300 Great Coats, ...	$219 00
	Sergeant M'Kenzie, repairing do.	51 00
Mar. 10	Mr. Howie, Contract Tailor, ...	548 71
Apr. 29	Do. do.	140 20
July 28	Do. do.	64 10
Oct. 18	Do. do.	134 63
Dec.	Messrs. Firmin, London, Cap, Bugles, and Belt Plates, ...	85 95
Mar. 17	Do. do. Buttons, / Messrs. Stilwell, Badges, }	230 99
" 22	Mr. Nesbit, Fredericton, measuring Cloth, ...	3 50
	Hawkes & Co., London, Commission on Cloth, ...	10 20
	Total for Clothing, ...	$1,488 2?

ARMS, AMMUNITION, &c.

Jan. 9	To Colonel Boyd, examination of Arms, ...	$11 00
Feb. 25	Armourer Sergeant Woodstack, 15th Foot, ...	9 96
Oct. 1	Do. do. do.	7 97
Mar. 17	Superintendent of Stores, Saint John, ...	325 72
July 14	Do. do. do.	485 20
Sep. 28	Do. do. do. (Ammunition,) ...	1,363 36
Oct. 4	Signal Flags, ...	3 13
	Total for Arms and Ammunition, ...	$2,206 34

CONVEYANCE OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, & CLOTHING.

Nov. 18	Sergeant M'Kenzie, ...	$8 27
Feb. 8	Major Whitlock, ...	8 00
" 25	Box from Portland to Saint John, ...	8 00
Mar. 11	Captain DesBrisay, ...	20 00
" 16	Sergeant M'Kenzie, ...	5 65
" 24	Lieut. Colonel Gilbert, ...	2 00
Apr. 28	Sergeant M'Creary, ...	0 80
May	Capt. Berton, 65 cts. Sergt. Hewitson, 50 cts. Capt. Saunders, $2.50,	3 65
	Sergt. M'Kenzie, $5.25; Mr. Baker, 25 cts.; Turner, $6, ...	11 50
July,	Sergt. M'Kenzie, $3.65; Do. $3.20; Turner, 25 cts.	7 10
October,	Two 6 Pounders for Berton's Battery, from Saint John, ...	16 00
	Total for Conveyance, ...	$90 97

RIFLE COMPETITION AT MOUNT FORDHAM.

October.	Sergeant Higgins, Markers, and Fatigue Men, ...	$13 50
	Carriage of Tents, &c., from Saint John to Fredericton, ...	12 60
	Do. Ammunition and Stores, do. do. ...	12 50
	Damages charged by Barrack Master, Fredericton, ...	16 94
	Do. do. Superintendent of Stores, Saint John, ...	27 14
	Second and Third Prizes to Militia Officers, ...	20 00
	Travelling Expenses of Capt. Beer's Company, ...	29 50
	Do. do. Capt. Pick's Battery, ...	51 00
	Total for Camp, ...	$183 18

Postage, Stationery, Telegrams, Office Expenses, Pay, and Travelling Allowances.

Post Office Account from 1st August 1863 to 31st July 1864, ...	$137 00
Telegrams from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864, ...	10 79
Rent of Office, Fredericton, $80; Fuel and cleansing, $8.90; Arm Rack, 30 cts.	89 20
Stationery and Printing, (Handbills and Call for Tenders,)	31 08
Adjutant General's Pay from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864—	
Lt. Col. Crowder, $320; Major Pye, $323.83.; Lt. Col. Anderson, $156.17,	800 00
Allowance to Quartermaster General for services performed to 31st Oct. 1863,	100 00
Travelling expenses, Lieut. Col. Crowder, St. John, 15th—18th March,	15 00
Do. do. do. Blissville in August 1863, ...	8 00
Do. Lieut. Col. Anderson, to St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. George, and St. John, 14th to 24th Sept. 1864,	34 79
Do. To Chatham, Bathurst, and Dalhousie, 18th to 28th Oct. '64,	58 37
Total, ...	$1,285 37

SUNDRIES.

Omitted charge for Fatigue party in 1862, ...	$1 08
Band 15th Foot from Fredericton to Torryburn, 1863, ...	50 00
Mr. Wyon, London, for Provincial Gold Medal, ...	56 21
Balance due by Mr. Needham, Mayor of Fredericton, ...	4 00
Gas for Saint John Drill Rooms, ...	55 20
Do. do. do. to 30th September 1864, ...	21 40
Dr. Botsford, Medical attendance on Wife of Colour Sergeant M'Kenzie, 64th,	29 00
Cleaning and arranging Militia Store, ...	5 00
Special allowance to Adjutant 3rd Charlotte, for travelling to Grand Manan,	5 00
Do. to Capt. Stevenson, 3rd King's, for expenses incurred by him in prosecuting Absentees from Muster, ...	23 00
Total Sundries, ...	$249 89

RECAPITULATION.

Drill Instructors, ...	$2,207 79
Militia Adjutants, ...	720 00
Allowances to Volunteer Corps, ...	1,958 00
Clothing, ...	1,488 28
Arms and Ammunition, ...	2,206 34
Conveyance of Arms and Stores, ...	90 97
Rifle Competition, ...	183 18
Postage, Telegrams, Stationery, Pay, Office Rent, &c. ...	1,285 37
Sundries, ...	249 89
Total, ...	$10,389 82

Paid into the Treasury by the Adjutant General, being sums recovered for Ammunition and Stores between 1st November 1863 and 31st October 1864.

1864.		
March 22	By Lieut. Colonel Crowder, ...	$862 21
July 31	Major Pye, ...	72 61
August 27	Lieut. Colonel Anderson, ...	30 04
" 30	Do. do.	88 10
Septem. 3	Do. do.	64 52
" 30	Do. do.	82 74
October 12	Do. do.	145 10
" 17	Do. do.	99 60
	Total, ...	$1,444 92

Receipts from 1st November 1863 to 31st October 1864.

November 1	Balance, ...	$0 63
" 24	By Warrant, ...	400 00
	Do.	1000 00
	Do.	800 00
	Do.	1000 00
February 4	Do.	400 00
March 1	Do.	400 00
" "	Do.	800 00
" "	Do. ... By Lieut. Colonel Crowder.	128 17
	Carried forward,	$4,428 80

		Brought forward,	$4,428 80
April	2	By Warrant, ...	200 00
"	16	Do.	300 00
May	23	Do.	600 00
July	8	Do.	600 00
"	20	Do.	200 00
"	23	Do. ... ... By Major Pye.	100 00
August	24	Do.	1000 00
September	10	Do.	1363 36
"	30	Do.	500 00
October	11	Do.	500 00
"	17	Do. ... By Lieut. Colonel Anderson,	208 47
		Total,	$10,000 63
		Due Adjutant General,	389 19
			$10,389 82

T. ANDERSON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Adjutant General of Militia.

INSPECTION REPORT

OF THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA,

1864.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following Report of the Inspection of the Volunteer Companies of the Militia during the Year 1864.

CAVALRY.

Captain Saunders's Troop.

This Troop was inspected on the 16th November. It is well mounted, and the arms and accoutrements are in fair order. The men want more drill, and should be drilled more frequently together; but this, from the large district the Troop extends over, is difficult to manage. A Drill Sergeant has since been with them for some time.

Captain Saunders, Lieutenant Earle.

Captain Fairweather's Troop.

This Troop was inspected by Your Excellency in December. The attendance was very small; men and horses looked well, but drill is much wanted. This Troop gets no Government allowance.

ARTILLERY.

Five Batteries of this Regiment were inspected at Saint John on the 22nd September. I had every reason to be satisfied with their appearance and drill; an opinion in which the late Capt. Morris, Royal Artillery, coincided.

Captain Thomson's Battery was not present, but it has since been successfully reorganized.

Captain Pick's Battery received Your Excellency's thanks for its soldier-like behaviour in camp; and its attendance at drill is highly creditable, as likewise that of the Battery commanded by Captain Farmer.

Lieut. Colonel Foster, Major Melick, Captain and Adjutant Mount.

Capts. Pick,
" B. L. Peters,
" M. H. Peters,
" T. M'Lachlan,
" R. Farmer.

Lieuts. Sneden,
" Thomas,
" Wetmore,
" M'Cordock,
" Lansdown,
" Murray,
" Cunard.
" Underhill.

Captain Berton's Battery, Fredericton.

This Battery was inspected by Your Excellency on the 9th November. The attendance was good, and Captain Berton drilled his Battery well, though from the confined space in which they were paraded, they did not appear to full advantage.

Captain Berton, Lieutenant Peters.

ENGINEERS.

This Company was inspected on the 17th November. The attendance was good; Captain Boyd and his officers are active and efficient. The Company is well drilled, and for the most part uniformed. The arms are in good order.

Captain Boyd, Lieuts. Parks and Munroe.

INFANTRY.

Saint John Volunteer Battalion.

Five Companies of this Battalion were inspected on the 20th September in the Barrack Square, Saint John, under the command of Captain and Adjutant (now Major) Ray, in the absence of a Senior Officer.

The Battalion made a very good appearance, and a few Battalion movements were fairly performed. The Companies were then drilled separately, and acquitted themselves well. Captain Ray deserves credit for the manner in which he commanded, I believe, for the first time. Captain Macshane's Company was not present, but it has since been reorganized, and its attendance at drill is much above the average of that of Volunteer Companies.

Capts. Ray, (*Adjutant.*)
" Thurgar,
" Millett,
" Hall,
" Burpee,
" Robinson.

Lieuts. Scovil,
" Dunlop,
" Godard,
" Sullivan,
" Nicholson,
Ensigns Campbell,
" Berton,
" Murphy.

First Battalion York County Militia.

Captain Simonds's Company.

This Company was inspected by Your Excellency November 8th, in the Barrack Square. The attendance was fair; arms, accoutrements, &c., in good order. The Company drilled remarkably well. Captain (now Major) Simonds is an excellent officer, and his subalterns and non-commissioned officers are efficient and zealous.

Captain Simonds, Lieut. Wilson, Ensign Carter.

Captain Marsh's Company.

The Company has been recently reorganized, and the attendance at the Inspection by Your Excellency in December was very poor, being insufficient to enable many Company movements to be executed. It is, however, very fairly drilled, and possesses some smart non-commissioned officers.

Captain Marsh. Lieut. M'Causland. Ensign Davies.

INSPECTION REPORT

OF THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA,

1864.

May it please Your Excellency,

I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following Report of the Inspection of the Volunteer Companies of the Militia during the Year 1864.

CAVALRY.

Captain Saunders's Troop.

Officers.

Captain Saunders, Lieutenant Earle.

This Troop was inspected on the 16th November. It is well mounted, and the arms and accoutrements are in fair order. The men want more drill, and should be drilled more frequently together; but this, from the size of the district from which the members of the Troop are drawn, is difficult to manage. A Drill Sergeant has been with them for some time since the inspection.

Captain Fairweather's Troop.

Officers.

Captain Fairweather.

This Troop was inspected by Your Excellency in December. The attendance was very small; both men and horses, however, looked well, but drill is much wanted. This Troop gets no Government allowance.

ARTILLERY.

Officers.

Lieut. Colonel Foster,	Lieuts. Sneden,
Major Melick,	" Thomas,
Capt. and Adjt. Mount,	" Wetmore,
Capts. Berton,	" Peters,
" Pick,	" M'Cordock,
" B. L. Peters,	" Lansdown,
" M. H. Peters,	" Murray,
" T. M'Lachlan,	" Cunard,
" R. Farmer.	" Underhill.

Five Batteries of this Regiment were inspected at Saint John on the 22nd September. I had every reason to be satisfied with their appearance and drill; as was also the late Capt. Morris, Royal Artillery, who, upon Your Excellency's desire, attended at the inspection.

Captain Thomson's Battery was not present, but it has since been successfully reorganized.

Captain Pick's Battery received Your Excellency's thanks for its soldier-like behaviour in camp at Mount Fordham; and its attendance at drill is highly creditable, as is likewise that of the Battery commanded by Captain Farmer.

Captain Berton's Battery was inspected at Fredericton by Your Excellency on the 9th November. The attendance was good, and Captain Berton drilled his Battery well, though from the confined space in which they were paraded, they did not appear to full advantage.

ENGINEERS.

Officers.

Captain Boyd, Lieut. Parks, Lieut. Munro.

This Company was inspected on the 17th November. The attendance was good; Captain Boyd and his officers are active and efficient. The Company is well drilled, and for the most part uniformed. The arms are in good order.

INFANTRY.

Saint John Volunteer Battalion.

Officers.

Lieut. Colonel Crookshank,
Major Ray,
Capts. Macshane,
" Thurgar, (*Adjutant,*)
" Millett,
" Hall,
" Burpee,
" Robinson.
Lieuts. Scovil,
" Dunlop,
" Godard,
" Sullivan,
" Nicholson,
Ensigns Campbell,
" Berton,
" Murphy.

Five Companies of this Battalion were inspected on the 20th September in the Barrack Square, Saint John, under the command of Captain and Adjutant (now Major) Ray, in the absence of a Senior Officer.

The Battalion made a very good appearance, and a few Battalion movements were fairly performed. The Companies were then drilled separately, and acquitted themselves well. Captain Ray deserves credit for the manner in which he commanded, I believe, for the first time.

First Battalion York County Militia.

Captain Simonds's Company.

Officers.

Captain Simonds, Lieut. Wilson, Ensign Carter.

This Company was inspected by Your Excellency November 8th, in the Barrack Square. The attendance was fair; arms, accoutrements, &c., in good order. The Company drilled remarkably well. Captain (now Major)

Simonds is an excellent officer, and his subalterns and non-commissioned officers are efficient and zealous.

Captain Marsh's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Marsh, Lieut. M'Causland, Ensign Davies.

The Company has been recently reorganized, and the attendance at the Inspection by Your Excellency in December was very poor, being insufficient to enable many Company movements to be executed. It is, however, very fairly drilled, and possesses some smart non-commissioned officers.

SUNBURY COUNTY MILITIA.

Capt. Bailey's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Bailey, Lieut. Robert Wilmot, Ensign Patrick Coleman.

This Company, commanded by Captain Bailey, was inspected by Your Excellency on November 3rd. The attendance was fair, but much drill is required by this Company.

Captain Bailey seems to want self-confidence, but he is attentive and correct in his returns.

FIRST BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

Major Whitlock's Company.

OFFICERS.

Major Whitlock, Ensign Stevenson.

The two Companies of Volunteers attached to this Battalion were inspected at Saint Andrews on the 16th September.

Major Whitlock's Company turned out pretty well, and drilled tolerably; the arms were in fair order.

Captain Sandford's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Sandford, Lieut. M'Vey, Lieut. Lochary.

Captain Sandford's Company presented an unsatisfactory appearance both in numbers and drill.

Both these Companies have since been disbanded.

SECOND BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

Lieut. Colonel Wetmore and Captain Smith's Companies.

OFFICERS.

Lieut. Colonel Wetmore, Captain Smith,
Lieut. Bogue, Ensign James O'Brien.

These two Companies were inspected at Saint George on the 17th September.

They are both fairly drilled, but did not appear to advantage on account of the inspection taking place on the high road.

The arms were in very good order, and the men among the finest I have seen in the Province. Colonel Wetmore has erected a block-house, and purchased two four-pounder guns at his own expense, and is about to train some of his men to work them.

FOURTH BATTALION CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Inches's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Inches, Ensign Gregg.

This Company, commanded by Captain (now Major) Inches, was inspected at Saint Stephen on the 15th September.

It is one of the best Companies in the Province. Both Major Inches and Ensign Gregg (since retired) proved themselves competent officers, and the men were thoroughly drilled, and very steady in the ranks. The only remark I had to make was that I wished the Company had been stronger.

Some of the belts in possession of this Company are too old, and ought to be exchanged for new ones.

Captain M'Adam's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain M'Adam, Lieut. Murchie.

This Company was in the course of reorganization. I inspected the arms and found them in good order.

Captain M'Adam has gone to considerable expense in building a spacious drill room.

FIRST BATTALION NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Russell's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Russell, Lieut. Ferguson, Ensign Snowball.

This Company was inspected on 19th October. This is an excellent Company. The attendance was large, the two officers present were well acquainted with their duty, and the manner in which the men drilled, and the condition of the arms, were quite satisfactory. I regret that the state of the weather prevented me seeing this Company out of doors.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Smith's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Smith, Ensign W. M. Caldwell.

This Company, commanded by Captain Smith, was inspected at Dalhousie on the 24th October. The attendance and drill were good, and the arms in fair order.

The drill ground was, from its unevenness, not very well adapted for manœuvres, and some of the members were unpunctual in turning out.

FIRST BATTALION GLOUCESTER COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Desbrisay's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Desbrisay, Lieut. Miller, Ensign Meehan.

This Company was inspected at Bathurst on the 22nd October. The attendance was large, and the arms in fair order. I, however, felt myself obliged to make some strong remarks on the unsteadiness and deficiency in drill manifested by this Company, but at the time I was not aware that it had only been recently formed, and had had the advantage of a Drill Instructor for a very short time. I am happy to state that my observations were taken in good part, and that I have received favourable reports of the increasing efficiency of this Company. A Drill Instructor was sent to Bathurst shortly after the inspection.

SECOND BATTALION KING'S COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Beer's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Beer, Lieut. Thomson, Ensign Arnold.

This Company was inspected at Sussex on the 16th November, but the state of the weather obliged the inspection to take place under cover, consequently there was little room to move about.

The drill and state of the arms were satisfactory, and Captain Beer is an active and intelligent officer, but discipline might with advantage be more strictly enforced.

FIRST BATTALION CARLETON COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Strickland's Company.

OFFICERS.

Captain Strickland, Lieut. Baird, Ensign Boyer.

This Company was inspected at Woodstock on the 5th November. It is a very good Company, though not so strong as could be wished. I was given to understand that this arose, not from want of spirit amongst the men, but from the prohibition of some of their employers. The inspection had unfortunately to be conducted under cover, on account of the weather. The drill and state of arms were quite satisfactory. Captain Strickland is an excellent and zealous officer, and his subalterns only require practice and self-confidence to become his equals in this respect.

FIRST BATTALION SAINT JOHN COUNTY MILITIA.

OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Rynd, Ensign Tinor.

This Company was not inspected, as drill had been given up for some time. It has since, however, been revived under the command of Lieutenant Rynd.

SECOND BATTALION CARLETON COUNTY MILITIA.

Captain Adams's Company.

OFFICERS:

Captain Adams, Lieutenant Burt, Ensign Barrett.

The Company attached to this Battalion was also not inspected, as, being composed chiefly of lumbermen, most of its members were absent in the woods.

This comprises the whole of the Volunteer Companies in the Province; and I have the satisfaction of informing Your Excellency that I have not received a single complaint against the Drill Instructors employed, but that on the contrary, from my own inspection, and the reports of others, I have every reason to be satisfied with their intelligence and good conduct.

All of which is respectfully submitted to Your Excellency.

T. ANDERSON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Adjutant General of Militia.

COUNTY.	Battalion.	Names of Commanding Officers.	Names of Adjutants.	Head Quarters.	Date of Muster.	STRENGTH. Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Sedentary.	Total.	REMARKS.
N. B. Yeomanry Cavalry,	..	.. ..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	80	Independent Troops.
N. B. Artillery,	..	Lt. Col. Foster,	Capt. Mount,	St. John,	22nd Sept.	410	..	..	..	410	
N. B. Engineers,	..	Capt. Boyd,	..	"	17th Nov.	65	..	..	..	65	
St. John Vol. Battalion,	..	Lt. Col. Crookshank,	Capt. Thurgar,	"	20th Sept.	374	..	..	..	374	
York County,	1st	Lt. Col. Hon. L. A. Wilmot,	Lieut. Wilson,	Fredericton,	11th Oct.	135	493	333	75	1,036	
Do.	2nd	Col. Allen,	Capt. Lawrence,	Kingsclear,	..	..	795	941	275	2,011	
Do.	3rd	Major Clements,	Capt. Wright,	Douglas,	—	..	573	24	..	597	Not mustered.
St. John City Lt. Infantry,	1st	Lt. Col. Hon. J. Robertson,	Capt. Stevens,	St. John,	21st Sept.	..	584	788	414	1,786	
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. T. W. Peters,	..	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	Recently formed.
St. John City Rifles,	..	Lt. Col. Thurgar,	Lieut. Rynd,	"	23rd Sept.	..	356	290	370	1,016	
St. John Sea Fencibles,	..	Major Smith,	..	"	—	..	..	..	..	..	Not mustered.
St. John County,	1st	Lt. Col. Menzies,	Capt. Anderson,	Lancaster,	2nd Nov.	56	632	480	305	1,473	
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. Hurd Peters,	Lieut. Jarvis,	Portland,	25th Oct.	..	584	715	5	1,304	
Queen's N. B. Rangers,	..	Lt. Col. Hon. J. H. Gray,	Capt. Evans,	Loch Lomond,	17th Oct.	..	403	272	..	675	No return of Sedentary.
Sunbury,	..	Lt. Col. Harding,	Adjt. Lunn,	Maugerville,	21st Nov.	44	570	458	252	1,326	
Charlotte,	1st	Lt. Col. Boyd,	Lieut. Mowatt,	St. Andrews,	2nd July,	81	382	231	100	794	
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. Wetmore,	Capt. M'Gee,	St. George,	24th Aug.	86	654	500	234	1,474	
Do.	3rd	Lt. Col. J. Brown,	Lieut. Farmer,	Campo Bello,	30th Aug.	..	295	363	150	808	
Do.	4th	Lt. Col. Brown,	Capt. Grimmer,	St. Stephen,	—	99	595	607	260	1,561	Not mustered.
Westmorland,	1st	Capt. Beatty,	Capt. B. Botsford,	Moncton,	—	..	785	994	253	2,032	do.
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. Botsford,	Capt. Botsford,	Sackville,	—	..	705	779	309	1,793	do.
Do.	3rd	Capt. Chapman,	Capt. Chapman,	Westmorland,	14th July,	..	388	326	51	735	
Albert,	1st	Capt. Steves,	Capt. J. N. Russel,	Hillsborough,	8th Sept.	..	671	875	264	1,810	
Northumberland,	1st	Lt. Col. Fraser,	Capt. Russel,	Chatham,	26th Sept.	49	994	660	368	2,071	
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. Jardine,	Capt. Williston,	Newcastle,	2nd Sept.	..	821	445	233	1,493	
Do.	3rd	Lt. Col. Salter,	Capt. Underhill,	Blackville,	24th Aug.	..	327	215	108	650	
Restigouche,	..	Lt. Col. A. Ferguson,	Capt. Barberie,	Dalhousie,	23rd July,	49	447	273	119	888	
Gloucester,	1st	Lt. Col. Hon. J. Ferguson,	Capt. M'Lauchlan,	Bathurst,	25th July,	50	257	433	145	885	
Do.	2nd	Major M'Intosh,	Lieut. M'Intosh,	Caraquet,	28th July,	..	589	785	240	1,614	
Kent,	1st	Lt. Col. DesBrisay,	Capt. Sayre,	Richibucto,	—	..	..	..	..	..	Not mustered.
Do.	2nd	Capt. Smith,	Capt. Smith,	Buctouche,	—	..	..	..	..	..	do.
King's,	1st	Capt. Wetmore,	Capt. Wetmore,	Kingston,	—	..	410	302	167	879	do.
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. Cougle,	Lieut. Cougle,	Sussex,	6th Aug.	43	904	714	248	1,909	
Do.	3rd	Lt. Col. Otty,	Capt. Otty,	Hampton,	27th Oct.	..	478	317	237	1,033	
Do.	4th	Lt. Col. Evanson,	Capt. English,	Springfield,	5th July,	..	221	216	123	660	
Queen's,	1st	Lt. Col. Knox,	Adjt. Simpson,	Gagetown,	18th Oct.	..	344	381	143	868	
Do.	2nd	Major Hon. J. Earle,	Capt. Bailey,	Canning,	—	..	..	..	..	..	Not mustered.
Carleton,	1st	Lt. Col. Baird,	Capt. Raymond,	Woodstock,	20th Sept.	47	811	685	299	1,842	
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col. Tupper,	Capt. Woodard,	Wicklow,	23rd Sept.	49	711	886	223	1,869	
Victoria,	1st	Lt. Col. Newcombe,	..	Andover,	21st Oct.	..	163	230	51	444	
Do.	2nd	Lt. Col Hon. F. Rice,	Capt. Byram,	Edmundston,	15th Oct.	..	388	491	167	1,046	
TOTALS,.....	41	.. .. ..	..	..	..	1,717	16,730	16,059	6,188	40,694	

MILITIA LIST

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

In the List of Regiments, the Field Officers have the date of their last Regimental appointments annexed to their names, their Militia Rank being specified in the List of Field Officers. Other Officers will have their Militia Rank opposite their names; the seniority in the Regiment being indicated by the order of their names in each rank.

GENERAL ORDER.

HORSE GUARDS, S. W., London,
16th August, 1864.

Relative Rank.
1—(1864).

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received Her Majesty's commands to promulgate to the Army the following regulation, which has been decided on, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, viz :—

The order, as contained in Her Majesty's Book of Regulations, for the relative rank of the Officers of the Army and Royal Marines, with those of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers, shall be held applicable also to Officers of Colonial Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Corps, which have been, or may hereafter be, raised by the Legislature of the Colonies, with the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen, during the period of their embodiment and service with Her Majesty's Regular Forces.

By Command of His Royal Highness
The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

A. H. HORSFORD,
Deputy Adjutant General.

An asterisk (*) prefixed to a name, denotes an Officer of Volunteers.

Although every care has been taken to make this List correct, yet there are, no doubt, several errors. Officers are desired to intimate such to the Adjutant General.

It has been found impossible in all cases to ascertain with accuracy the date of the formation of the different Battalions. Information on this head is requested.

STAFF

OF THE MILITIA FORCES OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF,

His Excellency The Honorable Arthur H. Gordon, C. M. G., (late Lieut. Colonel 2nd Aberdeenshire Rifles,) 14th September 1861.

Captain Harry Moody, (Oxford Militia,) Aide-de-Camp, 26th October 1861.
Lieut. Colonel Charles Drury, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, 26th October 1861.
Captain B. L. Peters, N. B. Artillery, do. 5th January 1864.

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Major Cuthbert Willis, (late Lieut. 15th Foot,) Inspecting Field Officer Eastern District, 9th November 1864.

Lieut. Colonel William B. Robinson, (late Major 3rd West India Regt.) Queen's New Brunswick Rangers, Quarter Master General, 8th June 1863.

Lieut. Colonel William T. Baird, 1st Battalion Carleton County Militia, Deputy Quarter Master General, 8th June 1863.

Lieut. Colonel The Honorable Lemuel A. Wilmot, 1st Battalion York County Militia, Judge Advocate General, 6th August 1834.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonels.

John Allen, 2nd York, 13th January 1862.

Richard Hayne, N. B. Artillery, (*late R. A.*) 22nd March 1865.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Hon. A. E. Botsford,	2nd Westmorland,	1 January	1832
Alex. Fraser,	1st Northumberland,	5 September	1837
A. C. Evanson,	4th King's,	4 April	1840
J. V. Thurgar,	Saint John City Rifles,	29 August	1842
James Boyd,	1st Charlotte,	1 March	1844
William Salter,	3rd Northumberland,	24 July	1844
O. B. Cougle,	2nd King's,	11 February	1851
T. M. Smith,	Sea Fencibles, (Major,)	5 January	1852
Hon. J. H. Gray,	Queen's Rangers,	20 March	1854
Adam Ferguson,	Restigouche Militia,	24 November	1857
James Brown,	4th Charlotte,	6 December	1859
S. K. Foster,	N. B. Artillery,	6 December	1859
James Brown, 2d,	3rd Charlotte,	23 May	1860
Hon. J. Robertson,	1st Saint John City L. I.	2 July	1860
Charles Drury,	Staff,	26 October	1861

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A. C. Evanson,	4th King's,	4 April	1840
J. V. Thurgar,	Saint John City Rifles,	29 August	1842
James Boyd,	1st Charlotte,	1 March	1844
William Salter,	3rd Northumberland,	24 July	1844
O. B. Cougle,	2nd King's,	11 February	1851
T. M. Smith,	Sea Fencibles, (Major,)	5 January	1852
Hon. J. H. Gray,	Queen's Rangers,	20 March	1854
Adam Ferguson,	Restigouche Militia,	24 November	1857
James Brown,	4th Charlotte,	6 December	1859
S. K. Foster,	N. B. Artillery,	6 December	1859
James Brown, 2d,	3rd Charlotte,	23 May	1860
Hon. J. Robertson,	1st Saint John City L. I.	2 July	1860
Charles Drury,	Staff,	26 October	1861

1863.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot,	1st York, (*Judge Adv. Gen.*)	1 January.
Archibald Menzies,	1st Saint John County,	"
Hon. John Ferguson,	1st Gloucester,	"
L. P. W. DesBrisay,	1st Kent,	"
W. T. Baird,	1st Carleton, (*Dep. Q. M. Gen.*)	"
J. R. Tupper,	2nd Carleton,	"
A. C. Otty,	3rd King's,	8 May.
W. B. Robinson,	Queen's Rangers, (*Q. M. Gen.*) *late 3rd West India Regt.*	8 June.
Geo. H. N. Harding,	Sunbury Militia,	9 December.

1864.

Robert Jardine,	2nd Northumberland,	25 January.
W. B. Newcombe,	1st Victoria,	12 April.
F. L. Knox,	1st Queen's,	10 April.
Hon. Francis Rice,	2nd Victoria,	10 May.
Douglas Wetmore,	2nd Charlotte,	27 June.
Thos. Anderson, (*late 78th Highlanders,*) *Adjutant General,*		24 August.
Hurd Peters,	2nd Saint John County,	28 September.
T. W. Peters,	2nd Saint John City L. I.	23 November.
R. W. Crookshank,	Saint John Vol. Batt.	30 November.
Daniel Hanington,	1st Westmorland,	1 March 1865.

Majors.

W. Davidson,	2nd York,	8 September	1834
George Oulton,	2nd Northumberland,	15 April	1844
T. W. Underhill,	3rd Northumberland,	13 May	1846
J. W. Weldon,	1st Kent,	13 November	1850
Hon. J. Earle,	2nd Queen's,	6 January	1851
C. J. Melick,	N. B. Artillery,	6 December	1859
James Maxwell,	4th Charlotte,	13 February	1860
C. C. Pye, (*late 63rd Foot,*) *Dep. Adjutant General,*		1 January	1862
J. H. Whitlock,	1st Gloucester,	20 November	1862

1863.

W. H. White,	4th King's,	11 July.
Alex. M'Pherson,	Restigouche,	6 August.
John M'Intosh,	2nd Gloucester,	6 December.

1864.

Chris. M'Manus,	1st Gloucester,	4 January.
T. E. G. Tisdale,	Saint John City Rifles,	29 February.
Caleb M'Culley,	1st Northumberland,	12 July.
Charles Robert Upton,	1st Carleton,	1 August.
John Allen Cameron Nicholson,	1st Carleton,	22 August.
Roland Crocker,	2nd Northumberland,	7 September.
T. R. Wetmore,	1st Queen's,	28 September.
Charles R. Ray,	Saint John Vol. Batt.	2 November.
John Mann,	2nd Charlotte,	2 November.
George T. Smith,	2nd Charlotte,	3 December.
Cuthbert Willis, (*late 15th Foot,*)	*Inspecting Field Officer,*	9 November.
James A. Inches,	4th Charlotte,	14 December.

1865.

John W. Smith,	1st Batt. St. John City L. I.	18 January.
George Clements,	3rd York Light Infantry,	25 January.
Edward Simonds,	1st York,	1 February.
Conrad J. Hendricks,	3rd King's,	22 February.
James F. Berton,	N. B. Artillery,	22 March.
Hon. Bliss Botsford,	1st Westmorland,	18 April.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO RETIRE WITH RANK.

COLONELS.

Betts, Jared	*2nd Northumberland,*	5	*January*	1864
Clark, Samuel	*Albert,*	17	*November*	1862
Dibblee, John	*1st Carleton,*	24	*June*	1862
Minchin, Hon. George	*1st York,*	3	*October*	1862
Peters, Hon. Harry	*1st Queen's,*	26	*August*	1862
Pratt, James	*2nd Charlotte,*	24	*June*	1862
Robinson, John	*3rd York,*	3	*October*	1862

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Chapman, Philip	*3rd Westmorland,*	23	*June*	1862
Ferguson, Francis	*1st Gloucester,*	3	*October*	1862
Foshay, W.	*1st Queen's,*	21	*January*	1863
M'Donald, James	*1st Northumberland,*	1	*February*	1865
M'Laggan, Alexander	*3rd Northumberland,*	9	*February*	1864
M'Lean, Allan	*3rd York,*	17	*November*	1862
Minchin, G. F. H.	*1st York,*	21	*October*	1862
Smith, Thomas E.	*1st Westmorland,*	23	*June*	1862
Street, W. H.	*Saint John C. L. I.*			1863
Upham, Jabez	*3rd King's,*	23	*June*	1862
Wetmore, Justus E.	*1st King's,*	3	*May*	1864

MAJORS.

Abbott, T. B.	*4th Charlotte,*	25	*November*	1864
Beckwith, John A.	*1st York,*	24	*February*	1863
Bowser, John	*2nd King's,*	8	*July*	1862
Cranney, Martin	*1st Northumberland,*	8	*February*	1865
Cunard, Thomas	*2nd Saint John C. M.*	22	*February*	1865
Flewelling, James	*2nd Saint John C. M.*	9	*November*	1864
Godard, John F.	*2nd Saint John C. M.*	18	*January*	1865
Hubbard, W. D. W.	*Saint John C. L. I.*	18	*January*	1865
Keith, Daniel	*1st Northumberland,*	8	*February*	1865
Kerr, George	*2nd Northumberland,*	5	*January*	1864
Lugrin, H. N. H.	*Saint John C. L. I.*	29	*June*	1864
Montgomery, Hon. John	*Restigouche,*	15	*February*	1865
Parks, William	*2nd Saint John,*	23	*November*	1864
Pond, Abel	*3rd Northumberland,*	23	*February*	1864
Wright, John	*3rd King's,*	7	*September*	1864

CAPTAINS.

Adams, Josiah	*N. B. Regt. Artillery,*	24	*February*	1863
Adams, W. H.	*Saint John C. L. I.*	25	*March*	1864
Barker, T. R.	*1st York,*	3	*March*	1863
Beveridge, Benjamin	*1st Victoria,*	22	*February*	1865
Botsford, Chipman	*Restigouche,*	1	*February*	1865
Bishop, James	*1st Victoria,*	22	*February*	1865

Briggs, Ebenezer	*2nd Queen's,*	8	*April*	1863
Briggs, E.	*1st Carleton,*	10	*June*	1863
Brown, Jacob	*3rd York,*	29	*March*	1865
Burpee, J.	*1st Carleton,*	10	*June*	1863
Campbell, James	*3rd King's,*	2	*September*	1863
Campbell, John K.	*3rd King's,*	2	*September*	1863
Campbell, H.	*Albert,*	28	*September*	1863
Chapman, John	*2nd Westmorland,*	26	*August*	1863
Chestnut, Enoch W.	*N. B. Regt. Artillery,*	19	*April*	1864
Churchill, B.	*1st Carleton,*	10	*June*	1863
Coburn, Moses	*Sunbury,*	8	*April*	1863
Connell, W.	*1st Carleton,*	10	*June*	1863
Crookshank, A. G.	*Queen's N. B. Rangers,*	27	*October*	1863
Cunard, Robert	*2nd Saint John C. M.*	22	*February*	1865
Davis, John	*1st York,*	3	*March*	1863
Dunlop, Samuel	*Saint John Vol. Batt.*	29	*March*	1865
Estabrooks, Stephen	*Sunbury,*	3	*November*	1863
Estey, William S.	*1st York,*	8	*April*	1863
Flewelling, Thomas A.	*1st King's,*	15	*July*	1863
Fulton, Robert	*1st York,*	16	*September*	1863
Getty, Samuel	*1st Charlotte,*	3	*November*	1863
Glasier, John	*Sunbury,*	24	*February*	1863
Griffith, B. P.	*1st Carleton,*	10	*June*	1863
Hanson, Robert V.	*2nd Charlotte,*	8	*April*	1863
Harding, George	*1st King's,*	15	*July*	1863
Harley, John	*2nd Northumberland,*	22	*December*	1863
Hutchinson, George	*Saint John C. L. I.*	3	*May*	1864
Jordan, William	*Queen's N. B. Rangers,*	10	*November*	1863
Justason, Isaac	*2nd Charlotte,*	1	*July*	1863
Kirkpatrick, James	*Sunbury,*	28	*September*	1863
Kirlin, Patrick	*1st York,*	4	*February*	1863
Lawrence, J.	*2nd York,*	29	*July*	1863
Macpherson, Charles	*1st York;*	9	*November*	1864
M'Allister, John	*2nd Queen's,*	8	*April*	1863
M'Callum, Archibald	*2nd Charlotte,*	1	*July*	1863
M'Farlane, Samuel	*2nd Charlotte,*	28	*January*	1863
M'Kay, George	*2nd Charlotte,*	1	*July*	1863
M'Kay, William	*3rd Northumberland,*	1	*February*	1865
M'Kenzie, George	*2nd Charlotte,*	5	*October*	1864
M'Lauchlan, Charles	*Saint John C. R.*	7	*December*	1864
Mackey, Martin	*1st York,*	14	*December*	1864
Mathewson, John	*2nd Charlotte,*	8	*April*	1863
Maxwell, John	*4th Charlotte,*	28	*September*	1863
Merritt, C.	*Saint John C. R.*	8	*February*	1865
Milberry, Mark	*4th Charlotte,*	28	*September*	1863
Miller, John	*1st Gloucester,*	11	*May*	1864
Mullin, John	*2nd Queen's,*	8	*April*	1863
Murchie, James	*4th Charlotte,*	28	*September*	1863

O'Brien, Michael	1st *Gloucester,*	22 *April*	1863
Parkinson, John	1st *Charlotte,*	3 *November*	1863
Peck, Elisha	*Albert,*	28 *September*	1853
Phillips, David	2nd *York,*	12 *October*	1864
Porter, S.	1st *Carleton,*	10 *June*	1863
Rankine, Alexander	*N. B. Regt. Artillery,*	24 *February*	1863
Reed, John A.	*Albert,*	28 *September*	1863
Robertson, John	*Restigouche,*	1 *February*	1865
Robichaux, Louis	1st *Northumberland,*	22 *February*	1865
Salter, William	3rd *Northumberland,*	22 *December*	1863
Simonds, John	*N. B. Regt. Artillery,*	29 *June*	1864
Smith, George	1st *Gloucester,*	11 *May*	1864
Smith, John T.	1st *York,*	4 *February*	1863
Smith, Robert	1st *Queen's,*	22 *February*	1865
Spragg, Robert	4th *King's,*	22 *April*	1863
Stinson, James	1st *Charlotte,*	3 *November*	1863
Tibbitts, Francis	1st *Victoria,*	22 *February*	1865
Travis, W. H.	2nd *Saint John C. M.*	22 *February*	1865
Upham, James W.	3rd *King's,*	28 *January*	1863
Upham, I. C.	1st *Carleton,*	10 *June*	1863
Warren, Robert	3rd *Northumberland,*	22 *December*	1863
Warwick, William	*Saint John C. R.*	7 *December*	1864
White, Samuel	2nd *Queen's,*	5 *April*	1863

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY—[A. D. 1848.]

One Troop Sussex, one Troop Hammond River.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Major.

Captains.

Alex. Buchanan,	13	July	40
Ralph Siddell,	2	Dec.	45
Wm. Golding,	7	Sept.	47
H. P. Treadwell,	17	Oct.	48
Ward C. Drury,	20	March	54
Beverley Robinson,	24	July	54
*John Saunders,	29	May	60
Ed. W. Miller,	20	August	60
*John Darling,	30	Nov.	64

Lieutenants.

Daniel Hatfield,	5	June	32
William Woodcock,	13	July	40
John Young,	13	July	40
Thomas Cotterell,	20	July	40
H. M'Monagle,	10	Sept.	46
T. W. Carpenter,	7	Sept.	47
Charles M. Bridges,	17	Oct.	47
William Pyewell,	6	Jan.	51
William Segee,	30	May	60
*S. Z. Earle,	7	March	64

Cornets.

G. B. Upton,	16	Feb.	46
George Baird,	7	Sept.	47
J. W. Hamilton,	17	Oct.	48
Thomas Nutter, (2nd Lt.)	6	Jan.	51
Joshua A. Scribner,	6	Jan.	51
G. S. Smith,	20	March	54
J. H. Reid,	29	May	60

Quartermasters.

Walter Lyon,	21	August	38
J. M'Beath,	17	March	40
James Libbee,	20	July	40
J. J. M. Scovil,	21	June	42
John Ryan,	10	Sept.	46
Sam. Akerley,	14	Oct.	47

Surgeon.

Charles Gem,	17	June	48

Scarlet.—*Facings* Blue.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—[A. D. 1793.]

Five 3 Pr. Batteries, Saint John; one 6 Pr. Battery, Fredericton

Colonel Commandant.

Rich. Hayne, (*late R. A.*)	22	March	65

Lieutenant Colonel.

*S. K. Foster,	1	Dec.	59

Majors.

*Charles J. Melick,	6	Dec.	59
*James F. Berton,	22	March	65

Captains.

William T. Rose,	8	April	34
Hon. J. C. Allen,	24	July	41
T. B. Wilson,	4	April	42
J. Missinett,	10	August	48
J. R. Marshall,	6	Dec.	59
*J. Mount, (*Adjt.*) *late R. A.*	20	Dec.	59
*G. H. Pick,	3	Jan.	60
Richard Simonds,	6	Jan.	60
J. C. E. Carmichael,	27	March	60
*B. L. Peters,	25	March	61
*M. H. Peters,	11	July	62
*Samuel R. Thomson,	14	Nov.	62
*Richard Farmer,	8	July	64

First Lieutenants.

J. Campbell,	8	April	34
Henry Frye,	6	Dec.	37
Robt. Reed,	11	August	48
*Robt. R. Sneden,	14	Nov.	49
*G. E. Thomas,	14	Nov.	49
G. F. Thompson,	6	Dec.	49
R. J. Leonard,	6	Dec.	49
*E. S. Wetmore,	6	Dec.	49
James Edgar,	7	Feb.	60
Elijah Powers,	27	March	60
Alexander Mitchell,	25	March	61
W. F. Deacon,	23	April	61
Edward Simpson,	24	Nov.	61
*George C. Peters,	17	April	63
*F. W. Lansdowne,	8	July	64
*C. Murray,	8	July	64
Roger Hunter,	20	July	64
*W. Cunard,	7	Sept.	64
*J. D. Underhill,	14	Dec.	64
*George Garby,	14	Dec.	64
*Owen Jones,	29	July	61

Second Lieutenants.

Wm. Andrews,	8	April	34
B. C. Friel,	30	Oct.	45
Robt. Sweet,	13	August	48
James Moore,	2	May	49
Ed. R. Russell,	11	Sept.	49

James M'Caull,	12 Sept.	49
Thos. Paisley,	18 April	55
Francis Smith,	5 Dec.	59
Ed. D. Watts,	7 Feb.	60
T. E Gillespie,	27 March	60
*John M. Straton,	14 April	63
C. F. Hoben,	20 April	63
*W. W. Street,	14 Dec.	64

Adjutant.

J. Mount, (*Capt.*) *late R.A.*	20 Sept.	59

Paymaster.

F. A. Wiggins, (*Capt.*)	20 Sept.	49

Quartermaster.

G. A. Lockhart,	28 March	64

Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeons.

LeBaron Botsford,	30 Oct.	45
Stephen Smith, M. D.	7 Feb.	60

Blue.—*Facings* Scarlet.

NEW BRUNSWICK ENGINEERS—[A. D. 1862.]

Western Military District Company, Head Quarters, Saint John.

Captain.

J. E. Boyd,	5 July	62

Lieutenants.

J. H. Parks,	11 Dec.	63
J. A. Munroe,	9 Feb.	64

Scarlet.—*Facings* Blue velvet.

SAINT JOHN VOLUNTEER BATTALION—[A. D. 1863.]

Head Quarters, Saint John.

Lieutenant Colonel.

R. W. Crookshank,	30 Nov.	64

Major.

C. R. Ray,	2 Nov.	64

Captains.

J. R. Macshane,	8 July	62
J. V. Thurgar, (*Adjt.*)	11 July	62
Henry Millett,	8 Dec.	62
J. S. Hall,	30 July	63
F. T. C. Burpee,	11 Jan.	64
F. P. Robinson,	19 June	60
W. H. Scovil,	30 Nov.	64

Lieutenants.

M. W. Maher,	12 April	64
Cyprian E. Godard,	11 July	64
Charles Nicholson,	27 August	64
Thomas Sullivan,	14 Sept.	64
Charles Campbell,	30 Nov.	64

Ensigns.

Michael M'Donough,	29 August	62
William Street Berton,	12 May	64
John Murphy,	27 August	64
Robert Scott,	7 Dec.	64
Chris. Armstrong,	4 Jan.	65
Fred. C. Godard,	8 Feb.	65

Adjutant.

J. V. Thurgar, (*Capt.*)	16 Nov.	64

Scarlet.—*Facings* Blue. (One Company uniformed as Zouaves.)

I.

YORK COUNTY MILITIA.

FIRST BATTALION—[A. D. 1787.]

Head Quarters, Fredericton.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Hon. L. A. Wilmot, (Staff,)	1 Jan.	63

Majors.

*Edward Simonds,	1 Feb.	65

Captains.

James S. Beek,	1 August	48
J. P. Wetmore,	19 Dec.	59
Charles Brannen,	26 Dec.	59
Alex. Cumming,	21 Dec.	59
J. P. M'Lauchlan,	22 Dec.	61
S. D. M'Pherson,	30 May	61
*J. L. Marsh,	10 Dec.	61
*H. Fairweather, (Cav. Tr.)	20 April	63
John Richards,	8 Sept.	63
R. P. Winter,	8 Sept.	63

Thos. Dowling,	8 Sept.	63
J. J. Fraser,	8 Sept.	63
H. B. Rainsford,	8 Sept.	63
J. W. Brayley,	8 Sept.	63
J. R. Garden,	4 March	65
Lieutenants.		
J. D. Rainsford,	13 June	53
Wm. H. Murray,	20 Dec.	59
*James M'Causland,	30 May	61
Geo. F. Gregory,	8 Sept.	63
James M'Alpine,	8 Sept.	63
Alex. N. Block,	8 Sept.	63
Alex. M'Killigan,	8 Sept.	63
John Wiley,	8 Sept.	63
A. G. Beckwith,	8 Sept.	63
*David Wilson, (*Adjt.*)	23 Nov.	63
Alex. M'Pherson,	28 Dec.	64
John Nisbet,	29 Dec.	64
Charles C. Gregory,	30 Dec.	64
Walter Kilner,	31 Dec.	64
Marshall Richey,	2 Jan.	65
Wm. Morris,	3 Jan.	65
Wm. Fowler,	4 Jan.	65

Ensigns.		
J. T. Murray,	13 June	53
John Thomas,	30 May	61
*Robert Davies,	4 Oct.	62
*E. M. Carter,	24 March	64
Henry Graham,	28 Dec.	64
Charles Hartt,	29 Dec.	64
Andrew Blair,	30 Dec.	64
Charles B. Fisher,	31 Dec.	64
Wm. Wheeler,	2 Jan.	65
George Babbit,	3 Jan.	65
John Owens,	4 Jan.	65
Isaac W. Simmons,	11 Jan.	65
Chas. A. Sampson,	12 Jan.	65
Chas. S. Brannen,	13 Jan.	65
Adjutant.		
David Wilson, (*Lieut.*)	24 Nov.	63
Paymaster.		
Alex. Cumming, (*Capt.*)	5 April	65
Quartermaster.		
Surgeon.		
Geo. M. Odell,	13 June	53

Facings Blue.

Second Battalion—[?]

Head Quarters, Kingsclear.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
J. Allen, (*Col.* 13 Jan. 62.)	21 May	31
Majors.		
William Davidson,	8 Sept.	34
Captains.		
George Long,	2 Feb.	29
W. C. Joslin,	3 Feb.	29
James Miles,	2 April	32
John Barker,	20 Sept.	30
J. Hammond,	6 Sept.	34
John Yerxa,	10 Sept.	38
Enoch Dow,	11 Sept.	38
Daniel Parent,	12 Sept.	38
James Jones,	14 Sept.	38
Jacob M'Kean,	11 Oct.	47
Jeremiah Cristy,	12 Oct.	47
John H. Brewer,	10 July	60
William Whitehead,	12 Oct.	64
Isaac Lawrence, (*Adjt.*)	21 Dec.	64
William Brown,	4 Jan.	65
Lieutenants.		
B. Burtt,	21 Sept.	30
George Fox,	24 Sept.	30
Thomas Parent,	9 Sept.	34
James Cliff,	11 Sept.	38
Benjamin Wheeler,	14 Sept.	38
Robert Kilburn,	16 Sept.	38

David Dow,	17 Sept.	38
John Davidson,	16 Feb.	39
Asa Dow,	17 Feb.	39
James Nelson,	3 April	41
Joseph C. Allan,	14 April	41
William H. Allen,	10 July	60
Ensigns.		
William Jones,	6 July	29
Charles Long,	15 Feb.	39
J. S. Elligood,	16 Feb.	39
T. B. Wheeler,	18 Feb.	39
E. W. Rainsford,	19 Feb.	39
James Parent,	20 Feb.	39
Matthew Phillips,	21 Feb.	39
Thomas Fraser,	23 Feb.	39
William Kilburn,	13 April	41
Joseph Parent,	16 April	41
James Brown,	17 April	41
Zebedee V. Estey,	10 Oct.	47
Benjamin Burt,	10 July	60
Adjutant.		
Isaac Lawrence, (*Capt.*)	21 Dec.	64
Paymaster.		
Thomas Jones, (*Capt.*)	13 April	41
Quartermaster.		
D. Parent, (*Ensign,*)	3 July	33
Surgeon.		

Facings Sky Blue.

THIRD BATTALION, (Light Infantry.)—[A. D. 1822.]

Head Quarters, Douglas.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Majors.

George Clements,	25 Jan.	65

Captains.

P. Campbell,	8 June	35
Thomas Wright, (*Adjt.*) *late 48th Foot*,	20 May	37
Arch. M'Lean,	18 Sept.	38
George Nevers,	8 March	49
William Dayton,	11 Feb.	51
Charles M'Gibbon,	20 Dec.	59
Wyneat Williams,	8 Feb.	65
Thomas Wright, 2nd,	9 Feb.	65
Jack DeLancy Robinson,	23 Feb.	65
George Henry Clements,	24 Feb.	65
J. Woodforde Smith,	25 Feb.	65

Lieutenants.

Samuel Estey,	8 March	49
Jeremiah Staples,	25 April	60
George Frederic Estey,	1 March	65

Ensigns.

F. P. Robinson,	25 July	43
Edward Pidgeon,	7 March	49
David M'Gibbon,	8 March	49
George Jacob,	10 Feb.	51
Abel Pond,	12 Feb.	51
Jarvis M'Gibbon,	25 April	60

Adjutant.

T. Wright, (*Capt.*)

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

H. Cowperthwaite, (*Capt.*)	22 Feb.	65

Surgeon.

Facings Yellow.

II.

SAINT JOHN CITY LIGHT INFANTRY.—(Western District.)

FIRST BATTALION—[?]

Head Quarters, Saint John.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Hon. John Robertson,	2 Feb.	60

Majors.

John W. Smith,	18 Jan.	65

Captains.

James Macfarlane,	2 June	60
Douglas B. Stevens, (*Adjt.*)	12 Dec.	60
Charles N. Skinner,	15 August	64
Kerr Ferguson,	15 August	64
William Howard,	18 Jan.	65
James Milligan,	19 Jan.	65
J. Gordon Forbes,	20 Jan.	65
W. J. Davidson,	21 Jan.	65
Robert Thompson, Jr.	22 Jan.	65
A. G. Blakslee,	23 Jan.	65
Peter Campbell,	24 Jan.	65

Lieutenants.

James M'Namara,	10 Dec.	61

Ensigns.

Adjutant.

Douglas B. Stevens, (*Capt.*)	17 August	63

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

Surgeon.

Facings Blue.

SECOND BATTALION.—[A. D. 1864.]

Head Quarters, Saint John.

Lieutenant Colonel.

T. W. Peters,	23 Nov.	64

Majors.

Captains.

William O. Smith,	27 June	64
Thomas M'Avity,	14 August	64
Geo. Hutchinson, Jr.	15 August	40
Archibald Rowan,	15 August	48

Robert T. Clinch,	15 August	64
Chas. M'L. Gardner,	15 August	64
James Gerow,	15 August	64
Fred. E. Barker, (*Adjt.*)	18 Jan.	65
Montague Chamberlain,	19 Jan.	65
John B. Hammond,	22 Jan.	65
Lieutenants.		
J. B. Kemp.	2 June	60
Donald G. M'Kenzie,	15 August	64
Ensigns.		
Adjutant.		
Fred. E. Barker, (*Capt.*)	22 Feb.	65
Paymaster.		
Quartermaster.		
Surgeon.		

Facings Sky Blue.

III.

SAINT JOHN CITY RIFLES.—(Western District.)—[A. D. 1834.]

Head Quarters, Saint John.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
John V. Thurgar,	29 August	42
Majors.		
Thomas E. G. Tisdale,	29 Feb.	64
Captains.		
Duncan Robertson,	24 August	43
George F. Smith,	20 March	60
Charles W. Rogers,	29 Feb.	64
Robert Shives,	29 Feb.	64
Charles Watters,	29 Feb.	64
Edward E. Lockhart,	29 Feb.	64
Edward G. Scovil,	7 Dec.	64
George Stymest,	8 Dec.	64
James L. Dunn,	1 Feb.	65
Lieutenants.		
George E. Seeley,	8 Nov.	60
Henry L. Sturdee,	29 Feb.	64
Thomas A. D. Foster,	29 Feb.	64
Thomas Barclay Robinson,	29 Feb.	64
James Hardy,	29 Feb.	64
R. D. Davis,	7 Dec.	64
Thomas A. Godsoe,	8 Dec.	64
Arthur C. Fairweather,	9 Dec.	64
Robert A. Weldon,	1 Feb.	65
Silas H. Brown,	2 Feb.	65
Ensigns.		
Charles D. Jordan,	22 August	64
Alfred H. DeMill,	7 Dec.	64
Edward Willis,	8 Dec.	64
David S. Stewart,	9 Dec.	64
Peter Besnard, Jr.	10 Dec.	64
W. S. Harding,	4 Jan.	65
Joseph Allison,	1 Feb.	65
C. P. Clarke,	2 Feb.	65
Adjutant.		
Robert Rynd,	25 August	63
Lt. St. John Vol. Batt.	23 May	60
Paymaster.		
John Wishart,	29 Feb.	64
(*Captain,*)	6 Nov.	33
Quartermaster.		
Geo. M. C. Howard, (*Capt.*)	16 July	64
Surgeon.		
William Bayard, M. D.	8 Sept.	45

Facings Blue.

IV.

SAINT JOHN SEA FENCIBLES.—(Western District.)—[A. D. 1833.]

Head Quarters, Saint John.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Major.		
Thomas M. Smith,	5 Jan.	52
Captains.		
John Reed,	17 August	36
George L. Lovett,	26 Dec.	37
Edward Eagles,	10 Sept.	49
John W. M. Irish,	11 Sept.	49
Lieutenants.		
John Murray,	23 Jan.	34
William M'Kay,	24 Jan.	34
John Strange,	28 Jan.	34
Gilbert Jordan,	30 Jan.	34
Charles Eagles,	12 Sept,	38
William Wright,	13 Sept.	38
George Otty,	11 June	42
Robert Lovett,	13 June	42

Henry P. Otty,	17 Feb.	46
John Gardner,	19 Feb.	46
William N. Smith,	11 Feb.	49
Robert W. Otty,	12 Sept.	49
Hugh J. Travis,	14 Sept.	49

Adjutant.

Paymaster.

William Leavitt, (*Capt.*)	22 Feb.	34

Quartermaster.

A. Balloch, (*Lieut.*)	16 Feb.	46

Surgeon.

Uniform —— Facings ——

V.

SAINT JOHN COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)

FIRST BATTALION—[A. D. 1787.]

Head Quarters, Lancaster.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Archibald Menzies,	1 Jan.	63

Majors.

Captains.

John Quinton,	26 Sept.	46
D. L. Dykeman,	26 Oct.	47
Geo. M. Anderson, (*Adjt.*)	28 Oct.	47
William H. A. Keans,	5 Aug.	63
James Quinton,	15 Oct.	63
Charles Ketchum,	12 Oct.	64
James Hunter,	13 Oct.	64

Lieutenants.

George V. Nowlan,	24 Oct.	43
George F. Harding,	12 Oct.	64
Richard N. Knight,	13 Oct.	64
John V. Dykeman,	14 Oct.	64
Robert R. Allan,	15 Oct.	64
William Black,	16 Oct.	64
Uriah Drake,	17 Oct.	64
John Flewelling,	18 Oct.	64
John T. Lord,	19 Oct.	64
John V. Ellis,	20 Oct.	64

Ensigns.

Joseph O'Brien,	12 Oct.	64
Joseph H. Leonard,	13 Oct.	64
George W. Holder,	14 Oct.	64
William A. Quinton,	15 Oct.	64
Thomas C. Olive,	16 Oct.	64
Dennis Morris,	17 Oct.	64

Adjutant.

Geo. M. Anderson, (*Capt.*)	28 Oct.	47

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

John Tilton, (*Capt.*)	2 Nov.	64

Surgeon.

Facings Blue.

SECOND BATTALION—[A. D. 1864.]

Head Quarters, Portland.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Hurd Peters,	28 Sept.	64

Majors.

Captains.

D. H. Anderson,	27 Sept.	46
R. Whiteside, Jr.	28 Sept.	46

Lieutenants.

George J. Chubb,	17 Feb.	60
William M. Jarvis,	29 Feb.	64

Ensigns.

Aaron Hastings,	27 Oct.	47
Charles S. Shaw,	10 July	60

Adjutant.

Wm. M. Jarvis, (*Lieut.*)	9 Nov.	64

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

Surgeon.

Facings Sky Blue.

VI.

QUEEN'S NEW BRUNSWICK RANGERS.—(Western District.)—[A. D. 1830.]

Head Quarters, Loch Lomond.

Lieutenant Colonel.			
Hon. John H. Gray,	20 March	54	
Major.			
Wm. B. Robinson, (*late Major 3rd W. I. Regt.*)	10 Dec.	61	
(Q. M. G. and Lt. Col.)	8 June	63	
Captains.			
William B. Sentill,	27 May	46	
Robert Parker,	19 Sept.	48	
Edward Sentill,	14 Jan.	50	
John Evans, (*Adjt.*) *late Lieut. 38th Foot,*	20 Dec.	62	
Thomas Dewar,	13 July	64	
John S. Parker,	21 Sept.	64	
Lieutenants.			
John O. J. Sentill,	4 June	46	
John Foster,	19 Sept.	48	
James Brown,	21 Sept.	48	
Alexander Brown,	22 Sept.	48	
Robert P. Sentill,	14 Jan.	50	
C. L. Street,	16 Jan.	50	
William C. Perley,	21 Sept.	64	
Ensigns.			
W. deV. Allan, (*2nd Lieut.*)	21 Feb.	46	
John Johnson,	20 Sept.	48	
Robert Bowes,	21 Sept.	48	
David Vaughan,	14 Jan.	50	
Daniel Moshier,	15 Jan.	50	
Daniel Robertson,	16 Jan.	50	
Robert R. Allan,	5 Nov.	50	
David M'Brine,	19 June	60	
George H. Perley,	10 Dec.	61	
Robert E. Lovatt,	12 July	64	
John D. Frazer,	13 July	64	
William R. Sentill,	21 Sept.	64	
Edward Henry Foster,	22 Sept.	64	
Adjutant.			
John Evans, (*Capt.*)	1 July	63	
Paymaster.			
Quartermaster.			
T. Stevens,	30 Aug.	30	
Surgeon.			
G. J. Harding,	1 Jan.	32	

Facings Blue.

VII.

SUNBURY COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)—[A. D. 1787.]

Head Quarters, Oromocto.

Lieutenant Colonel.			
G. H. N. Harding,	9 Sept.	63	
Majors.			
Captains.			
Jeremiah Smith,	11 Sept.	38	
Charles Clowes,	1 Sept.	40	
Thomas Nason,	10 Sept.	46	
Hezekiah Hoyt,	11 Sept.	46	
John S. Brown,	18 Sept.	48	
John Bailey,	19 Sept.	48	
Archibald C. Plummer,	25 Nov.	51	
Reuben Hoben,	13 Feb.	60	
Charles B. Barker,	13 Feb.	60	
C. J. Burpee,	23 May	60	
W. E. Perley,	9 June	60	
*Benjamin S. Bailey,	14 Feb.	63	
Lieutenants.			
Thomas H. Smith,	12 Sept.	38	
George Nevers,	1 Sept.	40	
William Eastabrooks,	28 Aug.	48	
Aaron Hartt,	11 Sept.	48	
J. C. Sealy,	18 Sept.	48	
Charles J. Bailey,	19 Sept.	48	
Charles Currey,	20 Sept.	48	
J. Calvin Tapley,	21 Sept.	48	
Stephen Burpee, Jr.	25 Nov.	51	
George F. Harding,	13 Feb.	60	
J. A. Hubbard,	13 Feb.	60	
William Harrison,	13 Feb.	60	
William Upton,	13 June	60	
William E. Hoyt,	13 June	60	
*Robert D. Wilmot,	14 Feb.	63	
Ensigns.			
Samuel Smith,	10 Sept.	38	
William Gilbert,	23 Aug.	48	
James Sealy, Jun.	18 Feb.	48	
Henry Dewitt,	19 Sept.	48	
John Covert,	20 Sept.	48	
Charles Burpee,	25 Nov.	51	
Whitehead Barker,	13 Feb.	60	
George A. Tredwell,	13 Feb.	60	

Isaac B. Davidson,	13 June	60
David W. Smith,	13 June	60
Thomas Nickleson,	25 Oct.	60
*Patrick Coleman,	14 Feb.	63
Adjutant.		
James Lunn,	27 March	60
Paymaster.		
T. O. Miles, (*Capt.*)	1 Jan.	49
Quartermaster.		
Hanford Brown,	27 March	60
Surgeon.		
Edwin Cougle, M. D.	13 Feb.	60

Facings Blue.

VII.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)

First Battalion—[A. D. 1787.]

Head Quarters, Saint Andrews.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
James Boyd,	1 March	44
Majors.		
*J. H. Whitlock,	20 Nov.	62
Captains.		
Henry Hitchings,	29 June	46
Charles W. Wardlaw,	18 April	55
John Treadwell,	18 April	55
Edward Pheasant,	7 Dec.	64
Nathan Treadwell,	8 Dec.	64
George F. Stickney,	9 Dec.	64
James Russell,	22 Feb.	65
Lieutenants.		
Samuel H. Whitlock,	6 Dec.	37
William Maloney,	5 April	42
Henry Hitchings,	13 June	53
John Smith,	29 July	61
Charles E. Mowatt,	25 March	64
D. Bradley, (*Paymaster,*)	25 March	64
Benjamin R. Stephenson,	7 Dec.	64
H. Osburn,	8 Dec.	64
James Mowatt,	11 Jan.	65
Ensigns.		
Alexander Gilman,	14 May	41
George Hitchings,	28 June	46
Thomas T. Odell,	13 June	53
Abraham Berry,	18 April	55
Nicholas T. Greathead,	7 Dec.	64
Ananias Macfarlane,	8 Dec.	64
Francis G. Stoop,	9 Dec.	64
James Curry,	12 Dec.	64
James R. Bradford,	22 Feb.	64
Robt. P. Chandler,	23 Feb.	64
Adjutant.		
Chas. E. Mowatt, (*Lieut.*)	25 March	64
Paymaster.		
Dennis Bradley, (*Lieut.*)	25 March	64
Quartermaster.		
W. Whitlock, (*Capt.*)	5 April	42
Surgeon.		
S. T. Gove, M. D.	4 April	48

Facings Blue.

Second Battalion—[A. D. 1811. ?]

Head Quarters, Saint George.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Douglas Wetmore,	27 June	64
Majors.		
John Mann,	2 Nov.	64
George T. Smith,	3 Nov.	64
Captains.		
Richard M'Gee, (*Adjt.*)	2 Feb.	52
Samuel Johnson,	1 July	63
John Glass,	16 July	63
Charles Carson,	24 July	63
Hugh Ludgate,	24 July	63
James Campbell,	31 July	63
Levi W. Young,	31 July	63
George V. Knight,	3 Aug.	63
Richard B. Hanson,	2 June	64
Thomas M. Spear,	27 June	64
George M'Vicar,	5 July	64
*James Boyne,	30 Nov.	64
*James O'Brien,	1 Dec.	64
Lieutenants.		
William Smart,	27 Feb.	44
Hugh M'Leod,	19 Sept.	48
Robert Hope,	24 Sept.	48
Arthur H. Gillmor,	13 Feb.	60
Samuel Johnston,	13 Feb.	63
John Boyd,	6 Aug.	64

George Baldwin,	26 May	64
John A. M'Callum,	28 May	60
James M'Lean,	30 May	64
Caleb P. Hawkins,	11 June	64
Ensigns.		
Oscar Hanson,	26 Sept.	48
James Craugle,	27 Sept.	48
George Turner,	28 Sept.	48
John M'Coull,	10 March	49
John M'Kaskell,	27 Sept.	49
Silas M. Brockway,	13 Feb.	60

Adjutant.		
Richard M'Gee, (*Capt.*)	5 Aug.	42
Paymaster.		
Isaac Knight, (*Capt. 25th September* 1849,)	30 Nov.	46
Quartermaster.		
Joseph Messinett, (*Capt.*)	27 Feb.	44
Surgeon.		
Robert Thomson,	27 Feb.	44

Facings Sky Blue.

THIRD BATTALION—[A. D. 1822.]

Head Quarters, Deer Island.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
James Brown,	23 May	60
Majors.		
Captains.		
B. Fitzgerald,	22 March	42
John M'Intosh,	23 March	42
C. G. O. Hatheway,	27 March	42
Robert Brown,	26 August	50
Joseph Patch,	23 May	60
John Leeman,	23 May	60
Peter Dixon,	8 May	64
William Cheney,	12 March	64
Walter B. M'Laughlan,	18 July	64
Lieutenants.		
John Chaffey,	28 June	46
John Farmer, (*Adjt.*)	26 August	50
H. Conley,	27 August	50
Luke Byron,	18 April	64
William D. Hartt,	25 August	64
Ensigns.		
John Leonard,	27 August	50
Henry Leeman,	28 August	50
James Parker,	6 August	64
Adjutant.		
John Farmer, (*Lieut.*)	9 Feb.	64
Quartermaster.		
John Kay,	23 May	60
Paymaster.		
Surgeon.		
Charles Gem,	23 May	60

Facings Yellow.

FOURTH BATTALION—[A. D. 1832.]

Head Quarters, Saint Stephen.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
James Brown,	6 Dec.	59
Majors.		
James Maxwell,	13 Feb.	60
*James A. Inches,	14 Dec.	64
Captains.		
John Mitchell,	19 June	60
Joseph H. Maxwell,	19 June	60
Matthew Hannah,	19 June	66
*Andrew M. M'Adam,	3 January	63
Geo. S. Grimmer, (*Adjt.*)	17 April	64
John W. Mann,	21 Sept.	64
Henry Hutton,	28 Dec.	64
Thomas Cotterell,	11 January	65
Lieutenants.		
John Marks,	23 July	61
Jacob Hopps,	19 June	63
*Thomas J. Smith,	30 May	61
*William A. Murchie,	3 January	63
Ensigns.		
John M'Leod,	19 Feb.	39
Adjutant.		
G. S. Grimmer, (*Capt.*)	19 June	60
Paymaster.		
R. Watson,	20 Aug.	60
Quartermaster.		
P. M. Abbott,	20 Aug.	60
Surgeon.		
R. C. Thomson,	19 June	60

Facings White.

IX.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY MILITIA.—(Eastern District.)

First Battalion—[A. D. 1787.]

Head Quarters, Moncton.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Daniel Hanington,	1 March	65

Majors.

Captains.

James Beatty,	19 May	28
S. Babinot,	30 July	32
John Stultz,	18 Nov	40
John Scott,	19 Nov	40
Richard Bell,	20 Nov	40
Bliss Botsford, (*Adjt.*)	12 July	42
John Welling,	26 Feb	44
John S. Trites,	11 Nov	44

Lieutenants.

R. Dobson,	24 May	33
James Welling,	20 Nov	40
Jacob Trites,	21 Nov	40
Rufus Smith,	23 Nov	40
Frederick Welling,	28 Feb	44
Martin Beek,	3 March	44
Thomas Steadman,	4 March	44
James Robertson,	24 Feb	60

Ensigns.

Z. Lutz,	17 May	29
George Cochran,	21 May	33
Edward Smith,	27 Feb	44
Frederick Bateman,	29 Feb	44
Alexander M'Ghie,	1 March	44
John Jones,	4 March	44
Merritt Harris,	7 March	44
Thad. Thibideau,	9 March	44
C. A. Robertson,	24 Jan	60

Adjutant.

Bliss Botsford, (*Capt.*)	12 July	42

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

Jas. Steadman, (*Capt.*)	14 June	47

Surgeon.

C. S. Theal, M. D.	16 Nov	40

Assistant Surgeon.

Thomas C. Sharpe,	16 Nov	40

Facings Blue.

Second Battalion.—[A. D. ——.]

Head Quarters, Sackville.

Lieutenant Colonel.

A. E. Botsford,	1 Jan	32

Majors.

George Oulton,	15 April	44

Captains.

R. B. Chapman,	23 June	35
Thomas Cochran,	23 June	35
Charles Thibidea,	23 June	35
James Maxwell,	3 April	40
Henry Ogden,	1 July	41
Blair Botsford, (*Adjt.*)	17 Feb	46
T. T. Chapman,	18 Feb	46
William Barnes,	14 June	47
Charles Dixon,	15 June	47
E. B. Chandler, Jun.	10 Sept	49
W. B. Chapman,	10 July	50
Robert Bowser,	11 July	50
Gay Silver,	20 March	60

Lieutenants.

David Taylor,	2 July	41
Ottis R. Sayre,	4 July	41
C. Palmer,	12 July	42
N. Bulmer,	18 Feb	46
S. C. Oulton,	21 Feb	46
John S. Chapman,	22 Feb	46
George N. Bulmer,	23 Feb	46
Chris. Richardson,	17 June	47
William Smith,	16 July	49
Stephen B. Trueman,	17 July	49
John Hickman,	10 Sept	49
Joseph L. Moore,	13 Feb	60
John F. Taylor,	13 Feb	60
James Murray,	17 Feb	60
Angus M'Queen,	20 March	60

Ensigns.

Benjamin Wells,	28 Sept	32
Joseph White,	20 August	36
Crane Charters,	5 April	40
James Cassidy,	8 April	40
James Taylor,	9 April	40
George Cochrane,	10 April	40
Robert Trenholm,	21 August	43
Nat. Lowerson,	18 August	46
Caleb Read,	14 June	47
Charles Barnes,	15 June	47
C. D. Chapman,	16 July	49
Silas D. Copp,	10 Sept	49
Charles B. Wells,	20 March	60

Adjutant.

Blair Botsford, (*Capt.*) 25 August 63

Paymaster.

Joseph Allison, (*Capt.*) 22 June —

Quartermaster.

Alex. Robb, (*Licut.*) 10 Sept 49

Surgeon.

Facings Sky Blue.

THIRD BATTALION—[A. D. 1824.]

Head Quarters, Westmorland.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Majors.

Captains.

Joseph Chapman, (*Adjt.*)	25 July	30
John Trenholm,	2 June	31
Thomas Chapman,	22 June	46
Alexander Munroe,	14 June	47

Lieutenants.

Liffy Allan,	1 June	31
Robert Copp,	18 May	32
Thomas Oulton,	2 July	41
John Copp, Jr.	14 July	47

Ensigns.

William M'Morris,	18 May	32
Benjamin Allan,	20 May	32
Bill Raworth,	21 June	46
Adam Avard,	22 June	46
Alpheus Gooden,	14 June	47
Jacob Silliker, (*Cornet,*)	12 July	47

Adjutant.

J. Chapman, (*Capt.*) 25 July 30

Paymaster.

Edwin Oulton, 21 June 46

Quartermaster.

Surgeon.

Facings Yellow.

X.

ALBERT COUNTY MILITIA.—(Eastern District.)—[A. D. 1846.]

Head Quarters, Hillsborough.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Majors.

Captains.

D. Stevens,	24 April	39
John Beatty,	1 July	41
Stephen B. Weldon,	26 May	47
R. D. Chapman,	16 July	49
Elisha Turner,	19 July	49
John Wallace,	10 April	60
Rufus Palmer,	25 April	60
George Russell,	10 June	60
John R. Russell, (*Adjt.*)	12 June	64
C. A. Peck,	21 June	64
Joseph Calhoun,	27 June	64

Lieutenants.

Hon. W. H. Steeves,	30 May	47
William Carlisle,	16 July	49
William Brewster,	17 July	49
J. L. B. Steeves,	10 April	60
Elisha Peck,	25 April	60
Elisha Steeves,	10 June	60

Ensigns.

M. Duffy,	25 April	34
W. Cleaveland,	23 June	46
Harris Calhoun,	25 June	46
Lewis Steeves,	26 May	47
G. D. Steeves,	10 April	60
S. P. Rogers,	25 April	60
G. B. Smith,	10 June	60

Adjutant.

John R. Russell, (*Capt.*) 22 Feb 65

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

James Rogers, (*Lieut.*) 6 July 40

Surgeon.

Facings Blue.

XI.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY MILITIA.—(Eastern District.)

First Battalion—[A. D. 1787.]

Head Quarters, Chatham.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Alexander Frazer,	5 Sept	37

Majors.

Caleb M'Culley,	12 July	64

Captains.

Alexander Goodfellow,	6 April	26
Richard Hutchison,	26 April	39
John M'Leod,	12 June	43
John Porter,	2 June	46
James Johnson,	14 Nov	50
Charles Steward,	15 Nov	50
James Russell, (*Adjt.*)	16 Nov	50
John M. Johnson,	24 Feb	60
*George H. Russell,	29 April	63
William Lobban,	15 July	64
Hugh M'Lean,	15 July	64

Lieutenants.

George Williston,	25 April	39
Dugald M'Donald,	26 April	39
Asa Perley,	28 April	39
James Miller,	17 August	40
G. Letson,	11 June	42
Peter Gray,	13 June	42
William M'Leod,	29 May	46
William Russell,	21 May	46
Alexander Russell,	1 June	46
Alexander Morrison,	4 June	46
Patrick Brophey,	17 April	50
Dudley Perley,	18 April	50
Alexander M'Rae,	19 April	50
Malcolm M'Naughton,	21 April	50
Alexander Lowdown,	22 April	50
Charles Marshall,	23 April	50
Norman Campbell,	16 Nov	50
*Daniel Ferguson,	24 Feb	60
Adam D. Sherreff,	12 July	64

Ensigns.

John Carruthers,	20 June	36
William Gordon,	3 June	43
Robert Loggie,	12 June	43
Alexander Loggie,	13 June	43
Alexander Fenton,	16 Jnne	43
William A. Letson,	2 June	46
David Goodfellow,	15 March	47
Robert Hamilton,	17 April	50
William Muirhead,	19 April	50
William Innes,	17 Nov	50
*Jabez B. Snowball,	30 April	63

Adjutant.

James Russell, (*Capt.*)	16 Sept	63

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

Surgeon.

Facings Blue.

Second Battalion—[A. D. ——.]

Head Quarters, Derby.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Robert Jardine,	25 Jan	64

Majors.

Rowland Crocker,	7 Sept	64

Captains.

Ed. Williston, (*Adjt.*)	19 August	42
Allen A. Davidson,	14 Nov	59
Alexander Ferguson,	14 Nov	59
Robert Forsyth,	14 Nov	59
Richard Sutton,	14 Nov	59
John Haws,	16 Dec	63
James Fish,	29 March	64
Edward R. Whitney,	12 April	64
William Parker,	25 August	64

Lieutenants.

Robert M'Kay,	4 July	48
Edward Rogers,	14 Nov	59
James Flett,	14 Nov	59
Francis P. Henderson,	14 Nov	59
Thomas Vanstone,	14 Nov	59
Samuel Travis,	14 Nov	59
Duncan W. Davidson,	14 Nov	59
Richard Davidson,	14 Nov	59
Christopher Parker,	29 March	64

Ensigns.

W. C. Harley,	14 Nov	59
William Wilson,	14 Nov	59
William Masson, Jun.	14 Nov	59
Ebenezer M'Kay,	14 Nov	59

Edmund Clarke,	14 Nov	59
David Sommers,	14 Nov	59
Robert P. Whitney,	14 Nov	59
Joseph Chaplain,	14 Nov	59
Adjutant.		
Edward Williston, (*Capt.*)	23 April	61
Paymaster.		
Quartermaster.		
Hon. Peter Mitchell,	21 May	44
Lieut.	14 Oct	47
Surgeon.		
John Thompson,	20 June	40

Facings Sky Blue.

THIRD BATTALION—[A. D. 1840.]

Head Quarters, Blackville.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
William Salter,	24 July	44
Majors.		
Thomas W. Underhill,	13 May	46
Captains.		
Nathaniel Underhill,	28 July	45
John Pond,	1 Sept	46
John DeCantlin,	2 Sept	46
James Fowler,	6 Jan	60
William A. M'Laggan,	5 Feb	64
James S. Mitchell,	8 Feb	64
B. N. T. Underhill, (*Adjt.*)	29 March	64
Wm. Tryon Underhill,	18 July	64
Lieutenants.		
Moses Pond,	9 March	47
T. W. Underhill, Jun.	10 March	47
Robert K. Doak,	8 Nov	48
Peter Harris,	14 Jan	50
Martin Burke,	6 Jan	60
John Albert Underhill,	31 March	64
John Lawlor,	27 April	64
Joseph W. Howe,	30 May	64
Ensigns.		
James Doak,	8 Nov	48
John Farley,	29 Oct	53
James Westly Underhill,	27 April	64
Peter M'Laggan,	9 May	64
John M'Laggan,	9 May	64
Nicholas Follis,	18 July	64
Adjutant.		
B. N. T. Underhill, (*Capt.*)	18 July	64
Lieutenants.		
James L. Price, (*Capt.*)	9 March	47
Quartermaster.		
Surgeon.		
John S. Benson, M. D.	18 July	64
Assistant Surgeon.		
W. A. Thomson, M. D.	6 Jan	60

Facings Yellow.

XII.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY MILITIA.—(Eastern District.)—[A. D. 1839.]

Head Quarters, Dalhousie.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Adam Ferguson,	24 Nov	57
Majors.		
Alexander M'Pherson, Sr.	6 August	63
Captains.		
Dugald Stewart,	9 March	37
Robert Ferguson,	11 March	37
Andrew Barberie, (*Adjt.*)	27 Jan	47
Charles Murray,	6 March	60
*William T. Smith,	4 August	62
John Ferguson,	22 Feb	65
Robert Jardine,	1 March	65
Lieutenants.		
Michael Ferguson,	30 Jan	47
John Cook,	3 Feb	47
Robert Sinclair,	6 March	60
C. M. Hutchinson, (*Paym'r*)	12 June	64
Charles Stewart,	13 June	64
Alexander Dickie,	1 Feb	65
James S. Morse,	2 March	65
Ensigns.		
John T. Ultican,	27 Jan	47
Niel Cook,	2 Jan	47
John Duncan, Jr.	5 Feb	47
John M'Laughlin,	9 Nov	48

*William M. Caldwell,	4 August	62
Joseph C. Barberie,	6 Nov	63
William M'K. Steven,	27 July	64
*John Barberie,	18 Jan	65
John Mair,	1 March	65
Thomas Kerr,	1 March	65
Adjutant.		
Andrew Barberie, (*Capt.*)	14 July	63

Paymaster.		
C. M. Hutchinson, (*Lieut.*)	12 June	64
Quartermaster.		
Surgeon.		
W. G. Disbrow, M. D.	26 Feb	64

Facings Blue.

XIII.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY MILITIA.—(Eastern District.)

First Battalion—[A. D. 1829.]

Head Quarters, Bathurst.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Hon. John Ferguson,	1 Jan	63
Majors.		
Christopher M'Manus,	4 Jan	64
Captains.		
James Paul,	21 Feb	50
John Chalmers,	8 July	63
*Theophilus DesBrisay,	8 July	63
D. G. M'Lauchlan, (*Adjt.*)	8 July	63
James G. Dick,	8 July	63
John E. O'Brien,	17 July	63
John Miller,	21 Dec	63
Anthony Rainey,	4 May	64
Murdoch Smith,	9 May	64
John T. Carter,	13 May	64
Lieutenants.		
Joseph Morrison,	8 July	63
James Chalmers,	22 Dec	63
*Samuel Miller,	28 Dec	63
Benjamin W. Weldon,	28 Dec	63
Henry A. M'Cullough,	30 Dec	63
Robert Hendry,	5 March	64
James Buttimer,	11 May	64
James Hickson,	16 May	64
Rufus C. Cole,	23 June	64
Ensigns.		
*Francis Meahan,	28 Dec	63
William T. Baldwin,	9 Nov	64
Robert Armstrong,	10 Nov	64
Samuel H. Napier,	11 Nov	64
John E. Willis,	12 Nov	64
Albert T. Carter,	14 Nov	64
Richard White,	15 Nov	64
Gideon Duncan,	16 Nov	64
John Moloughney,	17 Nov	64
Adjutant.		
D. G. M'Lauchlan, (*Capt.*)	14 July	63
Paymaster.		
H. W. Baldwin,	5 Jan	64
Capt. & Paymaster 2d Batt.	1 March	32
Quartermaster.		
John M'Kenna,	21 March	64
Surgeon.		
W. W. Gordon, M. D.	18 Dec.	63

Facings Blue.

Second Battalion—[A. D. 1829.]

Head Quarters, Caraquette.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Majors.		
John M'Intosh,	6 Dec	63
Captains.		
James Young,	10 Nov	40
Joseph Sewell,	12 Nov	40
Thomas Kerr,	13 Nov	40
William Taylor,	2 June	48
John Kerr,	3 June	48
Jas. G. C. Blackhall,	4 June	48
Alexander Campbell,	16 Dec	63
David Ferguson,	30 Dec	63
Robert Young,	7 July	64
Pascal Landry,	9 July	64
Lieutenants.		
James Kerr,	3 June	48
R. Dawson, Jun.	4 June	38
Docile Robicheau,	11 June	48
Barnabie Sewell,	13 June	48
Adam Sutherland,	25 Jan	64

Wm. A. M'Intosh, (*Adjt.*)	4 May	64
Juste Hache,	4 May	64
Charles R. Payn,	4 May	64
Elias Bomerell,	7 May	64
W. J. Richey,	1 June	64
Robert C. Caie,	6 June	64
James G. Henry,	21 June	64
James Campbell,	22 June	64
William Ferguson,	8 July	64
Ensigns.		
William Drysdale,	14 Nov	40
William Eddy, Sen.	4 June	48
Eugene Landry,	7 June	48
John Young,	11 June	64
Adjutant.		
Wm. A. M'Intosh, (*Lieut.*)	4 May	64
Paymaster.		
Quartermaster.		
John Richey,	15 May	29
Surgeon.		
S. L. Bishop,	9 Nov	40

Facings Sky Blue.

XIV.

KENT COUNTY MILITIA.—(Eastern District.)

First Battalion—[A. D. 1829.]

Head Quarters, Richibucto.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
L. P. W. DesBrisay,	1 Jan	63
Majors.		
J. W. Weldon,	13 Nov	50
Captains.		
W. Fitzgerald,	2 April	40
Alexander M'Michael,	17 April	50
John Main,	18 April	50
Robert M'Almon,	19 April	50
William S. Caie,	23 April	50
William M'William,	24 April	50
Peter Mozerall,	25 April	50
Charles J. Sayre, (*Adjt.*)	2 May	62
Lieutenants.		
J. M. Wathen,	17 April	50
James A. James,	20 April	50
James Girvan,	21 April	50
Thomas G. Richardson,	22 April	50
Henry L. Dwyer,	23 April	50
S. B. Hetherington,	24 April	50
James Frazer,	25 April	50
James Cameron,	26 April	50
Robert Graham,	27 April	50
Thomas W. Dibblee,	2 May	62
Ensigns.		
John Clare,	26 May	33
Robert Hutchinson,	17 April	50
Alexander Roxborough,	20 April	50
Edward Powell,	21 April	50
Martin Mooney,	24 April	50
John Brait,	25 April	50
Zidore Barriot,	26 April	50
Edmund Walker,	27 April	50
Caleb Richardson,	1 Dec	62
Adjutant.		
Charles J. Sayre, (*Capt.*)	4 Jan	65
Paymaster.		
Quartermaster.		
J. G. Layton, (*Lieut.*)	17 April	50
Surgeon.		
L. M'Laren,	17 April	50

Facings Dark Blue.

Second Battalion—[A. D. ——.]

Head Quarters, Buctouche.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Majors.		
Captains.		
Albert B. Smith, (*Adjt.*)	23 May	31
W. Hanington,	26 May	31
Robert Dysart,	9 August	31
Jacob Gesner,	22 Oct	38
Thomas Assineau,	23 Oct	38
John Sheridan,	10 Feb	51
Thomas Coates,	13 Feb	51
Horatio B. Smith,	14 Feb	51
Lieutenants.		
T. Bushea,	24 May	31
Gideon Smith,	16 Oct	41

Louis Allan,	13 Oct	47
Mariner Hicks,	10 Feb	51
Albert M. Smith,	11 Feb	51
Cornelius Turner,	13 Feb	51
Robert Douglas,	14 Feb	51
Ensigns.		
J. Thibideau,	25 May	31
John Burke, Jun.	23 Oct	33
Peter White,	13 Oct	47
Robert Hicks,	13 Feb	51
Israel Hicks,	14 Feb	51
Adjutant.		
Albert B. Smith, (*Capt.*)	23 May	31
Paymaster.		
Quartermaster.		
Surgeon.		

Facings Blue.

XV.

KING'S COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)

FIRST BATTALION—[A. D. 1789.]

Head Quarters, Kingston.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Majors.		
Captains.		
David Wetmore, (*Adjt.*)	1 May	27
Thomas Botswick,	25 October	29
Abraham D. Mabee,	10 August	48
William P. Flewelling,	11 August	48
David A. Lyon,	6 Jan	51
Thomas Johnston,	10 June	60
Lieutenants.		
Israel H. Foster,	10 Sept	38
William B. M'Keel,	30 July	42
William C. Smith,	1 Sept	46
James B. Lyon,	3 Sept	46
Philip P. Dann, Jr.	10 August	48
David P. Wetmore,	10 June	60
James A. Haslett,	10 June	60
Thomas Elston,	25 October	60
Wilet A. Williams,	8 Nov	60
Ensigns.		
Charles L. Richards,	28 March	41
James W. Brittain,	1 Sept	46
Samuel Foster,	3 Sept	46
Guy N. Smith,	4 Sept.	46
Jeremiah D. Mabee,	10 August	48
Titus B. Whelpley,	7 Jan	51
Elias S. Wetmore,	10 June	60
Abraham M'Cann,	25 October	60
James A. Williams,	—	
Adjutant.		
David Wetmore, (*Capt.*)	1 May	27
Paymaster.		
Quartermaster.		
John Price, (*Lieut.*)	25 Nov	39
Surgeon.		

Facings Blue.

SECOND BATTALION—[A. D. 1812. ?]

Head Quarters, Sussex.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Oliver B. Cougle,	11 Feb	51
Majors.		
Captains.		
George A. Morton,	30 May	46
William Coates,	1 June	46
William Johnstone,	3 June	46
George H. Ryan,	25 May	63
Jacob S. Hall,	15 Sept	63
James N. Price,	15 Sept	63
John M. Stockton,	15 Sept	63
*Edwin B. Beer,	5 Nov	63
George M. Fairweather,	8 Feb	64
*Robert Thomson,	21 Sept	64
Oliver R. Arnold,	25 Jan	65
Lieutenants.		
Thomas Pearson,	1 June	46
John Parlee,	2 June	46

Smith Chapman,	3 June	46
Robert J. M'Cully,	4 June	46
Samuel C. Price,	8 June	46
Peter J. Cougle, (*Adjt.*)	18 August	63
Samuel Gosline,	23 Dec	63
Amasa Kennedy,	6 July	64
Ezekiel J. Flewelling,	12 Oct	64
William E. Vale,	25 Jan	65
William Fairweather,	26 Jan	65
Edward L. Wetmore,	8 Feb	65
Ensigns.		
William Pearson,	29 May	46
William Hayward,	30 May	46
Richard Burgess,	3 June	46
Thomas Keith,	5 June	46
Ephraim Chambers,	6 June	46
Isaac Coates,	11 July	46
*Edwin Arnold,	5 Nov	63
George C. Stockton,	22 Dec	63
Frederick J. Smith,	9 Feb	65
James Duncan Campbell,	1 March	65
Adjutant.		
P. J. Cougle, (*Lieut.*)	25 August	63
Paymaster.		
J. Foshay, (*Capt.*)	22 June	35
Quartermaster.		
Robert B. Vail,	12 April	47
Surgeon.		
Edwin A. Vail,	19 June	38

Facings Sky Blue.

THIRD BATTALION—[A. D. 1823.]

Head Quarters, Hampton.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Andrew C. Otty,	8 May	63
Major.		
C. John Hendricks,	22 Feb	65
Captains.		
Allen C. Otty, (*Adjt.*)	1 Sept	63
W. Langstroth,	3 Sept	63
James D. M. Keator,	4 Sept	63
Joseph C. Upham,	4 Sept	63
Nicholas P. Wanamake,	6 Sept	63
Andrew Stevenson,	7 Sept	63
Judson M. Fowler,	8 Sept	63
Robert S. Purves,	21 Sept	64
Henry Hallett,	22 Sept	64
Lieutenants.		
Alexander Campbell,	7 April	48
George J. Clarke,	21 Sept	64
George N. Hendricks,	22 Sept	64
Charles J. Smith,	23 Sept	64
James J. Forsyth,	2 Nov	64
John S. Pickle,	3 Nov	64
Charles C. Dodge,	4 Nov	64
Richard DeBow,	5 Nov	64
Isaac J. Saunders,	22 Feb	65
Ensigns.		
Gilford Flewelling,	22 Feb	65
James F. Wanamake,	23 Feb	65
James W. Titus,	24 Feb	65
Jacob S. Titus,	25 Feb	65
Adjutant.		
Allen C. Otty, (*Capt.*)	1 Sept	63
Paymaster.		
R. S. Matthew, (*Capt.*)	2 June	35
Quartermaster.		
E. S. Wetmore, (*Lieut.*)	25 August	28
Surgeon.		
S. Z. Earle,	4 April	48
Assistant Surgeon.		
George Bedell,	23 Nov	64

Facings Yellow.

FOURTH BATTALION—[A. D. 1848.]

Head Quarters, Springfield.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
A. C. Evanson,	4 April	40
Majors.		
William H. White,	11 July	63
Captains.		
A. English, (*Adjt.*)	25 August	28
Samuel Spragg,	18 May	32
William M'Gregor,	22 June	46
W. B. Scovil,	4 April	48
Z. Davis,	5 April	48
E. A. Barberie,	20 July	63
Felix A. Davis,	23 March	64
Charles D. Fairweather,	24 March	64
John Case,	28 June	64

William Ketchum,	2 June	42
Donald Mahoney,	6 June	42
Weedin Wetmore,	1 August	49
Benjamin Gray,	23 Feb	64
Weedin F. Hatfield,	23 Feb	64
Samuel W. Davis,	5 March	64
James E. Fairweather,	1 April	64
James Irving Smith,	23 June	64
John Lannen Hatfield,	28 Dec	64
Ensigns.		
Joseph Gillies, (*2nd Lieut.*)	5 June	32
John Morrison,	3 July	41
Don Bohannen,	7 Nov	41
David Drew,	8 Nov	41
William Crabbe,	2 June	42
David Hatfield,	2 August	49
Caleb Fairweather,	4 August	49
Adjutant.		
A. English, (*Capt.*)	25 August	28
Paymaster.		
O. Hallett, (*Capt.*)	4 April	48
Quartermaster.		
Isaac Raymond, (*Capt.*)	3 June	42
Surgeon.		
C. Wilson,	12 June	28
Assistant Surgeon.		
Thomas C. Sharp,	31 July	49

Facings White.

XVI.

QUEEN'S COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)

First Battalion—[A. D. ——.]

Head Quarters, Gagetown.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Frederick L. Knox,	16 April	64
Majors.		
Timothy Robert Wetmore,	28 Sept	64
Captains.		
John J. Millidge,	1 Sept	40
Robert Smith,	20 August	45
Thomas Graham,	7 Sept	50
William Pennery,	10 Sept	50
James A. Belyea,	14 Dec	63
Andrew Dunn, Jr.	26 Dec	63
Asa Smith,	13 Jan	64
R. Y. Fowler,	1 April	64
Robert Slip,	19 October	64
Francis Woods,	2 Nov	64
John Samuel Armstrong,	3 Nov	64
Robert T. Babbitt,	4 Nov	64
David M'Allister,	9 Nov	64
Frederick J. Purdy,	30 Nov	64
John C. Clowes,	25 Jan	65
Lieutenants.		
Thomas Harrison,	19 August	45
Richard Graham,	7 Sept	50
H. J. Duvernet,	6 Jan	60
Thomas William Ebbott,	12 October	64
George Caldwell,	19 October	64
Charles N. Derrah,	2 Nov	64
John Corbett,	3 Nov	64
George Smith,	4 Nov	64
George Henry Jones,	5 Nov	64
James Albert Currey,	7 Nov	64
Moses Dykeman,	30 Nov	64
George Vanwart,	1 Dec	64
Ensigns.		
G. W. Hoben,	2 Sept	40
William Burgess,	19 August	45
William Quinn,	7 Sept	50
George Golding,	9 Sept	50
William Peters,	10 Sept	50
James Deveber, (*2nd Lieut.*)	6 Jan	60
James S. Neales,	10 Nov	63
Gabriel Fowler, Jr.	2 Nov	64
John Simpson, Jr.	3 Nov	64
John Quinn,	4 Nov	64
Murray Williams,	5 Nov	64
William B. Dingee,	9 Nov	64
Peleg Smith,	30 Nov	64
Adjutant.		
Edward Simpson, (*Lieut.*)	24 August	64
Paymaster.		
N. H. Deveber,	24 August	29
Quartermaster.		
W. F. Bonnell, (*Capt.*)	31 August	36
Surgeon.		
Harry Peters, M. D.	8 Nov	48

Facings Blue.

SECOND BATTALION.—[A. D. 1827.]

Head Quarters, Canning.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Majors.

Hon. John Earle,	6 Jan	51

Captains.

Peters Cox,	13 August	43
Ebenezer L. Burpee,	14 August	43
Charles Keith,	19 August	45
John Starkey,	20 August	45
Robert Yeamans,	10 August	48
Gideon D. Bailey, (*Adjt.*)	6 Jan	51
Andrew M. Tong,	1 May	60
R. P. Yeamans,	10 July	60

Lieutenants.

Lauchlan M'Lean,	11 June	60
Andrew Barton,	13 August	43
Francis Fulton,	15 August	43
William Perry,	19 August	45
John Secord, Jr.	20 August	45
Benjamin Keith,	21 August	45
Donald M'Donald,	7 Jan	51
William Thompson,	1 May	60
William Binney,	1 May	60
C. J. Bailey,	10 July	60

Ensigns.

James Mullin,	11 August	34
William Vincent,	6 July	41
Allan M'Lean,	13 August	43
John Starkey,	15 August	43
Allen M'Donald,	20 August	45
John Mullin, Jr.	21 August	45
Abraham Bailey,	11 August	48
Isaac Burpee,	12 August	48
John Cole,	13 August	48
George M'Donald,	7 Jan	51
James M'Afee,	8 Jan	51
William Black,	9 Jan	51
Coles James Belyea,	11 Jan	51
Donald M'Phee,	1 May	60
Thomas Keys,	1 May	60
Ebenezer Burpee,	10 July	60

Adjutant.

Gideon D. Bailey, (*Capt.*)	6 Jan	51

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

Surgeon.

Facings Sky Blue.

XVII.

CARLETON COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)

FIRST BATTALION—[A. D. 1834.]

Head Quarters, Woodstock.

Lieutenant Colonel.

William T. Baird, (*Staff,*)	9 Jan	63

Majors.

Captains.

Leonard Harding,	9 Sept	49
Ivory Kilburn,	24 Jan	60
Chas. W. Raymond, (*Adjt.*)	9 Feb	63
Thomas L. Evans,	9 Feb	63
William Skillen,	19 Oct	63
*George Strickland,	12 Jan	64
Charles Clark,	21 Sept	64
John Y. Hoyt,	22 Sept	64

Lieutenants.

Robert A. Hay,	29 May	42
George L. Raymond,	29 May	42
Anthony Kearney,	6 Sept	47
Levi Estabrooks,	7 Sept	47
John Clark,	19 Sept	63
George E. Shea,	28 Sept	63
John Fisher, Jun.	12 Jan	64
*George S. Baird,	15 August	64
Jarvis Bull,	21 Sept	64
Hamilton Emery,	22 Sept	64
George E. Good,	23 Sept	64
Asahel M. Broderick,	24 Sept	64
George E. Boyer,	26 Sept	64
John T. Kerigan,	27 Sept	64

Ensigns.

Jarvis Estey,	6 Sept	47
Frederick Bull,	28 August	48
William Lindsay,	29 April	52
John Broadstreet,	24 Jan	60
Andrew Currie, Jr.	4 April	60
*John W. Boyer,	10 August	64
Leonard R. Harding,	21 Sept	64
Z. T. Kearney,	22 Sept	64
James Fitzpatrick, Jun.	23 Sept	64

Adjutant.

Chas. W. Raymond, (*Capt.*) 25 August 48

Paymaster.

John D. Ketchum, (*Lieut.*) 20 May 50

Quartermaster.

E. M. Truesdale, (*Lieut.*) 20 May 50

Surgeon.

Assistant Surgeon.

Sam. G. Woodforde, M. D. 23 April 61

Facings Blue.

SECOND BATTALION—[A. D. 1834.]

Head Quarters, Wicklow.

Lieutenant Colonel.

James R. Tupper, 1 Jan 63

Majors.

Charles R. Upton. 1 August 64

John A. C. Nicholson, 22 August 64

Captains.

Robert Woodard, (*Adjt.*) 29 Sept 37

Edward Orser, 22 June 46

Jeremiah Tompkins, 5 Nov 50

Robert Kerr, 6 Nov 50

*Isaac F. Adams, 24 Feb 64

J. Jewett, 1 August 64

George Dingee, 2 August 64

William Crandlemire, 2 August 64

Edwin R. Squires, 3 August 64

Thomas M. Corbett, 3 August 64

James N. Farley, 3 August 64

George L. Cronkhite, 4 August 64

James A. Phillips, 42 August 64

John Giberson, 22 August 64

William D. Estey, 22 August 64

Isaac S. Carvill, 22 August 64

John H. Estey, 7 Sept 64

Samuel R. Nevers, 8 Sept 64

Simon Cummins, 9 Sept 64

Lieutenants.

James Kearney, 12 October 47

Frederick G. Burt, 24 Feb 64

George F. Upton, 3 August 64

S. B. Appleby, 4 August 64

Ensigns.

David Raymond, 19 October 47

Thomas Wakeham, 9 March 49

Samuel Giberson, 10 March 49

*Sanders G. Barrett, 24 Feb 64

Adjutant.

Robert Woodard, (*Capt.*) 29 Sept 37

Paymaster.

John Balloch, 5 Nov 50

Captain, 11 October 47

Quartermaster.

Steven G. Burpe, (*Lieut.*) 5 Nov 50

Surgeon.

Facings Sky Blue.

XVIII.

VICTORIA COUNTY MILITIA.—(Western District.)

FIRST BATTALION—[A. D. 1845.]

Head Quarters, Andover.

Lieutenant Colonel.

William R. Newcomb, 12 April 64

Majors.

Captains.

Joseph Hebert, 30 Sept 37

Simon Hebert, 1 October 37

Elisha Sisson, 23 Feb 38

Vital Thibideau, 6 April 40

William M. M'Lauchlan, 16 Feb 43

Benoni Theriault, 27 August 43

Lieutenants.

A. W. Rainsford, 13 October 47

W. Kilburn, 14 October 47

Adam Baird, 25 August 48

John T. Hodgson, 27 August 48

J. Costigan, 4 April 60

Ensigns.

Christopher Cyr, 18 Feb 46

Antoine Hudson, 19 Feb 46

Thomas Canady, 21 Feb 46

Joshua D. Giberson, 7 March 49

William Morehouse, 8 March 49

Duncan Reed,	10 Sept	49
Michael Curran,	10 Sept	49
Nathaniel Price,	4 April	60
Michael H. Clifford,	25 Feb	62
William Miller,	2 May	62
Adjutant.		

Paymaster.

Quartermaster.

Surgeon.

Facings Blue.

SECOND BATTALION—[A. D. 1842.]

Head Quarters, Edmundston.

Lieutenant Colonel.		
Hon. Francis Rice,	10 May	64
Majors.		
Captains.		
Rosam Violette,	18 August	43
Regis Theriault,	26 August	43
Lieutenants.		
A. L. Coombes,	16 Feb	46
James Smith,	18 Feb	46
Enoch Baker,	26 August	48
John Martin, Jun.	28 August	48
Peter O. Byram, (*Adjt.*)	4 Dec	63

Ensigns.		
Ma Glorie Albert,	25 August	48
Vital Hebert,	26 August	48
Vital Martin,	27 August	48
John Ameraux,	28 August	48
Adjutant.		
P. O. Byram, (*Lieut.*)	4 Dec	63
Paymaster.		
P. C. Ameraux, (*Capt.*)	29 Sept	37
Quartermaster.		
Edward Akerley, (*Lieut.*)	2 March	47
Surgeon.		
J. C. Pinguet,	16 Feb	46

Facings Sky Blue.

REPORT OF THE MILITIA COMMISSION.

At a Meeting summoned by direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and held at Government House, Fredericton, on the 3rd January 1865, and continued upon the 4th and 5th January, at which the following Officers of the New Brunswick Militia were present—

His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Lieut. Colonel Thurgar, Saint John City Rifles.
" Hon. J. H. Gray, Queen's New Brunswick Rangers.
" Hon. John Robertson, Saint John City Light Infantry.
" Hon. L. A. Wilmot, First Battalion York County Militia.
" Foster, New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.
" Baird, D. Q. M. G., First Battalion Carleton County Militia.
" Otty, Third Battalion King's County Militia.
" D. Wetmore, Second Battalion Charlotte County Militia.
" R. W. Crookshank, Saint John Volunteer Battalion.
Captain Simonds, First Battalion York County Militia.
" Saunders, New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Adjutant General of Militia.

The following Resolutions were, after debate, unanimously agreed to:—

1. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. L. A. Wilmot—

That the establishment of a Camp of Instruction, composed of a Company from each Battalion in the Province, composed of Volunteers or of men drawn by ballot, for a period of 28 days in each year, would be of permanent benefit to the Militia Force of this Province.

2. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. L. A. Wilmot—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the remainder of the Militia Force should be called out for — days drill and one day inspection in each year, and to embrace all the male inhabitants between the ages of — and —.

Moved—That the first blank be filled up with the word *three.*
That the second blank be filled up with the word *sixteen.*
That the third blank be filled up with the word *sixty.*

3. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. J. H. Gray—

That it is desirable that the proposed Camp of Instruction should be composed of a Company from each Battalion in this Province, [36 in number] made up to the following strength :—

1 Captain.
2 Subalterns.
1 Bugler.
60 Rank and file.

Total, 64×36=2204

And that the Staff of such Camp should consist of—

1 Commandant, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 Staff Officer, 1 Surgeon.

4. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. John Robertson—

That it is desirable that the Camp (if of the size contemplated) should be divided into three Battalions, to each of which should be appointed—

1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Adjutant.

That it is further desirable that the non-commissioned officers and men should receive —— cents per diem and their rations, and that the officers should receive the pay and allowances of the corresponding ranks in Her Majesty's Service, and that the Camp should be under the same discipline as that applied to the Militia of Great Britain.

5. Moved by Lieut. Colonel J. V. Thurgar—

That, though this meeting considers the scheme thus laid down as the very least that is required by the exigencies of the case, they are of opinion that the Commander in Chief should be empowered to diminish the number of men to be assembled annually at the Camp of Instruction, and the number of days for which they are encamped, proportionately to the sum appropriated for the purpose by the Legislature; provided always, that such diminution in the number of men does not exceed one half, nor reduce the time below 20 days.

6. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Foster—

That it is desirable that all persons exempt by law from Militia Service, should pay annually the sum of two dollars.

7. Moved by Captain Simonds—

That it is desirable that all Aliens, after a residence of two months in the Province, should pay annually the sum of four dollars for Militia purposes.

8. Moved by Captain Saunders—

That it is desirable that persons drawn for service in the Camp of Instruction should be permitted to furnish substitutes, (under regulations to be hereafter defined,) provided that such substitutes are enrolled members of the Militia in the same Battalion District.

9. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. J. H. Gray—

That it is desirable that non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia omitting to attend the muster and inspection of their respective Battalions, as provided by law, should be liable to a fine of $— per day;

and that Officers of the Militia omitting to attend in proper uniform be liable to a fine of four times the amount imposed upon non-commissioned officers and privates;—

And that it is further desirable that the above fines be paid in to the Battalion Fund.

Moved by Lieut. Col. Thurgar—That the blank be filled with the word *two*.

10. Moved by Lieut. Colonel R. W. Crookshank—

That it is desirable that all exemptions and fines not specially applied to particular purposes, and all fees for Commissions, be paid to the Adjutant General, to constitute a Militia Fund to be applied to the support of the Militia.

11. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Hon. John Robertson—

That it is desirable that the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, and other Corps of Volunteers authorized by the Commander in Chief, shall receive a capitation grant of — dollars a head for every man attending 30 drills during the year, (of which 24 shall be Company and 6 Battalion drills,) in lieu of the allowance now granted.

12. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Wetmore—

That the Oath of Allegiance should, in the opinion of this meeting, be taken by every officer and man belonging to the Militia Force of this Province into whose possession arms shall be entrusted for Militia purposes.

13. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Otty—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the annual muster of the Militia Force of the Province should not take place until after the Camp of Instruction be dismissed; that a Drill Instructor for each Company, to be selected by the Adjutant General from the most efficient men in Camp, should be appointed to drill the Companies of the respective Battalions from which they may have been taken; and that each Instructor producing a certificate from his Commanding Officer that he has discharged his duty satisfactorily, should be entitled to receive the sum of ——.

14. Moved by Lieut. Colonel Baird—

That Sections 36 to 43 inclusive of the Militia Law of Nova Scotia, which have reference to the preservation of subordination at Militia musters, be recommended for embodiment in the Law to be proposed for this Province.

DRESS REGULATIONS.

Fredericton, 7th April, 1863.

The following Dress Regulations for the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery and for the Engineers, are published by direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

NEW BRUNSWICK REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

OFFICERS.

Distinction of Rank.

Colonel, crown and star. Lieut. Colonel, star. Major, star.	Collar laced all round with gold lace inside the gold cord. Chevron of flat gold lace, one inch and a half wide, with three rows of small gold braid outside of chevron, two rows figured and centre one plain, eleven inches deep.
Captain, crown and star. Lieutenant, crown.	Collar laced round the top with gold lace within the gold cord. Sleeve ornament, Austrian knot of round gold cord, traced in and out with small gold braid, eight inches deep and figured for Captains, seven inches deep and plain for Lieutenants.

The collar badge to be in silver embroidery.

JACKET—Blue, single breasted, scarlet collar, trimmed according to rank. Gold Russia braid round the Jacket, with figure of 8 at each back seam. Royal gold cord all round the collar. Sleeves trimmed according to rank; holes and buttons down front one inch and three quarters apart; two buttons on each sleeve; lining white. Field Officers to wear Tunics of Royal Artillery pattern.

BUTTONS—Gilt ball buttons with three guns and crown.

CAP—Royal Artillery pattern, dark blue cloth, with band of gold lace one inch and seven tenths wide. A convex gold button and ornament of gold braid on the crown. One inch and three-tenths of cloth to show above the gold band.

TROWSERS—Dark blue cloth, with a scarlet stripe one inch and three quarters wide down the outward seams. Booted with leather for mounted duties.

POUCH—Black patent leather, six inches and three quarters long, two inches and three quarters deep, and one inch and a half wide; outside leaf eight inches deep, six inches and seven-eighths wide at back, and seven inches and three quarters in front, rounded at the ends and wavy; gilt device, gun; buckle, ring and stud, with leaf at each end.

POUCH BELT—White patent leather, two inches wide.

SWORD—Royal Artillery Regulation, with steel scabbard. The sword knot to be a gold line with an acorn.

SWORD BELT—White patent leather, one inch and seven-tenths wide, with slings and without swivels, to be worn under the jacket. Plate, gilt; device, the Royal Arms encircled with a wreath of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, surmounted by a crown.

STOCK—Black silk.

GLOVES—White leather.

SPURS—Yellow metal, crane neck, two inches long for Field Officers. Steel of same pattern for Adjutants and Field Batteries.

Staff Officers will wear the dress laid down for Regimental Officers of corresponding rank.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND GUNNERS.

JACKET—The same as the undress jacket of the Royal Artillery. The badges of Non-Commissioned Officers will be the same as those upon the tunic in the Royal Artillery.

TROWSERS—Same as Royal Artillery.

CAP—The same shape as that of Royal Artillery. Blue cloth, with red band one inch and three quarters wide. Red button on the crown. Chin strap, black patent leather, to be worn under the chin. Sergeants will wear a gold band, and convex gilt button on the crown.

WAIST AND POUCH BELTS—Buff, pipeclayed. Waist belt to be worn over the jacket. Plate, brass, with same device as previously described for the Officers. Sergeants will wear slings to the waist belt, and sword the same as for Royal Artillery.

POUCH—Black leather, same pattern as for Royal Artillery.

STOCK—Black leather.

The Artillery, being furnished with the Long Enfield Rifle and Infantry accoutrements, will, when performing certain duties, be required to wear the latter instead of the Artillery accoutrements above described.

It will be optional for Officers to provide themselves with the blue undress coat, and with dress trowsers and belts, according to the Royal Artillery pattern.

ENGINEERS.

OFFICERS.

COAT—Patrol jacket, similar to that of the Infantry, with blue velvet facings, and edged with blue velvet. Collar edged with yellow silk cord. Sleeve ornament, Austrian knot of round back yellow silk cord, traced in and out with small silk braid eight inches deep and figured for Captains, seven inches deep and plain for Lieutenants. No shoulder cord.

BUTTONS—Bronze. Device—a crown, encircled by a garter containing the words "New Brunswick Engineers."

CAP—Same as the Infantry.

TROWSERS—Same as the Artillery.

POUCH—Black patent leather, with Royal Arms in bronze on outside leaf. Box, five inches long, two inches and a half deep, and one inch and a half wide.

POUCH BELT—Russia leather, two inches and a half wide. Buckle, tip and slide, bronze and engraved.

SWORD AND SWORD KNOT—Regulation for Royal Engineers.

SWORD BELT—Russia leather, one inch and a half wide, to be worn over the coat. Plate, the same as for Infantry.

GLOVES AND STOCK—Same as for Artillery.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SAPPERS.

COAT—Similar to that described for Officers, but with blue cloth edging round the Coat and no badges. Square yellow worsted cord on edge of collar. Sleeve ornament, knot of square yellow worsted cord, seven inches deep. Shoulder strap, scarlet cloth, with blue cloth edging. Chevrons, yellow silk braid on blue velvet ground, to be worn on both arms.

TROWSERS—Same as Artillery.

CAP—Same as Officers. Badge, a bronze grenade.

INFANTRY.

Fredericton, 24th February, 1863.

The following Dress Regulations for the Infantry of the New Brunswick Militia, are published by direction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

OFFICERS.

COAT—Patrol jacket, scarlet, single breasted, eight buttons in front at equal distances from neck to waist. Collar and cuffs of the Battalion facing—the collar turn over and fastened with hook and eye at neck; the cuffs pointed and five inches in height. The skirt nine inches deep below the sword belt, and with slits at the side according to the pattern. The coat, collar, and cuffs, edged with white cloth a quarter of an inch wide, and the skirts lined with white. On the left shoulder a crimson silk cord with a button to retain the sash. An outside pocket on the left breast.

The Field Officers to wear the usual badges in *gold* at each end of the collar; and a Colonel and Lieut. Colonel to be distinguished by a *gold* crown, a Major by a *gold* star, at the point of each cuff. The other Officers to wear badges in silver upon the collar only.

BUTTONS—Bronze, according to the sealed pattern, that upon the shoulder being small.

CAP—Black cloth without peak, and made according to the approved pattern, which admits of being turned down over the ears as a protection in winter. Red cloth binding, two thirds of an inch deep, and red piping round the crown. The badge in front to be a *gold* crown for Field Officers, a *silver* one for other Officers.

TROWSERS—Dark cloth or homespun, of one uniform colour and material for each Battalion, with a scarlet welt, quarter inch broad, down the outward seam.

SASH—Regulation crimson silk, the ends of the fringe not to hang below the skirt. To be worn diagonally over the left shoulder.

SWORD—Infantry Regulation, with steel scabbard; brass scabbard for Field Officers. The sword knot to be a crimson and gold strap, with acorn head.

SWORD BELT—Regulation, of enamelled white leather, to be worn over the coat. The clasp to be of bronze according to approved pattern. Both it and the buttons may be procured from Messrs. Fermin, 153 Strand, London, or in the Province.

GLOVES—White leather.

SPURS—Yellow metal, crane neck, two inches long for Field Officers. Steel of same pattern for Adjutants.

Regimental Staff Officers, excepting the Adjutant, will be distinguished by black leather swords belts, and will not wear the sash.

SERGEANTS AND RANK AND FILE.

COAT—Similar to that of the Officers, but without badges and with no white edging upon any part. The edges of the coat and facings will be finished by an inner seam. The shoulder straps (and chevrons for Non-Commissioned Officers) to be similar to those in Her Majesty's Infantry. The Battalion is to be marked by the colour of the facing, the County by a number upon the straps.

TROWSERS AND CAP—Similar to those of the Officers, excepting that upon the cap the badge will be a bronze bugle.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires that, from the present date, Officers commanding Battalions and Companies, will not procure any new uniforms, excepting of the above described pattern. In cases, however, where special application may be made and where it may appear desirable, His Excellency will permit one Company in each Battalion to retain a distinctive uniform.

The coats, made from the cloth given by the Provincial Government, can be procured only from the person whose tender may be accepted. They will be made in three sizes, and probably in very few cases will any alteration be found necessary.

Should Officers desire cloth of a finer texture *for their own uniform*, they will adhere strictly to the above regulations in having it made up.

It will be optional for Officers to provide themselves with an undress uniform. In those cases the forage cap and blue frock coat, as worn in Her Majesty's Infantry, will be adopted: the buttons, bronze of the sealed pattern: and the badge for cap, the same as that already described.

Fredericton, 15th April, 1863.

Captains of Voluntcer Companies of Militia who wish to receive Uniforms for the Companies under their command, are requested to make application at the Office of the Adjutant General.

On approval of the application, a pattern cap and one coat of each size will be forwarded to the Captain, who will then send in a Requisition for the number of each size required by his men. These will be supplied as soon as practicable. Caps can be furnished by Mr. Whittaker, Prince William Street, Saint John; but, should they be procured elsewhere, they must be made strictly according to the prescribed pattern.

The coat, buttons, bugles for caps, and other articles supplied from Head Quarters, will be charged against Captains of Companies, and are to be paid for immediately upon application for the amount.

The Militia of each County will be distinguished by a number upon the shoulder strap, and Battalions by their facings. All First Battalions will wear *Royal* facings, all Second *sky blue*, all Third *yellow*, and all Fourth *white*. Thus the County of a Volunteer in uniform will be immediately known by his number, the Battalion by his facing.

The Counties will be numbered in the following order, in accordance with the precedent furnished by the Militia List of 1851, where such is the successive arrangement of the Regiments:—

York,..... 1	Sunbury,..... 7	Gloucester,..... 13
St. John City Lt. Infantry, 2	Charlotte,..... 8	Kent,..... 14
St. John City Rifles,..... 3	Westmorland,..... 9	King's,..... 15
St. John Sea Fencibles,... 4	Albert,..... 10	Queen's,..... 16
St. John County,..... 5	Northumberland,..... 11	Carleton,..... 17
Queen's N. B. Rangers,... 6	Restigouche,..... 12	Victoria,..... 18

By Command.

THOMAS M. CROWDER, *Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE DRILL INSTRUCTORS.

Fredericton, 13th January, 1863.

I.—To take charge of the Rifles and Accoutrements of the Company or Companies to which they are attached, under the direction of the Officer or Officers commanding those Companies; to instruct each Member of the Corps minutely how to clean his Rifle and Accoutrements, and how to keep them in order; to see that the Rifles always are clean; instantly to report to Head Quarters any damage to or neglect of the Arms, &c., and to send through the commanding Officer a monthly certificate as to their condition.

II.—To be at the disposition of the Officer or Officers commanding Companies to which they are attached, and of other Officers of the Militia who may wish to acquire a knowledge of drill, at all reasonable hours, for purposes of instruction: *minutely* to adhere to the *latest* edition of the Field Exercise, and on all possible occasions to give Position and Aiming Drill for a few minutes. For this latter purpose small bull's eyes should be painted on the walls of the Drill-room.

III.—Invariably to dress in a suitable and soldier-like manner. Should it be difficult to adhere to regular uniform during the Winter months, the forage cap at any rate is to be worn, with such addition of covering for the ears, &c. as may be necessary, but on no account are the Drill Instructors to appear in ordinary civilian's attire.

IV.—At all times to treat Officers with proper respect, never failing to salute any one, in uniform or not, whom they know to be an Officer, whether of Her Majesty's Regular Services, of the Militia, or Volunteers.

By Command.

THOMAS M. CROWDER, *Lt. Col., Adj. Gen.*

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Government Allowance to Volunteer Companies.

Fredericton, 26th August, 1862.

In accordance with Section 13 of the new Militia Act, each Company of Volunteers accepted up to this date will receive the sum of forty dollars to aid in defraying the expense of an Armory, and to serve as an allowance for keeping the Arms and Accoutrements in repair. Consequently any charge with reference to the repair of Arms and Accoutrements now issued will always be made against the Officer commanding the Company.

In every case where a Drill-room is provided by the Company, the Officer commanding will receive the sum of eighty dollars instead of forty.

Each of the Drill Sergeants distributed through the Province is at all hours to be at the direction of the Officer commanding the Company to which he is attached, not only for public but also for private drills.

Application for the approval of a Volunteer Company.

Fredericton, 21st October, 1862.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires to remind Officers raising Volunteer Companies, that when a Muster Roll is forwarded to the Office of the Adjutant General for approval, it must contain the signatures of three Officers and at least forty privates, with ages annexed.

A copy of Bye Laws should also be enclosed, for which a general guide was published in the Militia Orders of the 4th February, 1862.

1863.

No. 2.

Companies will be dissolved should their attendance at drill be unsatisfactory.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief learns with regret from the Monthly Progress Returns, that the members of several of the Volunteer Companies of Militia are extremely remiss in their attendance at drill. His Excellency wishes to remind Officers commanding Companies, that the minimum number of a Volunteer Company, as fixed by the Militia Law, is forty, excluding Officers; that it is intended that this number should not only exist on paper, but in fact, and that it is unfair to the more efficient Corps that the Provincial allowance should be granted to such Companies.

Should there not be an improvement in this respect, His Excellency will feel it his duty to dispense with the services of those Companies, in order to apply more usefully the limited funds at his disposal.

No. 3.

Officers commanding Companies responsible for damage to Arms.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires to impress upon Officers commanding Companies, that the custom of permitting their men to keep their own arms and accoutrements is directly in opposition to Section 13 of the Militia Act.

Forty dollars are granted to each commanding Officer, in accordance with that Section, to defray the expense of keeping the arms, &c. under his own care or in a private armory; consequently, the commanding Officer of a Company will be responsible for *any loss or damage* arising from their remaining in the possession of his men.

A supply of muzzle-stoppers and snap-caps, required to replace those lost, can be obtained by each Captain, upon application to Thomas M'Kenzie, Col. Sergt. 64th Regt., Saint John.—The price charged will be three cents for each article.

No. 17.

Regulations for Target Practice.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that a supply of Ball Cartridge shall be forwarded during the ensuing month, (May), to Officers commanding Companies of Militia, in order that they may commence the annual course of Rifle Practice.

Two Forms for the Annual Return will be sent immediately to each Officer commanding a Company, one of which may be retained by him, and the other is to be filled in and punctually delivered at the Office of the Adjutant General on or before the 31st October next.

In order to ensure uniformity in the practice, His Excellency desires that of the sixty rounds issued gratuitously for each Volunteer, fifteen may be fired four times over at the three ranges of 200, 300, and 400 yards, the targets and position being strictly according to the Hythe Regulations.

Never less than five rounds should be fired at one practice: otherwise the Return can not be properly kept.

Although each Volunteer may not fire more than sixty rounds of the ammunition issued gratuitously, His Excellency considers it by no means necessary or desirable that every man should be required to fire that quantity. Every commanding Officer should insist upon the members of his Company performing the amount of preliminary position and

aiming Drill prescribed in the Musketry Regulations, before they are permitted to fire. Should this course not be rigidly pursued, a mere waste of ammunition will, in the majority of cases, be the result.

His Excellency directs that in each year the annual course of Musketry shall not commence before the 1st of May; but, in this instance, should any of the ball cartridge remaining in possession of the different Companies at the end of 1862, have been already expended in *regular* practice, it must be entered in the Returns; should it have been used in *private* practice, it will be charged against commanding Officers, or is to be made good out of the ammunition obtained by them from the Government by purchase.

No. 21.

Regulations for the Enrolment of the Militia.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires to remind Officers commanding Battalions of the Militia, that the particular object of the Muster of Classes B and C of the Active Militia for one day, is to correct the Enrolment Returns already made, or in cases where no steps have hitherto been taken towards enrolment, to do so for the first time.

As the Volunteers or Class A of the Active Militia are called out annually for *Inspection*, it is not obligatory upon them to appear at the Muster.

In accordance with Section 27 of the Militia Act, the Sedentary Militia also are to "be carefully enrolled from time to time." This will be done according to the judgment of the Officers commanding Battalions; and His Excellency expects that their number will be returned to Head Quarters in its proper place in the Form for Enrolment.

As the Muster is for one day only, His Excellency is of opinion that in most cases any drill will prove impracticable and useless, but the commanding Officers are at liberty to take any steps with reference to this object that they may themselves deem expedient.

His Excellency suggests that under the existing circumstances of the undrilled Militia, a Company division might number as many as 200 active men; for should a Regiment be embodied, a large proportion would be unable to proceed on service, which would probably reduce a Company nominally consisting of 200 men to its proper number. Thus fewer Officers will be necessary than have hitherto been assigned to each Battalion. One good Officer in each Company division will probably be able to keep the Muster Roll of that division correct; although in many cases the Officers, including those who have received their Commissions as Volunteers but now have no Companies, are so numerous as to render the duty merely nominal if the Officer commanding a Battalion should avail himself fully of their services.

At the Annual Muster it is the duty of Officers commanding Companies to correct their rolls by inserting alterations of ages, classes, and residences, and to account for the absence of those who may be unable to attend.

It is the duty of the Adjutant, assisting his commanding Officer, to collect these returns, and to see to the best of his ability that they are correct, by afterwards visiting the districts, or otherwise. He will then insert the numbers in the printed forms, which will be forwarded in every instance from Head Quarters; and the Officer commanding the Battalion will forward one of these forms to the Office of the Adjutant General. When this has been sent in and approved, each Adjutant this year will receive the sum of $30.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to inform Officers commanding Battalions that all necessary promotions and appointments will be made as soon as possible.

1864.

No. 19.

Ammunition will be issued from the Magazine on the first Thursday in each month; Captains of Volunteer Companies requiring the same, are requested to make application to the Adjutant General's Office on or before the first Monday in each month.

No. 30.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, having observed that the recommendations for promotions and new Commissions are irregularly made, and also that some doubt exists as to the precedence of Officers, has been pleased to publish the following Rules based on Her Majesty's Regulations, and desires that they may be strictly adhered to:—

1st. All recommendations for promotions or appointments are to be forwarded through the Commanding Officers of Battalions to the Adjutant General of Militia, with the regulated fee enclosed. The Adjutant General of Militia, on obtaining the approval of His Excellency, will forward the fee and the necessary information to the Provincial Secretary, who will make out the Commission.

Should the appointment not be approved of, the fee will, of course, be returned.

2nd. As in the Regular Service, all Commissions will, in ordinary cases, be dated the day they are Gazetted, but when two or more Officers are in the same Gazette, of the same rank, and belong to the same Corps, an interval of one day will take place between their Commissions.

3rd. When Corps serve together, the Senior Officer commands the whole. Where Commissions are of the same date, and the Officers belong to different Corps, reference will be made to former Commissions, and in case the former Commissions should also be of the same date, or in the case of Ensigns, where there are none, precedence will be taken according to the seniority of the Corps, as laid down in General Order 15th April 1863.

4th. Officers who are transferred from one Corps to another, go as the junior of their rank Regimentally, but retain their seniority in the Militia Force.

No. 32.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that all requisitions made by Militia Officers to the Adjutant General's Office, be sent through the Adjutant of the Battalion to which they belong.

It is impossible for the Adjutant General of Militia to open an account with individuals, and after this date all articles supplied to the Battalion will be debited to the Adjutant.

This Order does not apply to Officers commanding Volunteer Corps.

No. 33.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief directs that no Drill Instructor be employed except those paid by the Province, without especial permission from the Adjutant General; and His Excellency wishes it to be understood that the act of drilling a body of men without authority is punishable by law.

No. 36.

Complaints have reached His Excellency the Commander in Chief, from various quarters, to the effect that different Volunteer Companies in the Province are armed with different weapons. His Excellency is desirous of distinctly stating that this is not the case. Every Volunteer Company in the Province is armed with the long Enfield Rifle. The short Enfield Rifle, used by many Volunteer Companies at home, is not issued, and never has been issued by Her Majesty's Government to this Province. It is obviously impossible that all Companies should be armed with Rifles of exactly the same date, unless at a much greater expense than the slender means at the disposal of His Excellency would warrant; and some Companies have newer Rifles than others, some also have Rifles with rather shorter stocks than others. Those with the longer stocks are supposed to be best adapted for tall men—those with short stocks to short men; but the barrel is one and the same in all.

No. 39.

His Excellency has been pleased to remind Officers Commanding Battalions of Militia, that the Adjutant General cannot issue the Adjutant's allowance, without a Certificate from them that the Adjutant has done his duty properly.

This Certificate ought to be attached to the Muster Roll, and thereby much delay and correspondence might be avoided.

Articles supplied to Officers of Militia will be charged to their respective Adjutants, who will recover the amount from individual Officers.

No. 46.

When the Captain of a Volunteer Company retires from the command of it, whether by promotion or resignation, he must give a certificate to his successor stating that no Debts are due to the Crown by the Company, and that the Arms, Accoutrements, &c. are complete and in good order; he will also furnish him with a list of the articles in charge, including Ammunition.

The new Captain will give a receipt for the articles received, and state that he accepts the whole of the responsibility of the Company.

Duplicates of these Receipts will be sent to the Adjutant General's Office.

1865.

No. 15.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct, where an Officer is permitted to retire, either with his rank or superior grade, the rank is to be considered honorary merely, and only authorizes the Officer to retain the title and wear the uniform of the rank specified. No Commission is issued for Honorary Rank, but all Officers who may have obtained it, may have their names retained in the Militia List, on sending their names, with date of rank and retirement, to the Adjutant General's Office on or before the fourth of March.

By Command.

THOMAS ANDERSON, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Adjutant General.

RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The following Rules for the internal regulation of Volunteer Companies of Militia, are published as some general guide to those engaged in framing such Rules, uniformity of Regulations being manifestly required to ensure the efficiency of the Force. It is not, however, intended that they should be invariably adopted in all their details by every Volunteer Company, where circumstances may appear to render their modification or relaxation desirable.

1. The Company having been raised in connection with the ——— Battalion of Militia, the Members are consequently subject to the provisions of the Militia Act, and to all Regulations consistent therewith, which have been or shall be issued, under the authority of the Commander in Chief.

2. The Company shall consist of two classes, (1) Enrolled Members, consisting of Effectives and Non-Effectives, and of (2) Honorary Members, the latter contributing to the funds of the Company, but not being enrolled for service.

3. All subscriptions shall fall due on the —— yearly, except as aftermentioned, and shall be paid to the Treasurer within —— from that date.

4. The annual subscriptions of Members of the Company shall be for Effectives and Non-Effectives, $— —, and for Honorary Members, $— —.

5. In the event of the retirement or death of any of the Officers now appointed, it is the duty of the Officer in command to propose to the Officer commanding the Battalion, for transmission to the Commander in Chief, the names of Gentlemen for the vacant Commissions. In the discharge of this duty he will endeavour to recommend such persons as shall be agreeable to the Company, but the responsibility of the recommendation rests with himself, in the same manner that the responsibility of forwarding it does with the Officer commanding the Battalion, should he transmit it to the Commander in Chief.

6. The Non-Commissioned Officers shall be appointed by the Officer in command.

7. Each Member must be provided with the Uniform of the Provincial Militia.

8. Each Member shall be responsible for the due preservation of all articles issued to him which are the property of the Government of the Province, or of the Company, fair wear and tear only excepted.

9. The commanding Officer shall fix the time and place for Parades, Drills, and Rifle Practice, under such penalties for non-attendance, as may from time to time be fixed by the Company.

10. The Senior Officer in command shall have power, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer, to inflict such fines for irregular conduct on Parade, and in the ranks when at attention, and for want of punctuality in attendance at the hour fixed for Parade, as shall seem proper, but the fine for each offence shall not exceed $— —.

11. The following fines shall also be imposed by the Senior Officer in command:—

*For loading contrary to Orders: for having the Rifle at full cock except when ordered, or shooting out of turn, ... $— —

For discharging the Rifle accidentally, ... $— —

For pointing the same loaded or unloaded at any person without orders, ... $— —

12. All fines imposed on Members of the Company shall be entered in a Book kept for that purpose.

*The fines for the last two shall be double that of the first.

13. All fines shall become due on the first day of every month succeeding that in which they have been incurred, and shall be collected by one of the Company Sergeants, and paid by him to the Treasurer.

14. The property of the Company is placed under the care of the commanding Officer; but a Committee to transact the general business of the Company, and to aid the commanding Officer in the management and disposal of the funds of the Company, shall be appointed yearly, at an Annual General Meeting of the Members, to be held [*the time to be stated.*] This Committee shall consist of Commissioned Officers, the Secretary and Treasurer, and [*number to be stated*] Members of the Company.

15. A Secretary and Treasurer shall be appointed yearly at the Annual General Meeting of the Company above mentioned, who shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee.

16. An Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the preceding year shall be annually prepared for the information of every Member of the Company, and after being audited by the Committee, shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting to be held as above mentioned.

17. The Secretary shall call a General Meeting of the Members of the Company on the requisition of any five Members, but no question affecting the discipline of the Company is to be brought under the consideration of such General Meetings. Notice of all General Meetings, stating the object thereof, shall be given at least two days before the Meeting takes place.

18. Honorary Members shall not interfere in any way with the Military duties of the Company, neither shall it be obligatory on them to provide themselves with uniform.

19. Every Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer is recommended to provide himself with the latest Edition of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry.

20. The Committee shall have power from time to time to enact such Bye Laws as may seem necessary for the government and management of the Company's affairs, and may impose fines for the breach of such Bye Laws; but no such Bye Laws shall be of any force or validity until sanctioned and approved by the Commander in Chief.

21. The commanding Officer has a veto on the admission of any Member of the Company.

21. All Members on joining to express their consent to the Rules.

ERRATA.

First Battalion Charlotte County Militia, page 39, the date of Captains Bradford and Chandler's Commissions should be "1865" instead of 1864.

Second Battalion, for Captain James *Boyne*, read Captain James *Bogue*.

Page 56, Dress Regulations, New Brunswick Artillery, for Lieut. Colonel, *star*, read Lieut. Colonel, *crown*.

APPENDIX X.

CORRESPONDENCE

CONCERNING

PROPOSALS FOR

INTER-COLONIAL UNION,

LEGISLATIVE & FEDERAL.

LAID BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE

BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

FREDERICTON.

G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

1865.

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1	Feb.	8. The Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.	Government of Nova Scotia will propose a Resolution in favor of Union of Maritime Provinces.
2	Feb.	17. The Lieutenant Governor to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.	Acknowledging above Despatch.
3	Feb.	27. The Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.	Sends copy of above mentioned Resolution.
4	March	11. The Lieutenant Governor to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.	Sends copy of Resolution proposed by Government of New Brunswick.
5	March	14. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Sends copy of above Resolution.
6	April	1. The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Acknowledging receipt of above.
7	March	18. The Lieutenant Governor to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.	Sends copy of above mentioned Resolution.
8	March	28. The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Lieutenant Governor.	Acknowledging receipt of above.
9	April	11. The Lieutenant Governor to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia and the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.	Sends Address of the Legislature proposing Delegation to confer on a Union of Maritime Provinces.
10	April	11. The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Sends copy of above Address.
11	May	5. The Secretary of State to the Administrator of the Government, (Colonel Cole.)	Acknowledging receipt of above.
12	April	19. The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government.	Sends Resolution passed in Prince Edward Island Legislature respecting Union of Maritime Provinces.
13	May	4. The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government.	Acknowledging receipt of Despatch of April 11.
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16	July	11. The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the Administrator of the Government.	Urging that the time and place for the Conference should be fixed.
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19	July	28.	The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government.	Acknowledging receipt of above, and enclosing copies of correspondence with the Governor General.
20	July	23.	The Administrator of the Government to the Governor General of Canada.	Reporting arrangement for the Conference.
21	Aug.	8.	The Governor General of Canada to the Administrator of the Government.	Acknowledging receipt of above, and reporting appointment of Deputation to attend Conference with regard to extended Union.
22	Aug.	15.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Reporting appointment of Delegates.
23	Aug.	15.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.	Same as preceding Despatch.
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26	Sept.	8.	The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Acknowledging receipt of Despatch of August 15.
27	Sept.	12.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Deliberations of Delegates at Charlottetown.
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29	Sept.	23.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Proposing Conference at Quebec on Oct. 10, to consider Federal Union.
30	Oct.	7.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.	Sends list of Delegates to the above Conference.
31	Oct.	14.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Acknowledging receipt of above.
32	Oct.	8.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Sends List of Delegates to Quebec Conference.
33	Oct.	1.	The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Approves appointment of Delegates to Quebec Conference.
34	Oct.	24.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Acknowledging receipt of above.
35	Nov.	1.	The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Acknowledging Despatch of Oct. 8.
36	Nov.	12.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Sends Report of Resolutions adopted at Quebec Conference.
37	Nov.	7.	The Governor General of Canada to the Secretary of State.	Report on Quebec Conference.
38	Dec.	8.	The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Sends copy of Despatch in reply to the above.
39	Dec.	23.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Suggests that measures be taken to carry out the Resolutions adopted at Quebec Conference.
40	1865. Jan.	9.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.	Acknowledging receipt of above.

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41	Jan. 23.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.	Reporting intended dissolution of Parliament on the question of the Confederation of British North America.
42	Jan. 30.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Sends copy of Resolution to be laid before Canadian Legislature on the subject of Confederation.
43	Jan. 30.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Sends Report of Charlottetown Conference.
44	Feb. 27.	The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Acknowledges preceding Despatch.
45	Feb. 27.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Copy of Address from Legislative Council in favour of scheme adopted at Quebec Conference.
46	March 20.	The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.	Copy of Address from Legislative Assembly on same subject.
47	Feb. 27.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Enquires what course will be pursued to secure the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railroad.
48	March 20.	The Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor.	Reply to preceding Despatch.
49	March 20.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State.	Transmits Report of Delegates to the Quebec Conference.
50	April 6.	The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Lieutenant Governor.	Transmits copy of Address from Provincial Legislature to the Queen on the subject of Federation.
51	April 4.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.	On certain discrepancies in two copies of Resolutions of Quebec Conference.
52	April 10.	The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.	Transmits copy of Resolution submitted to Nova Scotia Legislature on Union of Maritime Provinces.
53	April 18.	The Lieutenant Governor to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.	Acknowledges preceding Despatch.

CORRESPONDENCE

CONCERNING

PROPOSALS FOR INTER-COLONIAL UNION,

LEGISLATIVE AND FEDERAL.

No. 1.

The Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 8th February, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to bring under the notice of Your Excellency the following extract from the Speech addressed to the Legislature of this Province on the 4th instant, relative to the proposed Union of the three Maritime Provinces, in the hope that corresponding action may be taken by the Government of New Brunswick:—

"The importance of consolidating the influence and advancing the common progress of "the three Maritime Provinces, whose interests are closely identified, has for some time "attracted a large share of public attention, and I propose to submit for your consideration "a proposition in which the co-operation of the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince "Edward Island will be invited, with a view to the Union of the three Provinces under "one Government and Legislature."

In accordance with the announcement thus made, the Government propose to submit to the Legislature a Resolution authorizing the appointment of Delegates, to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of arranging such preliminaries as may be considered necessary for the Union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature, such action to take effect only when confirmed by the Legislatures of the three Provinces, and approved by Her Majesty the Queen.

I have the honor, &c. (Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE.

No. 2.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

Fredericton, 17th February, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 8th instant, and beg to assure Your Excellency that the important subject to which it relates will receive the best attention of my responsible advisers.

I may venture to suggest to Your Excellency, that the words of the Resolution referred to in Your Excellency's Despatch, should be agreed upon in common by the Governments interested previously to their introduction, in order that they may be presented in precisely the same form to each of the three Legislatures.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 3.

From the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Halifax, 27th February, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 17th instant, and in reply have to state that the Government here propose to introduce the annexed Resolution upon the subject of the Union of the Maritime Provinces, but will defer doing so at present in order that they may receive any suggestion upon the terms of the Resolution which Your Excellency's Government may wish to offer—as it is certainly much to be desired that the wording of the Resolutions proposed to the different Legislatures should be as nearly identical as possible.

I have, &c. (Signed) HASTINGS DOYLE.

[Enclosure.]

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Administrator of the Government be requested to "appoint Delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with Delegates who may be appointed "by the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, for the purpose of "arranging a preliminary plan for the Union of the three Provinces under one Govern- "ment and Legislature, such Union to take effect when confirmed by the Legislative "enactment of the various Provinces interested, and approved by Her Majesty the Queen."

No. 4.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

Fredericton, 11th March, 1864.

SIR,—I have communicated to my Council the draft Resolution enclosed in Your Excellency's Despatch of the 27th ultimo, and have now the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the draft of a corresponding Resolution which it is the intention of my advisers to introduce into the Legislature of this Province, and which, as Your Excellency will observe, is substantially identical with that to be introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]

"*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant "Governor, requesting him to appoint Delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with "Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince "Edward's Island for the purpose of considering the subject of the Union of the three "Provinces under one Government and Legislature, such Union to take effect when con- "firmed by the Legislative enactment of the various Provinces interested, and approved "by Her Majesty the Queen."

No. 5.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 14th March, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit for Your Grace's information, the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Administrator of the Government of Nova

Scotia, enclosing a draft of the Resolution which it is the intention of my Government to introduce into the Legislature of this Province, concerning the Union of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure—See preceding Despatch.]

No. 6.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 1st April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 14th March, containing a draft of a Resolution on the subject of the Union of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, which it is the intention of your Government to introduce into the Provincial Legislature.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

No. 7.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Fredericton, 18th March, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the enclosed draft of a Resolution which it is the intention of my advisers to introduce into the Legislature of this Province.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure—See Enclosure in No. 4.]

No. 8.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, P. E. I., 28th March, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Your Excellency's Despatch of the 18th instant, transmitting draft of a Resolution which it is the intention of your advisers to introduce into the Legislature of New Brunswick.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.

No. 9.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia and the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Fredericton, 11th April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for Your Excellency's information, the copy of an Address which has been presented to me by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature, together with my Reply.

If such an arrangement should not appear objectionable to Your Excellency, I should venture to suggest the close of the month of July or the beginning of August as the date for the meeting of the Delegates.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]

Address.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects, the { Legislative Council / Commons } of New Brunswick, request Your Excellency to appoint Delegates, not to exceed five, to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of considering the subject of the Union of the three Provinces under one Government and Legislature; such Union to take effect when confirmed by the Legislative Governments of the various Provinces interested, and approved by Her Majesty the Queen."

Reply.

"I receive this Address with the utmost satisfaction, and trust that the Delegates whom, in conformity with the wishes therein expressed, I shall immediately proceed to appoint, will be enabled to devise satisfactory means for accomplishing the object with reference to which it will be their duty to deliberate."

No. 10.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Saint John, 12th April, 1864.

MY LORD DUKE,—I have the honor to transmit for Your Grace's information, the copy of a Resolution which has been passed in the same terms by both branches of the Provincial Legislature, as also a copy of my Reply to the Address consequently presented to me.

I have great satisfaction in forwarding this Resolution to Your Grace, and trust that the most desirable object to which it relates may be accomplished at no very distant period.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosures—See preceding Despatch.]

No. 11.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government, (Colonel Cole.)

Downing Street, 5th May, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Gordon's Despatch of the 12th April, enclosing copy of a Resolution passed by both branches of the Legislature of New Brunswick, respecting the proposed appointment of Delegates to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, for considering the subject of the Union of the three Provinces.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 12.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Prince Edward Island, 19th April, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Resolution passed on the 18th instant in the House of Assembly of this Island, respecting a proposed Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.

[Enclosure.]

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint "Delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with Delegates who may be appointed by the "Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the purpose of discovering the "expediency of a Union of the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and "Prince Edward Island, under one Government and Legislature; the Report of said "Delegates to be laid before the Legislature of this Colony before any further action "shall be taken in regard to the proposed question."

No. 13.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Prince Edward Island, 4th May, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th April, enclosing copy of an Address of the Legislature of New Brunswick to the Lieutenant Governor, on the subject of an Administrative and Legislative Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

I have referred that communication to the Executive Council of this Island, and there does not appear to be any objection to the time you propose for the meeting of the Delegates.

This will, however, in a measure depend upon the place decided upon for the meeting of the Delegates.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.

No. 14.

The Governor General of Canada to the Administrator of the Government.

Quebec, 30*th June*, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that it is the wish of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Conference which it is proposed to hold this year, of gentlemen representing respectively, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, with a view to the Union of those Provinces.

The object of the Canadian Government is to ascertain whether the proposed Union may not be made to embrace the whole of the British North American Provinces.

I shall feel much obliged if you will inform me of the time and place which have been fixed for the meeting; and I trust the presence of a Canadian Delegation will be agreeable to their brethren of the Maritime Provinces.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

No. 15.

The Administrator of the Government to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 12*th July*, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 30th ultimo; and in reply I beg to assure you that, as far as the Government of this Province is concerned, they would cheerfully meet the Delegation from the Canadian Government at the Conference which it is proposed to hold for the purpose of discussing the question of a Union of the Maritime Provinces.

I will not fail to give Your Excellency the earliest information of the time and place that may be agreed upon for the meeting of the Conference.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. COLE.

No. 16.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 11th July, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that his Lordship the Governor General of Canada has applied to me for information as to the intended time and place of meeting of the Delegates, who, in accordance with Resolutions of the several Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, are to confer on the expediency of a Union of those Provinces.

2. I find that although the Resolution authorizing the appointment of those Delegates, has been regularly passed by the Legislatures of all three Provinces, no further step has yet been taken in the matter. Lest it might be supposed that it devolves on this Province, as originating the idea, to initiate also further action, and that any delay can be fairly charged on the Executive here, I wish to inform Your Excellency that, having consulted my Executive Council, I am prepared to nominate five Delegates on the part of this Province, three to represent the existing Government and two Her Majesty's Opposition.

3. In reference to the time and place for the meeting of the Delegates, I can only say that whilst I and my Ministry would very cordially welcome the Representatives of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in this capital, we prefer leaving to them the choice of such place of meeting, as may be in their opinion most appropriate and most agreeable to themselves.

4. I see some advantages in the selection of Charlottetown for that purpose; but the point is one on which any determination taken by the authorities of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be at once acted on by myself and my Ministry.

5. I would therefore suggest the expediency of your conferring with His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, on the early appointment of Delegates, and the time and place for their meeting. Beyond a desire that no further delay, which can be avoided, should take place, neither I nor my Ministry have any thing to suggest. We are prepared to act promptly and willingly in any decision at which your Government and that of Prince Edward Island may jointly arrive.

I have, &c. (Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

No. 17.

The Administrator of the Government to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Fredericton, 25th July, 1864.

SIR,—I have hitherto delayed replying to your Excellency's Despatch of the 11th inst., because, as the Lieutenant Governor was expected to return to this Province before this time, I considered that the arrangements for the proposed Conference would in that case be made with greater propriety by him. As, however, I do not wish that any further delay should be incurred, I have now the honor to inform you that my Government are

willing to accede to the proposal understood to have been made by that of Prince Edward Island, that the Conference should be held at Charlottetown, on September 1st. If this arrangement be agreeable to Your Excellency, (as from your Despatch of the 11th inst. I am led to believe that it will be,) I shall appoint Delegates to represent this Province on that occasion.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. COLE.

No. 18.

The Administrator of the Government to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

Fredericton, 25th July, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, that my Government are prepared to nominate Delegates to attend the Conference on the subject of the Union of the Maritime Provinces; and that they are willing to accede to Your Excellency's suggestion that the Conference should meet at Charlottetown on the 1st September.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. COLE.

No. 19.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Prince Edward Island, 28th July, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, dated 25th July, informing me that the Government of New Brunswick is prepared to nominate Delegates to attend the Conference on the subject of the Union of the Maritime Provinces, and also that the Government is willing to accede to my suggestion that the Conference should be held at Charlottetown on September 1st.

I have to acknowledge the promptitude with which the Government of New Brunswick has acceded to this proposal.

My Ministers will heartily welcome to Charlottetown the gentlemen who may represent New Brunswick at the forthcoming Conference.

I enclose for your information, copy of a Correspondence with the Governor General of Canada on the subject of the proposal of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Conference.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

(See No. 14.)

[Enclosure No. 2.]

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Governor General of Canada.

Government House, Prince Edward Island, 25th July, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge Your Lordship's Despatch of the 30th ultimo, informing me that it is the wish of the Canadian Government to send a Delegation to attend the Conference which it is proposed to hold, this year, of gentlemen repre-

senting respectively, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and this Island, and further stating that the object of the Canadian Government is to ascertain whether the proposed Union may not be made to embrace the whole of the British North American Provinces.

2. While the Government of Prince Edward Island is fully sensible of the many advantages that are likely to result from the meeting of Representatives of Canada with those of the Maritime Provinces, and would cordially welcome their presence, a difficulty in recognizing, in an official capacity, Delegates from Canada at this Conference, presents itself—since the local Legislature has, in the present instance, authorized the appointment of a Delegation for the specific purpose of discussing the expediency of a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

3. I shall have the honor to inform Your Lordship of the time and place of meeting, so soon as they are decided upon, and I have only to add that it will afford my Ministers much pleasure to hear that some of the public men of Canada will visit, at that time, the place which may be appointed for the meeting of this Conference.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.

No. 20.

The Administrator of the Government to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 23rd July, 1864.

MY LORD,—I am now able to inform Your Excellency that the Conference on the Union of the Maritime Provinces, to which Canada has requested to be allowed to send Delegates, will, by mutual consent of the Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, be held at Charlottetown on the 1st September.

I have, &c. (Signed) J. COLE.

No. 21.

The Governor General of Canada to the Administrator of the Government.

Government House, Quebec, 8th August, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 28th July, informing me that the meeting of the Delegates from the Governments of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to consider the propriety of a Union of these Provinces, had been fixed to take place at Charlottetown on September 1st.

I have the honor to inform you, the Honorable Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, Brown, and Galt, have been appointed as a Deputation from the Government of Canada to attend the Conference, with a view to ascertain whether Canada might not be included in the proposed Union.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

No. 22.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 15th August, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, that I have appointed the Honorable S. L. Tilley, the Honorable J. M. Johnson, the Honorable W. H. Steeves, the Honorable Edward B. Chandler, and the Honorable J. H. Gray, Delegates to attend the Conference about to be held at Charlottetown, respecting the Legislative and Administrative Union of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 23.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

[Same as preceding Despatch.]

No. 24.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 27th August, 1864.

SIR,—I have been unable, owing to various fortuitous circumstances, to supply sooner a list of the Delegates appointed to represent this Province in the meeting of Delegates which is to assemble at Charlottetown on the 1st proximo for the purpose of considering the expediency of a Union between the Lower Provinces.

I am now enabled to give the following names, with the proviso, however, that some further change may be necessary at the last moment.

The list, as now settled, is the Honorable Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary, the Honorable William A. Henry, Attorney General, the Honorable R. B. Dickey, M. L. C., Adams G. Archibald, Esq., M. P. P., and John Locke, Esq., M. P. P.

I have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

No. 25.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 1st September, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of a Report of my Executive Council, approved by myself, in reference to the Conference of Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 29th August, 1864.

The Committee in Council have given their best consideration to the Despatches which have passed between Your Excellency and the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, on the subject of the Conference proposed to be held at Charlottetown, with reference to the future Union of these Provinces with Canada.

The Committee entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Lieutenant Governors, that the proposed meeting must necessarily be of an informal character, but they consider that very great advantage will flow from the opportunity that will then be afforded of considering the practicability of uniting under one Government the respective Provinces; and should it be found that a reasonable prospect exists of such an Union being practicable, the Committee consider that it will then be possible to proceed to a more formal Conference, and to place before the Imperial Government such a general outline of the policy proposed as may enable Her Majesty's Ministers to determine whether the interests of the Empire will be promoted thereby, and of giving the sanction of the Queen to the future negotiations on the subject.

The Committee therefore respectfully recommend to Your Excellency, that such of Your Excellency's advisers as can conveniently be spared from their official duties at Quebec should be authorized to proceed to Charlottetown for the purpose of conferring informally with the Representatives from the Maritime Provinces. (Certified.)

(Signed) U. A. HIMSWORTH, Acting C. E. C.

No. 26.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 8th September, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Despatch of the 15th of August, reporting the names of the gentlemen whom you had appointed to attend the Conference at Charlottetown, respecting the proposed Union of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 27.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 12th September, 1864.

SIR,—You are already aware that during the Spring of the present year Addresses were presented to me and to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, by the Legislative bodies of the different Provinces, respecting the appointment of Delegates who might confer together upon the expediency of effecting an immediate Legislative and Administrative Union of the Maritime Provinces of British North America. It was subsequently settled that the Delegates should meet at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, on the 1st instant.

According to this arrangement, the Delegates of the three Provinces met at Charlottetown on the day appointed. Their meeting, however, took place under circumstances which had been by no means foreseen at the time when the Conference had been first resolved on.

You are aware that in the month of June a ministerial crisis took place in Canada, which led to the formation of a Cabinet the Members of which, among other things, pledged themselves to propose a plan for the Federal Union of the whole of the British North American Provinces. The Canadian Government accordingly suggested that an opportunity should be afforded them, during the meeting at Charlottetown, of stating the nature of their plans before the Delegates there assembled. The Government of Canada were informed that no objection could be entertained to an unofficial communication of their views, but that as the Delegates were appointed solely for the purpose of considering the proposed Legislative Union of the Lower Provinces it would not be competent for them officially to discuss the larger and more novel proposal now made by Canada.

Availing themselves of the opening thus afforded for unofficially communicating the scheme which they had prepared, and for discussing its merits, nearly all the Members of the Canadian Cabinet appeared at Charlottetown on the morning of the 1st September. The avowed and formal object of the Conference thus became in fact subsidiary to one of wider scope and greater importance.

I had been requested to visit Charlottetown at this time, and as I have long taken a warm interest in the Legislative and Administrative Union of the Lower Provinces, I willingly repaired there, and have now the honor to report to you the views entertained on this subject, and on that of a Federal Union, by the Members of the Conference who,

as you are aware, comprise the leading men of the existing Government and also of the opposition in each of the three Provinces.

The Delegates from Nova Scotia were unanimous in favor of an immediate Legislative and Administrative Union of the Lower Provinces; but were divided in opinion as to the advantages to be derived from the adoption of any wider scheme. Those from this Province were not all quite so warm in their advocacy of the Legislative Union as those from Nova Scotia: but, though some doubt or hesitation might exist on the part of individuals, no dissent was expressed from the opinion in its favor entertained by a majority of their colleagues. Those from Prince Edward Island were almost without exception hostile to the original proposal of a Legislative Union which the Conference were assembled to consider, but appeared not disinclined to the adoption of a Federal Union with Canada, provided their separate institutions were maintained as now existing.

I had also a good deal of conversation with the Canadian Ministers, and ascertained the nature of the scheme of Federation which had been discussed by the Canadian Cabinet. This scheme appeared to involve as a preliminary the entire union of the three Maritime Provinces. It was proposed, on this being effected, that Upper Canada, Lower Canada, and the Maritime Province, should each possess a Local Legislature, the powers of which should be carefully restricted to certain local matters, to be specified and defined by the Act establishing the Confederation; whilst all general legislation should be dealt with by, and all undefined powers and legislation reside in, a Central Legislature, which should in fact be not only a Federal Assembly charged with the consideration of a few topics specially committed to its care, but the real Legislature of the country, the local Assemblies being allowed to sink to the position of mere Municipalities. I need hardly remark on the importance of the distinction between a Federal system in which all powers except those specially conceded are retained by the Provincial Legislatures, and one where all powers are vested in the central body, except such as are explicitly conferred upon the local Assemblies.

I enquired whether the local Legislatures according to this plan were to be not only inferior to, but under the control of the central one, and liable to have their attributes and constitutions altered and modified by it from time to time, or whether, within their own limits, they were to be entirely independent, and unsusceptible of further change except through the agency of an Act of the Imperial Parliament? On this subject the response was not very clear. A wish appeared to exist to make the central authority supreme, but it seemed to be regarded as impossible to effect this at present.

Whilst, however, these views are held by at all events some Members of the Canadian Government, I am bound to state that they are not those generally entertained, nor do they harmonize with the interpretation usually affixed to the word "Federation" in these Provinces.

A "Federal Union" in the mouth of a Lower Canadian usually means the independence of his Province from English and Protestant influences. In the mouth of an inhabitant of the Maritime Provinces it means the retention of the machinery of the existing local Executive Government, the expenditure within each Province of the revenue raised from it, except a quota to be paid towards Federal expenses, and the preservation of the existing Legislatures in their integrity, with the somewhat cumbrous addition of a Central Parliament to which the consideration of some few topics of general interest is to be confided under restraints prompted by a jealous care for the maintenance of Provincial independence.

It is my duty, however, to inform you, Sir, that I am perfectly convinced that the more popular idea which I have just now sketched, will be gradually adopted, in order to

render the passage of some scheme of Federation more feasible. This has already, as I am informed, been to some extent the case.

Since my departure for Charlottetown I understand the project of the immediate Union of the Lower Provinces, which alone the Delegates were empowered to discuss, and which then appeared certain of adoption, has gradually drifted out of sight, and that they have since been occupied in the discussion of a Federal Union of the nature referred to in the preceding paragraph; by which each Province, as now existing, would retain its virtual independence. But on this point you will doubtless receive fuller information from Sir Richard MacDonnell, as the Conference has adjourned from Prince Edward Island to Halifax.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 23.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 22nd September, 1864.

SIR,—In my Despatch of 12th instant, I stated that the Conference of Delegates appointed to consider the Union of the Lower Provinces had adjourned from Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, to Halifax. The Delegates have since removed to Saint John, and on the 15th instant reached Fredericton, still accompanied, as they have been throughout their journeyings, by the Canadian Cabinet. From hence they returned to Saint John, where they separated, with the intention of meeting again at Quebec on the 10th proximo.

It is not, however, to chronicle the rambles of this ambulatory Conference that I now address you, but to convey to you such further information as I have been able to collect with respect to the probable results of its deliberations.

As I anticipated, the Union of the Lower Provinces appears to be for the present totally lost sight of in the consideration of the larger scheme now proposed, and the apprehensions which I expressed in my Despatch of 12th instant have been realized; for the principle that the Lower Provinces should enter the Federation as three separate and independent bodies was, with little apparent reluctance, conceded by the Canadian Ministers, when it became evident that a persistance in the idea that the Legislative Union of the Lower Provinces should form a preliminary to the subsequent Federal Union was likely to endanger the success of the latter scheme.

The discussions of the Conference were for the most part conducted in a conversational and informal manner. Two subjects, however, were, I understand, debated at some length, in more elaborately prepared speeches. These subjects were—the composition and mode of election of the Legislative Council, and the authority from which appointments to the local judiciary should emanate.

With regard to the former subject less difference of opinion was found to exist than I should have anticipated. It was agreed that the Federal Legislative Council should consist of 60 members, 20 from Upper Canada, 20 from Lower Canada, and 20 from the Maritime Provinces. It was generally desired that the members of this body should be nominated for life by the Crown, and with hardly an exception, the elective principle, as applied to the Legislative Council, was decidedly condemned. The system of nomination is on the whole, perhaps, the best feasible method of appointment. The very best mode of selection would, in my opinion, be that of election for life by a very highly qualified constituency—but in this case a perpetual agitation would probably be kept alive for the reduction of the qualification. In my opinion, however, the mode of selection is far less important than the retention of the seat for life when once obtained. The possession of a

seat for life tends to encourage an honest freedom of thought, speech and action on the part of Members of the Upper House, and it is in this character of comparative independence that one of the main uses of the Legislative Council is to be found.

With respect to the appointment of the Judges, a very animated discussion took place; and I am informed that one of the Delegates made an extremely effective speech on the subject. He showed that were the Federation established, and the local Legislatures consequently deprived of much of their present importance, there would be less temptation than now exists for leading members of the Bar to enter into the field of local politics. Those who wished to enter public life at all, would naturally look to the Federal Legislature as the scene of their labours; and if the local Governments were allowed to appoint Judges to be selected from their own supporters in the local Assemblies, the Bench might be speedily filled with men who would fail to command the respect of those practising before them. He, therefore, strongly urged that the appointment of all the Judges should be vested in the Central Government, and urged the adoption of some measure which should entirely remove these appointments from the influence of party politics. On the other hand considerable reluctance to adopt this view was, I learn, exhibited by some Members of the Conference.

With regard to the important question of the attributes to be assigned to the respective Legislatures and Governments, there was a considerable divergence of opinion.

The result of the discussion roughly appears to be the following apportionment of subjects as those to be dealt with by the General and Local Legislatures respectively.

To the Federal Legislature is given the control of—

Trade,
Currency,
Banking,
General Taxation,
Interest and Usury Laws,
Insolvency and Bankruptcy,
Weights and Measures,
Navigation of Rivers and Lakes,
Lighthouses,
Sea Fisheries,
Patent and Copyright Laws,
Telegraphs,
Naturalization,
Marriage and Divorce,
Postal Service,
Militia and Defence,
Criminal Law,
Inter-Colonial Works.

The Local Legislatures are to be entrusted with the care of—

Education, (with the exception of Universities,)
Inland Fisheries,
Control of Public Lands,
Immigration,
Mines and Minerals,
Prisons,
Hospitals and Charities,

Agriculture,
Roads and Bridges,
Registration of Titles,
Municipal Laws.

As I have already observed, it is proposed that the Conference should meet again at Quebec on the 10th proximo, and I suppose that some decision will then be adopted as to the Constitution of the local Legislatures and local Executive Governments, a subject which at present has only been touched on with great hesitation, and treated with the utmost vagueness.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 29.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 23rd September, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit a copy of an approved Minute of the Executive Council of Canada respecting the proposal to hold a Conference of Delegates from the Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, with the Ministers of Canada, to consider the question of a Union of these Colonies and to digest a scheme for the practical realization of the idea, which may be submitted as embodying the joint opinions of the Governments of the several Provinces to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a view to obtaining Her Majesty's sanction for legislation on the subject.

In conformity with the request contained in this Minute, I have the honor to invite you to name a deputation to represent your Province in the approaching Conference, which will meet at Quebec on the 10th October.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Executive Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General, on the 23rd September, 1864.

The Committee of Council has the honor to inform your Excellency that the Deputation from the Executive Council who met the Delegates from the Maritime Provinces at Charlottetown on the 1st instant, in accordance with the order in Council on the 29th ultimo, have reported that such Conference duly met, and that the question of a Confederation of the British North American Colonies was discussed at length, and such progress made that it was thought desirable by the Conference that the subject should be resumed in a formal and official manner, under the authority of the Governments of the several Provinces.

The Committee have therefore the honor to advise and submit for your Excellency's approval, that the several Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, be invited to appoint Delegates under the authority of the Despatch of the Secretary for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 6th July, 1862, and communicated by the Colonial Office to your Excellency by a Despatch of the same date, to confer with the Canadian Government on the subject of a Union or Federation of the British North American Provinces.

The Committee beg leave further to recommend that Quebec be selected as the place, and the tenth of October next the time, for the meeting, as they have ascertained that such time and place will meet the views and convenience of the several Governments.

(Certified.)

(Signed) WM. H. LEE, *C. E. C.*

No. 30.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 7th October, 1864.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the request contained in Your Lordship's Despatch of the 23rd September, I have appointed the Honorable S. L. Tilley, the Honorable W. H. Steeves, the Honorable P. Mitchell, the Honorable J. M. Johnson, the Honorable E. B. Chandler, the Honorable J. H. Gray, and Charles Fisher, Esquire, to be Delegates to attend the Conference on the subject of a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies to be held at Quebec on the 10th instant.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 31.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 14th October, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 7th instant, acquainting me with the names of the gentlemen appointed by you to represent New Brunswick at the Conference at Quebec, on the proposed Union of the British Provinces.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

No. 32.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 8th October, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose the copy of a Despatch which I have received from the Governor General of Canada, relative to a meeting of Delegates from the various Provinces of British North America, to consider the practicability of a Federal Union between them; and I have the honor to inform you that I have, in compliance with that invitation, nominated the Honorable S. L. Tilley, the Honorable W. H. Steeves, the Honorable P. Mitchell, the Honorable J. M. Johnson, the Honorable E. B. Chandler, the Honorable J. H. Gray, and Charles Fisher, Esquire, as Delegates to represent New Brunswick at the proposed Conference.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 33.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 1st October, 1864.

SIR,—I learn from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia that it is in contemplation to resume at Quebec the discussion of the question of an Inter-Colonial Union, which is now engaging the attention of British North America.

Lord Monck has intimated his intention of addressing me on this subject, and, as I learn that it is desired that the intended meeting should be held early in October, I think it expedient to inform you at once, that I entertain no objection to this proposed mission of some of the Members of your Government, if the Meeting at Quebec should be finally resolved on.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 34.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 24th October, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 1st instant, authorizing me to appoint Delegates to attend the Conference at Quebec. You will perceive from my Despatch of the 8th instant, that, in anticipation of the receipt of such authority, I have already appointed Delegates to the Conference in question.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 35.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 1st November, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 8th ultimo, reporting the selection of Delegates to represent New Brunswick at the Conference at Quebec, on the subject of a Union between the British North American Provices.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 36.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Quebec, 12th November, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch of the 23rd September, and to your answer of 3rd October, I have the honor to inform you that the gentlemen named by you to represent New Brunswick, began their consultations with the Delegates from the other Provinces, and the Ministers of Canada, on the 10th October.

The Members of the Conference chose Sir E. P. Tache, Prime Minister of Canada as their Chairman, and I have now the honor to transmit to you a copy of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference, authenticated by the signature of that gentleman.

I have also transmitted a similar copy to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to the Lieutenat Governors of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the Governor of Newfoundland.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

Report of Resolutions adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the City of Quebec, 10th October, 1864, *as the Basis of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies.*

1. The best interests and present and future prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a Federal Union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such Union can be effected on principles just to the several Provinces.

2. In the Federation of the British North American Provinces the System of Government best adapted under existing circumstances to protect the diversified interests of the several Provinces and secure efficiency, harmony and permanency in the working of the Union,—would be a General Government charged with matters of common interest to the whole country, and Local Governments for each of the Canadas, and for the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, charged with the control of local matters in their respective sections,—Provision being made for the admission into the Union on equitable terms of Newfoundland, the North-West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver.

3. In framing a Constitution for the General Government, the Conference, with a view to the perpetuation of our connection with the Mother Country, and to the promotion of the best interests of the people of these Provinces, desire to follow the model of the British Constitution, so far as our circumstances will permit.

4. The Executive Authority or Government shall be vested in the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and be administered according to the well understood principles of the British Constitution by the Sovereign personally or by the Representative of the Sovereign duly authorized.

5. The Sovereign or Representative of the Sovereign shall be Commander in Chief of the Land and Naval Militia Forces.

6. There shall be a General Legislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons.

7. For the purpose of forming the Legislative Council, the Federated Provinces shall be considered as consisting of three divisions, 1st. Upper Canada, 2nd. Lower Canada, 3rd. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, each division with an equal representation in the Legislative Council.

8. Upper Canada shall be represented in the Legislative Council by 24 Members, Lower Canada by 24 Members, and the three Maritime Provinces by 24 Members, of which Nova Scotia shall have Ten, New Brunswick, Ten, and Prince Edward Island, Four Members.

9. The Colony of Newfoundland shall be entitled to enter the proposed Union, with a representation in the Legislative Council of Four Members.

10. The North-West Territory, British Columbia, and Vancouver, shall be admitted into the Union, on such terms and conditions as the Parliament of the Federated Provinces shall deem equitable, and as shall receive the assent of Her Majesty; and in the case of the Province of British Columbia or Vancouver, as shall be agreed to by the Legislature of such Province.

11. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal of the General Government, and shall hold Office during Life; if any Legislative Councillor shall, for two consecutive sessions of Parliament, fail to give his attendance in the said Council, his seat shall thereby become vacant.

12. The Members of the Legislative Council shall be British Subjects by Birth or Naturalization, of the full age of Thirty Years, shall possess a continuous real property qualification of four thousand dollars over and above all incumbrances, and shall be and continue worth that sum over and above their debts and liabilities, but in the case of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, the property may be either real or personal.

13. If any question shall arise as to the qualification of a Legislative Councillor, the same shall be determined by the Council.

14. The first selection of the Members of the Legislative Council, shall be made, except as regards Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such Members shall be appointed by the Crown at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the respective Local Governments, and in such nomination, due regard shall be had to the claims of the Members of the Legislative Council of the opposition in each Province, so that all political parties may, as nearly as possible, be fairly represented.

15. The Speaker of the Legislative Council (unless otherwise provided by Parliament) shall be appointed by the Crown from among the Members of the Legislative Council, and shall hold office during pleasure, and shall only be entitled to a casting vote on an equality of votes.

16. Each of the twenty-four Legislative Councillors representing Lower Canada in the Legislative Council of the General Legislature, shall be appointed to represent one of the twenty-four Electoral Divisions mentioned in Schedule A of Chapter First of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and such Councillor shall reside or possess his qualification in the Division he is appointed to represent.

17. The basis of Representation in the House of Commons, shall be Population, as determined by the Official Census every ten years: and the number of Members at first shall be 194, distributed as follows:

Upper Canada,.....	82
Lower Canada,.....	65
Nova Scotia,.....	19
New Brunswick,.....	15
Newfoundland,.....	8
and Prince Edward Island.....	5

18. Until the Official Census of 1871 has been made up, there shall be no change in the number of Representatives from the several sections.

19. Immediately after the completion of the Census of 1871, and immediately after every Decennial Census thereafter, the Representation from each section in the House of Commons shall be re-adjusted on the basis of Population.

20. For the purpose of such re-adjustments, Lower Canada shall always be assigned sixty-five Members, and each of the other sections shall at each re-adjustment receive, for the ten years then next succeeding, the number of Members to which it will be entitled on the same ratio of representation to population as Lower Canada will enjoy according to the Census last taken by having sixty-five Members.

21. No reduction shall be made in the number of Members returned by any section, unless its population shall have decreased relatively to the population of the whole Union, to the extent of five per centum.

22. In computing at each decennial period, the number of Members to which each section is entitled, no fractional parts shall be considered, unless when exceeding one half the number entitling to a Member, in which case a Member shall be given for each such fractional part.

23. The Legislature of each Province shall divide such Province into the proper number of constituencies, and define the boundaries of each of them.

24. The Local Legislature of each Province may, from time to time, alter the Electoral Districts for the purposes of Representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the Representatives to which the Province is entitled, in any manner such Legislature may think fit.

25. The number of Members may at any time be increased by the General Parliament, regard being had to the proportionate rights then existing.

26. Until provisions are made by the General Parliament, all the Laws which, at the date of the Proclamation constituting the Union, are in force in the Provinces respectively, relating to the qualification and disqualification of any person to be elected or to sit or vote as a Member of the Assembly in the said Provinces respectively—and relating to the qualification or disqualification of voters, and to the oaths to be taken by voters, and to Returning Officers and their powers and duties,—and relating to the proceedings at Elections,—and to the period during which such Elections may be continued, and relating to the trial of Controverted Elections, and the proceedings incident thereto and relating to the vacating of seats of Members, and to the issuing and execution of new Writs in case of any seat being vacated otherwise than by a dissolution,—shall respectively apply to

Elections of Members to serve in the House of Commons, for places situate in those Provinces respectively.

27. Every House of Commons shall continue for five years from the day of the return of the writs choosing the same, and no longer, subject, nevertheless, to be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the Governor.

28. There shall be a Session of the General Parliament once at least in every year, so that a period of twelve calendar months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the General Parliament in one Session and the first sitting thereof in the next Session.

29. The General Parliament shall have power to make Laws for the peace, welfare and good government of the Federated Provinces, (saving the Sovereignty of England,) and especially Laws respecting the following subjects:—

1. The Public Debt and Property.
2. The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.
3. The imposition or regulation of Duties of Customs on Imports and Exports, except on Exports of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coal and other Minerals.
4. The imposition or regulation of Excise Duties.
5. The raising of money by all or any other modes or systems of Taxation.
6. The Borrowing of Money on the Public Credit.
7. Postal Service.
8. Lines of Steam or other Ships, Railways, Canals, and other works, connecting any two or more of the Provinces together or extending beyond the limits of any Province.
9. Lines of Steamships between the Federated Provinces and other Countries.
10. Telegraphic Communication and the incorporation of Telegraph Companies.
11. All such works as shall, although lying wholly within any Province be specially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for the general advantage.
12. The Census.
13. Militia—Military and Naval Service and Defence.
14. Beacons, Buoys and Light Houses.
15. Navigation and Shipping.
16. Quarantine.
17. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
18. Ferries between any Province and a Foreign Country, or between any two Provinces.
19. Currency and Coinage.
20. Banking, Incorporation of Banks, and the issue of paper money.
21. Savings Banks.
22. Weights and Measures.
23. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.
24. Interest.
25. Legal Tender.
26. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.
27. Patents of Invention and Discovery.
28. Copy Rights.
29. Indians and Lands reserved for the Indians.
30. Naturalization and Aliens.
31. Marriage and Divorce.
32. The Criminal Law, excepting the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction, but including the procedure in Criminal matters.

33. Rendering uniform all or any of the laws relative to property and civil rights in Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and rendering uniform the procedure of all or any of the Courts in these Provinces; but any Statute for this purpose shall have no force or authority in any Province until sanctioned by the Legislature thereof.
34. The Establishment of a General Court of Appeal for the Federated Provinces.
35. Immigration.
36. Agriculture.
37. And generally respecting all matters of a general character, not specially and exclusively reserved for the Local Governments and Legislatures.

30. The General Government and Parliament shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of the Federated Provinces, as part of the British Empire, to Foreign Countries, arising under Treaties between Great Britain and such Countries.

31. The General Parliament may also, from time to time, establish additional Courts, and the General Government may appoint Judges and Officers thereof, when the same shall appear necessary or for the public advantage, in order to the due execution of the Laws of Parliament.

32. All Courts, Judges and Officers of the several Provinces shall aid, assist and obey the General Government in the exercise of its rights and powers, and for such purposes shall be held to be Courts, Judges and Officers of the General Government.

33. The General Government shall appoint and pay the Judges of the Superior Courts in each Province, and of the County Courts of Upper Canada, and Parliament shall fix their salaries.

34. Until the Consolidation of the Laws of Upper Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, the Judges of these Provinces appointed by the General Government, shall be selected from their respective Bars.

35. The Judges of the Courts of Lower Canada shall be selected from the Bar of Lower Canada.

36. The Judges of the Court of Admiralty now receiving salaries shall be paid by the General Government.

37. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall be removeable only on the Address of both Houses of Parliament.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

38. For each of the Provinces there shall be an Executive Officer, styled the Lieutenant Governor, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, under the Great Seal of the Federated Provinces, during pleasure; such pleasure not to be exercised before the expiration of the first five years, except for cause: such cause to be communicated in writing to the Lieutenant Governor immediately after the exercise of the pleasure as aforesaid, and also by message to both Houses of Parliament, within the first week of the first Session afterwards.

39. The Lieutenant Governor of each Province shall be paid by the General Government.

40. In undertaking to pay the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors, the Conference does not desire to prejudice the claim of Prince Edward Island upon the Imperial Government for the amount now paid for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor thereof.

41. The Local Government and Legislature of each Province shall be constructed in such manner as the existing Legislature of such Province shall provide.

42. The Local Legislatures shall have power to alter or amend their constitution from time to time.

43. The Local Legislatures shall have power to make Laws respecting the following subjects :—

1. Direct Taxation and the imposition of Duties on the Export of Timber, Logs, Masts, Spars, Deals, and Sawn Lumber, and of Coals and other Minerals.
2. Borrowing Money on the credit of the Province.
3. The establishment and tenure of local Offices, and the appointment and payment of local Officers.
4. Agriculture.
5. Immigration.
6. Education; saving the rights and privileges which the Protestant or Catholic minority in both Canadas may possess as to their Denominational Schools, at the time when the Union goes into operation.
7. The sale and management of Public Lands, excepting Lands belonging to the General Government.
8. Sea Coast and Inland Fisheries.
9. The establishment, maintenance and management of Penitentiaries, and of Public and Reformatory Prisons.
10. The establishment, maintenance and management of Hospitals, Asylums, Charities and Eleemosynary Institutions.
11. Municipal Institutions.
12. Shop, Saloon, Tavern, Auctioneer and other licenses.
13. Local Works.
14. The Incorporation of private or local Companies, except such as relate to matters assigned to the General Parliament.
15. Property and civil rights, excepting those portions thereof assigned to the General Parliament.
16. Inflicting punishment by fine, penalties, imprisonment or otherwise for the breach of laws passed in relation to any subject within their jurisdiction.
17. The Administration of Justice, including the Constitution, maintenance and organization of the Courts—both of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and including also the Procedure in Civil Matters.
18. And generally all matters of a private or local nature, not assigned to the General Parliament.

44. The power of respiting, reprieving and pardoning Prisoners convicted of crimes, and of commuting and remitting of sentences in whole or in part, which belongs of right to the Crown, shall be administered by the Lieutenant Governor of each Province in Council, subject to any instructions he may from time to time receive from the General Government, and subject to any provisions that may be made in this behalf by the General Parliament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45. In regard to all subjects over which jurisdiction belongs to both the General and Local Legislatures, the laws of the General Parliament shall control and supersede those made by the Local Legislature, and the latter shall be void so far as they are repugnant to or inconsistent with the former.

46. Both the English and French languages may be employed in the General Parliament and in its proceedings, and in the Local Legislature of Lower Canada, and also in the Federal Courts and in the Courts of Lower Canada.

47. No lands or property belonging to the General or Local Government shall be liable to taxation.

48. All Bills for appropriating any part of the Public Revenue, or for imposing any new Tax or Impost, shall originate in the House of Commons or the House of Assembly, as the case may be.

49. The House of Commons or House of Assembly shall not originate or pass any Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill for the appropriation of any part of the Public Revenue, or of any Tax or Impost to any purpose, not first recommended by Message of the Governor General, or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be, during the Session in which such Vote, Resolution, Address or Bill is passed.

50. Any Bill of the General Parliament may be reserved in the usual manner for Her Majesty's Assent, and any Bill of the Local Legislatures may in like manner be reserved for the consideration of the Governor General.

51. Any Bill passed by the General Parliament shall be subject to disallowance by Her Majesty within two years, as in the case of Bills passed by the Legislatures of the said Provinces hitherto, and in like manner any Bill passed by a Local Legislature shall be subject to disallowance by the Governor General within one year after the passing thereof.

52. The Seat of Government of the Federated Provinces shall be Ottawa, subject to the Royal Prerogative.

53. Subject to any future action of the respective Local Governments, the Seat of the Local Government in Upper Canada shall be Toronto; of Lower Canada, Quebec; and the Seats of the Local Governments in the other Provinces shall be as at present.

PROPERTY AND LIABILITIES.

54. All Stocks, Cash, Bankers' Balances and Securities for money belonging to each Province, at the time of the Union, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall belong to the General Government.

55. The following Public Works and Property of each Province, shall belong to the General Government, to wit:—

1. Canals;
2. Public Harbours;
3. Light Houses and Piers;
4. Steamboats, Dredges, and Public Vessels;
5. River and Lake Improvements;
6. Railway and Railway Stocks, Mortgages and other Debts due by Railway Companies;
7. Military Roads;
8. Custom Houses, Post Offices and other Public Buildings, except such as may be set aside by the General Government for the use of the Local Legislatures and Governments;
9. Property transferred by the Imperial Government and known as Ordnance Property;
10. Armories, Drill Sheds, Military Clothing and Munitions of War; and
11. Lands set apart for Public purposes.

56. All lands, mines, minerals and royalties vested in Her Majesty in the Provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for the use of such Provinces, shall belong to the Local Government of the Territory in which the same are so situate; subject to any trusts that may exist in respect to any of such lands or to any interest of other persons in respect of the same.

57. All sums due from purchasers or lessees of such lands, mines or minerals at the time of the Union, shall also belong to the Local Governments.

58. All assets connected with such portions of the public debt of any Province as are assumed by the Local Governments, shall also belong to those Governments respectively.

59. The several Provinces shall retain all other Public Property therein, subject to the right of the General Government to assume any Lands or Public Property required for Fortifications or the Defence of the Country.

60. The General Government shall assume all the Debts and Liabilities of each Province.

61. The Debt of Canada not specially assumed by Upper and Lower Canada respectively, shall not exceed, at the time of the Union,.....$62,500,000

Nova Scotia shall enter the Union with a debt not exceeding... 8,000,000

And New Brunswick with a debt not exceeding..... 7,000,000

62. In case Nova Scotia or New Brunswick do not incur liabilities beyond those for which their Governments are now bound, and which shall make their debts at the date of Union less than $8,000,000 and $7,000,000 respectively, they shall be entitled to interest at 5 per cent. on the amount not so incurred, in like manner as is hereinafter provided for Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island; the foregoing resolution being in no respect intended to limit the powers given to the respective Governments of those Provinces by Legislative authority, but only to limit the maximum amount of charge to be assumed by the General Government. Provided always, that the powers so conferred by the respective Legislatures shall be exercised within five years from this date or the same shall then lapse.

63. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, not having incurred Debts equal to those of the other Provinces, shall be entitled to receive by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government the interest at 5 per cent. on the difference between the actual amount of their respective Debts at the time of the Union, and the average amount of indebtedness per head of the Population of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

64. In consideration of the transfer to the General Parliament of the powers of Taxation, an annual grant in aid of each Province shall be made, equal to 80 cents per head of the population, as established by the Census of 1861, the population of Newfoundland being estimated at 130,000. Such aid shall be in full settlement of all future demands upon the General Government for local purposes, and shall be paid half-yearly in advance to each Province.

65. The position of New Brunswick being such as to entail large immediate charges upon her local revenues, it is agreed that for the period of ten years from the time when the Union takes effect, an additional allowance of $63,000 per annum shall be made to that Province. But that so long as the liability of that Province remains under $7,000,000, a deduction equal to the interest on such deficiency shall be made from the $63,000.

66. In consideration of the surrender to the General Government by Newfoundland of all its rights in Mines and Minerals, and of all the ungranted and unoccupied Lands of the Crown, it is agreed that the sum of $150,000 shall each year be paid to that Province, by semi-annual payments. Provided that that Colony shall retain the right of opening, constructing and controlling Roads and Bridges through any of the said Lands, subject to any Laws which the General Parliament may pass in respect of the same.

67. All engagements that may, before the Union, be entered into with the Imperial Government for the defence of the country shall be assumed by the General Government.

68. The General Government shall secure, without delay, the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway from Riviere du Loup through New Brunswick to Truro in Nova Scotia.

69. The communications with the North Western Territory, and the improvements required for the development of the Trade of the Great West with the Seaboard, are

regarded by this Conference as subjects of the highest importance to the Federated Provinces, and shall be prosecuted at the earliest possible period that the state of the Finances will permit.

70. The sanction of the Imperial and Local Parliaments shall be sought for the Union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Conference.

71. That Her Majesty the Queen be solicited to determine the rank and name of the Federated Provinces.

72. The proceedings of the Conference shall be authenticated by the signatures of the Delegates, and submitted by each Delegation to its own Government, and the Chairman is authorized to submit a copy to the Governor General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the original Report of Resolutions adopted in Conference.

E. P. TACHE, *Chairman.*

No. 37.

The Governor General of Canada to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government House, Quebec, 7th November, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatch of the 23rd of September, in which I have informed you that I had invited the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the Governor of Newfoundland, to send Representatives to confer with the Members of the Canadian Government on the feasibility of effecting a Union between the Colonies of British North America, and to my Despatches of the 14th October and the 2nd November, in which I enclosed to you the answer received to that invitation, I have the honor to report that the several gentlemen named in the communications above referred to as representatives of those Colonies respectively, arrived at Quebec on Monday the 10th October, the day named for the assembling of the Conference.

They immediately proceeded to the consideration of the important question, the discussion of which constituted the object of their meeting, having appointed Sir E. P. Tache, Prime Minister of Canada, as Chairman, to preside over their deliberations.

Their sittings began on the 10th October, and continued *de die in diem* until the 28th of the same month.

I have now the honor to transmit the Resolutions agreed to by the Conference, for which I would ask the favorable consideration of yourself and Her Majesty's Government.

I may state that an extended intercourse with the Members of the Conference enables me to assure you that they were one and all actuated by the strongest feelings of loyalty to the Queen, the most earnest desire to maintain the connection with England, and the wish to make the proposed Union work so as to strengthen that connection, by enabling the Provinces to take upon themselves more largely the responsibilities of a self-governing community.

I do not enter into an argument to prove that a consolidation of these Provinces is desirable, if it can be effected on principles which will give guarantees for strength and durability.

The advantages of a well-considered plan of Union, whether looked at from the point of administration, commerce, or defence, appear to me so obvious that it would be a waste of time to state them, and the fact that the most eminent public men of all the Provinces concur in desiring such a Union, appears to me to go a long way in superseding the necessity for any abstract arguments in its favor.

The plan which has been adopted by the Conference, you will observe, is the Union of all the Provinces on the monarchical principle under one Governor, to be appointed by the Crown, with Ministers responsible, as in England, to a Parliament consisting of two Houses, one to be nominated by the Crown and the other elected by the people.

To this Central Government and Legislature will be committed all the general business of the United Provinces, and its authority on all such subjects will be supreme, subject, of course, to the rights of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament.

For the purpose of local administration, it is proposed to have in each Province an Executive Officer, to be appointed by the Governor, and removable by him for cause to be assigned, assisted by a Legislative body, the constitution of which it is proposed to leave to the decision of the present local Legislatures, subject to the approbation of the Imperial Government and Parliament.

To these local bodies are to be entrusted the execution of certain specified duties of a local character, and they are to have no rights or authority beyond what is expressly delegated to them by the Act of Union.

To the General Government it is proposed to reserve the right of disallowing Acts passed by the local Legislatures.

I think this will be found a fair general outline of the constitutional portion of the proposed scheme of Union, and I trust it will be found of such a nature as to merit the general approbation of Her Majesty's Government.

I do not allude to the proposed financial arrangements between the different members of the proposed Union, as these relate to questions exclusively affecting the Provinces, and upon which I presume they may safely be allowed to adopt any course which they may themselves think conducive to their interests.

In transmitting these Resolutions for your consideration, I venture to state my opinion, that a desire for a consolidation of British North America, has taken strong hold of the minds of the most earnest and thoughtful men in these Provinces, and I trust, whether on the plan suggested by these Resolutions, or on some modification of it, a Union may be effected which will satisfy the aspirations of so loyal and influential a portion of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

No. 38.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 8th December, 1864.

SIR,—I transmit to you a copy of the reply of Her Majesty's Government to the Despatch in which Viscount Monck enclosed the Resolutions adopted by the Conference at Quebec. You will see that Her Majesty's Government have cordially accepted as a whole the proposed central organization, and have reserved for further consideration, when the provisions of the intended Bill shall be under review, the details of the arrangement by which the control of that central organization over the intended local Governments is to be secured. They highly appreciate the spirit in which this important and difficult subject has been dealt with by the Conference, and are anxious on their own part to give all the assistance in their power towards the successful completion of the work.

I have to instruct you, therefore, to render to the Governor General all the support you can in those future measures which he is about to take in the furtherance of the scheme.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

[Enclosure.]

Downing Street, 3rd December, 1864.

My Lord,—Her Majesty's Government have received with the most cordial satisfaction Your Lordship's Despatch of the 7th ultimo, transmitting for their consideration the Resolutions adopted by the Representatives of the several Provinces of British North America, which were assembled at Quebec.

With the sanction of the Crown, and upon the invitation of the Governor General, men of every Province, chosen by the respective Lieutenant Governors without distinction of party, assembled to consider questions of the utmost interest to every subject of the Queen, of whatever race or faith, resident in those Provinces, and have arrived at a conclusion destined to exercise a most important influence upon the future welfare of the whole community.

Animated by the warmest sentiments of loyalty and devotion to their Sovereign,—earnestly desirous to secure for their posterity throughout all future time the advantages which they enjoy as subjects of the British Crown,—steadfastly attached to the institutions under which they live, they have conducted their deliberations with patient sagacity, and have arrived at unanimous conclusions on questions involving many difficulties, and calculated, under less favorable auspices, to have given rise to many differences of opinion.

Such an event is in the highest degree honorable to those who have taken part in these deliberations. It must inspire confidence in the men by whose judgment and temper this result has been attained, and will ever remain on record as an evidence of the salutary influence exercised by the Institutions under which these qualities have been so signally developed.

Her Majesty's Government have given to your Despatch, and to the Resolutions of the Conference, their most deliberate consideration. They have regarded them as a whole, and as having been designed by those who have framed them, to establish as complete and perfect an union of the whole into one Government, as the circumstances of the case, and a due consideration of existing interests, would admit. They accept them, therefore, as being, in the deliberate judgment of those best qualified to decide upon the subject, the best framework of a measure to be passed by the Imperial Parliament for obtaining that most desirable result.

The point of principal importance to the practical well-working of the scheme, is the accurate determination of the limits between the authority of the Central and that of the Local Legislatures, in their relation to each other. It has not been possible to exclude from the Resolutions some provisions which appear to be less consistent than might, perhaps, have been desired with the simplicity and unity of the system. But, upon the whole, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that precautions have been taken, which are obviously intended to secure to the Central Government the means of effective action throughout the several Provinces, and to guard against those evils which must inevitably arise if any doubt were permitted to exist as to the respective limits of Central and Local authority.

They are glad to observe that although large powers of legislation are intended to be vested in local bodies, yet the principle of central control has been steadily kept in view. The importance of this principle cannot be overrated. Its maintenance is essential to the practical efficiency of the system, and to its harmonious operation both in the General Administration and in the Governments of the several Provinces. A very important part of this subject is the expense which may attend the working of the Central and the Local Governments. Her Majesty's Government cannot but express the earnest hope that the arrangements which may be adopted in this respect, may not be of such a nature as to

increase, at least in any considerable degree, the whole expenditure, or to make any material addition to the taxation, and thereby retard the internal industry, or tend to impose new burdens on the commerce of the country.

Her Majesty's Government are anxious to lose no time in conveying to you their general approval of the proceedings of the Conference. There are, however, two provisions of great importance which seem to require revision. The first of these is the provision contained in the 44th Resolution with respect to the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. It appears to Her Majesty's Government that this duty belongs to the Representative of the Sovereign, and could not with propriety be devolved upon the Lieutenant Governors, who will, under the present scheme, be appointed not directly by the Crown, but by the Central Government of the united Provinces.

The second point which Her Majesty's Government desire should be reconsidered, is the Constitution of the Legislative Council. They appreciate the considerations which have influenced the Conference in determining the mode in which this Body, so important to the Constitution of the Legislature, should be composed. But it appears to them to require further consideration whether, if the Members be appointed for life, and their number be fixed, there will be any sufficient means of restoring harmony between the Legislative Council and the popular Assembly, if it shall ever unfortunately happen that a decided difference of opinion shall arise between them.

These two points relating to the Prerogative of the Crown and to the Constitution of the Upper Chamber, have appeared to require distinct and separate notice. Questions of minor consequence, and matters of detailed arrangement, may properly be reserved for a future time, when the provisions of the Bill intended to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, shall come under consideration. Her Majesty's Government anticipate no serious difficulty in this part of the case, since the Resolutions will generally be found sufficiently explicit to guide those who will be intrusted with the preparation of the Bill. It appears to them, therefore, that you should now take immediate measures, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces, for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Conference; and if, as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect.

It will probably be found to be the most convenient course that, in concert with the Lieutenant Governors, you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the Bill, and give to Her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any questions which may arise during the passage of the measure through the the two Houses of Parliament.

I have, &c. (Signed) E. CARDWELL.

No. 39.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Quebec, 23rd December, 1864.

SIR,—Referring to my Despatches to you noted in the margin, I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the Resolutions adopted by the Conference which assembled at Quebec in October last, to consider the propriety of effecting a Union of the Provinces of British North America.

In this Despatch Mr. Cardwell desires me "to take immediate measures in concert with the Lieutenant Governors of the several Provinces for submitting to their respective Legislatures this project of the Conference."

In pursuance of these instructions I have the honor to inform you that I have summoned the Canadian Parliament to meet on Thursday the 19th January, 1865, when I propose to bring before both Houses of the Legislature the important subject referred to in Mr. Cardwell's Despatch, in order that, if the Legislature shall think fit, an Address may be adopted to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to direct that steps may be taken for passing an Act of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Provinces of British North America on the basis laid down in the resolutions adopted by the Quebec Conference.

I shall feel much obliged if, after consulting your advisers on the subject, you will inform me what course you intend to pursue for the purpose of giving effect to Mr. Cardwell's instructions.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

[Enclosure—See preceding Despatch.]

No. 40.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 9th January, 1865.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch of the 23rd December.

I have communicated that Despatch, with its Enclosure, to my Executive Council, and when I receive the advice of its Members as to the steps which, in their opinion, may be best calculated to give effect to the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference, I will not fail to do myself the honor of again addressing Your Lordship.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 41.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 23rd January, 1865.

MY LORD,—In my Despatch of the 9th instant I informed Your Lordship that when I had consulted the Members of my Council as to the steps most calculated to give effect to the Resolutions of the Quebec Conference, I would do myself the honor of again addressing Your Lordship.

I have now accordingly to inform Your Lordship, that it is my intention, with the advice of my Executive Council, immediately to dissolve the existing Legislature of this Province, and that the new Parliament will be summoned to meet towards the end of the month of March, when the question of the Confederation of the British North American Provinces will be immediately submitted for their consideration.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 42.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 30th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of the Resolution which it is proposed by my Government to move in both Houses of the Legislature of this Province, on the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Provinces.

I also enclose, as printed by the Legislative Assembly, copies of Correspondence that has been laid before both Houses of the Canadian Legislature.

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

[Enclosure.]

Resolved,—That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in one Government, with provisions based on the following Resolutions, which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, held at the City of Quebec on the tenth of October, 1864.

[Here follow the Resolutions verbatim.]

No. 43.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 30th January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you a copy of the Report of the Conference appointed to consider the question of the Legislative Union of the three Maritime Provinces.

2. The greater scheme for the Federation of the whole of British North America, rendered the further consideration of this plan at present unnecessary.

3. There was a great unanimity of opinion among the Delegates as to the facility with which the Legislative Union in question might have been accomplished, and I cannot but regret that it does not form a part of the more extended scheme or was not adopted as a preliminary to it.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]

Report of proceedings of a Conference held to consider the question of a Legislative Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.

The Conference was composed of the following Delegates:

Honorable Charles Tupper, Provincial Secretary;
" W. A. Henry, Attorney General;
" Jonathan McCully, M. L. C.;
" R. B. Dickey, M. L. C.;
Adams G. Archibald, Esq., M. P. P.
Honorable S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary;
" W. H. Steeves, M. L. C., M. E. C.;
" J. M. Johnson, Attorney General;
" E. B. Chandler, M. L. C.;
" J. H. Gray, M. P. P.
Honorable Col. J. H. Gray, M. E. C.;
" W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary;
" Edward Palmer, Attorney General;
" George Coles, M. P. P.;
" Andrew McDonald, M. L. C.

The Delegates met at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 1st day of September, 1864, when on motion of the Hon. Charles Tupper, seconded by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. Col. Gray was appointed Chairman of the Conference. The Hon. Charles Tupper and the Hon. S. L. Tilley were apppointed Joint Secretaries.

After some time spent in general discussion it was decided to receive a deputation from the Government of Canada, who had arrived for the purpose of explaining to the Conference the views of that Government upon the Union of British North America.

In conformity with that decision, the following Members of the Canadian Government were received by the Conference on the 2nd day of September :—

Honorable J. A. McDonald, Attorney General, C. W.;
" G. E. Cartier, Attorney General, C. E.;
" Geo. Brown, M. P. P., President of the Executive Council;
" A. T. Galt, Minister of Finance;
" T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture;
" Wm. McDougall, Provincial Secretary;
" Alex. Campbell, M. L. C., Commissr. Cr. Lands;
" L. H. Langevin, M. P. P., Solicitor General, C. E.

The Conference met separately, and with these gentlemen daily, until Wednesday, the 7th of September, and full and free discussion took place between them and the Members of the Conference. Upon the 7th September, at the invitation of the Delegates from Nova Scotia, the Conference was adjourned to meet at Halifax, where, on the 10th September, it was reassembled at the Legislative Council Chamber, and the discussions continued with the Members of the Canadian Government. On the 12th of September, upon the invitation of the Delegates from New Brunswick, the Conference was adjourned to meet at St. John, N. B.

Previous to adjournment, the Honorable J. A. McDonald announced to the Conference that the Executive Council of Canada would advise His Excellency the Governor General to invite the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, to appoint Delegates to attend a Conference at Quebec, to take formally into consideration the subject of a Union of all the British North American Provinces.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met at Stubbs' Hotel, St. John, N. B., on the 16th of September, when it was decided to adjourn until after the Conference to be called at Quebec had formally discussed the larger question in all its bearings.

An adjournment accordingly took place until again called by the Chairman to meet at such time and place as he should think fit, of which due notice should be given by the Secretaries to the Members.

Such adjourned meeting was duly called, and held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, C. W., on the 3rd of November, when it was Resolved—

"That in view of the Resolutions passed at the Quebec Conference in favor of a "Confederation of the British North American Provinces, this Conference decide to "postpone the consideration of the question of a Legislative Union of the Maritime "Provinces, and that the Joint Secretaries be requested to draw up a Report of the pro- "ceedings of the Conference for the information of the Lieutenant Governors and of the "Legislatures of the Maritime Provinces."

A vote of thanks having been passed unanimously to the Chairman for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, the Conference was, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

(Signed) J. HAMILTON GRAY, *Chairman.*
CHARLES TUPPER, } *Joint Secretaries.*
S. L. TILLEY, }

No. 44.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 27th February, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge your Despatch of the 30th of January, accompanied by a copy of the Report of the Conference appointed to consider the question of the Union of the three Maritime Provinces of British North America.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 45.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 27th February, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of an Address which I have received from the Legislative Council of Canada, requesting me to transmit to Her Majesty the Queen, an Address from that Body, praying that "Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in one Government, with provisions based on the Resolutions which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies held at the City of Quebec on the 10th day of October 1864."

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Legislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request that you will be pleased to transmit our Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the Union of Her Majesty's Provinces of British North America, in such a way as to Your Excellency may seem fit, in order that the same may be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

(Signed) U. J. TESSIER,
Speaker of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Council, Monday, 20th February, 1865.

No. 46.

The Governor General of Canada to the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec, 20th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose, for your information, a copy of an Address which I have received from the Legislative Assembly of Canada, requesting me to transmit to Her Majesty the Queen an Address from that Body, praying "that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in one Government, with provisions based on the

" Resolutions which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies, " held at the City of Quebec on the 10th day of October 1864."

I have, &c. (Signed) MONCK.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Excellency with our respectful request that you will be pleased to transmit our Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of uniting the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, in one Government, with provisions based on the Resolutions which were adopted at a Conference of Delegates from the said Colonies held at the City of Quebec on the 10th of October 1864, in such a way as Your Excellency may think fit, in order that the same may be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

(Signed) L. WALLBRIDGE, *Speaker.*

Legislative Assembly Hall,
Monday, 13th March, 1865.

No. 47.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 27th February, 1865.

SIR,—A discussion has lately taken place in this Province with respect to one of the conditions of the Federal Union of British North America, which has excited much interest, and with respect to which it appears to me desirable that I should be placed in possession of the views of the Government.

The Resolutions agreed to at Quebec, and which are to form the basis of the proposed Federal Union of the British American Provinces, have reference to a great variety of subjects of very different degrees of importance. With some of these matters the Local Legislatures are already fully competent to deal, whilst others are of a character which removes them beyond their cognizance.

It was my belief that the aid of the Imperial Parliament would be sought only to give effect to those general provisions of a constitutional nature which could not be brought into operation by the existing Local Assemblies; that it would be called upon to enact the Federative Union, and to define the limits of the authority of the Central and Local Governments and Legislatures, but that the arrangement of matters of purely or mainly local interest would be left to the Federal Legislature, or to those of the separate Provinces, as it may fairly be presumed that these bodies would faithfully carry into execution the conditions upon which their Union had itself been based.

I find, however, that a very general impression prevails that the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railroad from Riviere du Loup to Truro, is to be provided for by a clause in the Imperial Act giving effect to the proposed Federal Union.

I do not myself consider it probable that Her Majesty's Government will make such a suggestion to the Imperial Parliament, for I cannot but conceive that such a proposal would

appear to Her Majesty's Government to be either unnecessary or unjust; unnecessary if, (as we must conclude will be the case should no unforeseen and insuperable obstacles arise,) the new Federal Legislature votes the construction of a work, the immediate commencement of which forms one of the conditions of the agreement to which they owe their existence; unjust, if it were to have the effect of forcing on the people of British America the execution of a work which their Representatives in Parliament may consider it inexpedient to undertake.

Nor does it appear to me very likely that the British Parliament would enact a law involving a very large expenditure of money not collected under its own authority, a law moreover which it would be impossible to enforce, as no penalty could be inflicted after the passage of the Act, in the event of the subsequent neglect of its provisions by the Federal Government and Legislature.

Neither do I imagine that, the question being one which primarily concerns the people of British North America, the British Parliament would consent to fetter the discretion of their representatives in dealing with it as they may consider most conducive to the advantage of the United Provinces, more especially when it is remembered that the subject is one which the local Legislatures are already, even under the existing state of things, fully competent to consider.

Still less do I think it probable, even were a clause of a general character, enacting the completion of this great work, to be incorporated in an Act of the Imperial Parliament, that Her Majesty's Government would consent to introduce into the Bill, or that Parliament would consent to sanction, all those details which would be required to render such a clause effective; for, unless the route, the mode of construction, the minimum sum to be annually devoted to the work, and the time at which it is to be completed, are all prescribed, the scheme may be subject to ultimate defeat by the rejection of one of these points by the Federal Parliament; whilst the assumption of those who believe that a clause concerning the Railway will form part of the Imperial Act is that the completion of the work is to be so secured as to remove all liability of its being affected by any subsequent action on the part of the Federal or Local Governments and Assemblies.

I confess, therefore, that I am unable altogether to share the confident belief of my Council, that this work—(of the importance of which I need not say I am very fully sensible)—will be undertaken under the direct authority of the Imperial Parliament.

At the same time it is possible that I may be mistaken as to the views and intentions of the Government, and I therefore respectfully request to be instructed as to the course which I am to pursue, in the event of my being urged to state in my Speech from the Throne on the opening of the Provincial Legislature, that such a provision will undoubtedly form part of the Act of Union, or be embodied by the Imperial Parliament in a separate Act.

Such a declaration, if it were afterwards proved by facts to be erroneous, would, I need not say, excite very general and not ill-founded irritation.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, a leading member of the Canadian Government, is reported to have lately used, what appears to me very sensible language in connection with this subject, to the effect that the construction of the Railway was certainly not part of the Constitution,—(a proposition which is self-evident)—and that consequently, with many other details agreed to by the Conference, it would not be embodied in the Imperial Act, but that it was one of the conditions on which the Union was based, and must therefore be carried into effect at the earliest possible period by the Legislature of the Federated Provinces. I am, however, informed that Mr. Macdonald has subsequently stated that the provisions for the construction of the Railroad will form part of the Imperial Act.

As the Legislature of this Province will meet probably in the first week of April, it is highly important that I should be enabled by that time to reply distinctly to the queries which may be put to me by my advisers and by the Legislature, whether, in the event of the Federation of the British American Provinces being accomplished, Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to submit to the Imperial Parliament, either as a clause of the Constitutional Act, or as a separate Bill, provisions to secure the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway from Riviere du Loup to Truro within a definite time, and framed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of any subsequent action in a contrary sense on the part of the Federal Government and Legislature.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 48.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor.

Downing Street, 18th March, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 27th February, in which you request instructions whether provisions will be made for the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway in the Act of Union, or be embodied by the Imperial Parliament in a separate Act. In reply, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have expressed their cordial approval of the proceedings of the Conference at Quebec, and have engaged that if, as they hope, the Provincial Legislatures sanction the scheme of the Conference, they, on their part, will submit to the Imperial Parliament the measures which may be necessary for carrying that scheme into effect.

Of the Resolutions adopted by the Conference, the 68th provides that the General Government shall secure without delay the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway. Her Majesty's Government have understood that Resolution, with reference to the Correspondence which had previously passed with the Governments of the several Provinces; while, therefore, they have entered into no new stipulations on the subject, they have by no means excepted the 68th Resolution from the general approval which they have expressed of the entire scheme, or from the engagement respecting it to which I have referred.

What steps it may be proper hereafter for Her Majesty's Government to take in pursuance of this engagement, cannot be stated positively, until it shall be known what course has been taken by the Provincial Legislatures, and until Her Majesty's Government shall have received the communications which they hope to receive from persons deputed by the Governor General to give to Her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon the various measures necessary for carrying the Resolutions of the Conference into effect.

I have, &c. (Signed) EDWARD CARDWELL.

No. 49.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Fredericton, 27th March, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Report submitted to me by the Delegates appointed to attend the Conference held at Quebec in October last. Though dated November 15th, it was only delivered to me last Saturday.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

[Enclosure.]

To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned having been appointed by Your Excellency, at the request of the Governor General, to confer with the Government of Canada, and with Delegates appointed by the Governments of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, upon the subject of a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces, have the honor to submit their Report.

The Conference consisted of the following members:—

FOR CANADA.

The Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, M. L. C., Receiver General and Minister of Militia.
John A. M'Donald, M. P. P., Attorney General, (Upper Canada.)
G. E. Cartier, M. P. P., Attorney General, (Lower Canada.)
George Brown, M. P. P., President of Executive Council.
O. Mowatt, M. P. P., Postmaster General.
A. F. Galt, M. P. P., Minister of Finance.
T. D. M'Gee, M. P. P., Minister of Agriculture.
William M'Dougall, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary.
Alexander Campbell, M. L. C., Commissioner of Crown Lands.
J. C. Chappias, M. P. P., Commissioner of Public Works.
J. H. Langevin, Solicitor General, (Lower Canada.)
James Cockburn, M. P. P., Solicitor General, (Upper Canada.)

FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

The Hon. Charles Tupper, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary.
W. A. Henry, M. P. P., Attorney General.
J. M'Cully, M. L. C.
Robert B. Dickey, M. L. C.
Adams G. Archibald, Esq., M. P. P.

FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, M. P. P., Provincial Secretary.
W. H. Steeves, M. L. C., M. E. C.
J. M. Johnson, M. P. P., Attorney General.
P. Mitchell, M. L. C., M. E. C.
E. B. Chandler, M. L. C.
Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. John H. Gray, M. P. P.
Charles Fisher, Esq., M. P. P.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

F. B. T. Carter, Esq., M. P. P.
John Ambrose Shea, Esq., M. P. P.

FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Colonel the Hon. J. H. Gray, M. P. P.
The Hon. E. Palmer, Attorney General.
W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary.
A. A. M'Donald, M. L. C.
G. Coles, M. P. P.
T. H. Haviland, M. P. P.
E. Whelan, M. P. P.

and was organized by the appointment of the Honorable Sir E. Tache, Chairman, and Honorable Messrs. William M'Dougall, Charles Tupper, S. L. Tilley, Ambrose Shea, and W. H. Pope, joint Secretaries.

After the most earnest and careful consideration of the whole question, the Conference agreed to a series of Resolutions, a copy of which we now submit for Your Excellency's information.

(Signed) S. L. TILLEY, E. B. CHANDLER,
W. H. STEEVES, J. H. GRAY,
P. MITCHELL, CHARLES FISHER.
J. M. JOHNSON,

November 15, 1864.

[Copy of Resolutions appended—See No. 36.]

No. 50.

The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, P. E. I., 6th April, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose a copy of an Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, which I have been requested to transmit to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased not to give Her Royal Assent or sanction to any Act or Measure founded upon the Resolutions or Report of the Conference at Quebec or otherwise, that would have the effect of uniting Prince Edward Island in a Federal Union with Canada or any other of Her Majesty's Provinces in America.

I have, &c. (Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS.

[Enclosure.]

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful Servants, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, having had under our consideration the Resolutions or Report of the Conference of Delegates from the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, held at the City of Quebec on the 10th October, 1864, upon the subject of a proposed Confederation of those Provinces and Colonies, and the Despatch of the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to Lord Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, dated the 3rd December, 1864, relative thereto, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty's Throne, for the purpose of conveying to Your august Majesty the expression of our desire and determination, as the Constitutional Representatives of the people of Prince Edward Island, in regard to the great question involved in the said Report; and having, after most mature deliberation, arrived at the conclusion that the proposed Confederation, in so far as it is contemplated to embrace Prince Edward Island, would prove disastrous to the best interests and future prosperity of this Colony, we would humbly crave leave to state the grounds upon which that conclusion is based.

First, Prince Edward Island, being entirely dependent on its Agriculture and Fisheries, has no staple commodity to export for which Canada can furnish a market (Canada being also essentially an agricultural country, and possessing valuable and extensive fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence). That while such is, and ever must be, the relative commercial position of this Island and Canada, the products of our soil and fisheries find in

the extensive markets of our Parent Country, the United States, and the West Indies, ready and profitable customers. That the proposed Union, while admitting the produce and manufactures of Canada into this Island free, would by assimmilation of taxes, enormously increase the duty to which those of Great Britain and the United States are at present subject in this Island, thereby compelling this Colony to take a large portion of its imports from Canada, making payment therefor in money, instead of procuring them from countries which would receive our produce in exchange, an arrangement so inconsistent with the fundamental principles of commerce, that it would not only greatly curtail our commercial intercourse with Great Britain and the United States, but materially diminish our exports to those countries, and prove most injurious to the agricultural and commercial interests of this Island.

Second, That if the relative circumstances of Canada and this Island rendered a union practicable, the evident injustice of the terms agreed to by the Quebec Conference would prevent their being ratified by this Island. Without entering into full detail on this branch of the subject, or adverting to the fact, that by the proposed terms of the Confederation we are called upon to transfer to the Confederate Exchequer a steadily increasing revenue, and that, too, under our comparatively low tariff, for a fixed and settled annual subsidy of a greatly diminished amount, we would briefly notice some of the objectionable features of the said Report.

And first, in reference to the fundamental principle upon which the Confederation is proposed to rest, namely, representation according to population. Without admitting this principle under all circumstances to be sound or just, we consider it to be particularly objectionable as applied to this Island in connection with Canada, from the fact that the number of our inhabitants is and must continue comparatively small, in consequence of this Island possessing no Crown Lands, mines, or minerals, or other extraneous resources, and that we never can expect to become, to any great extent, a manufacturing people, by reason of our navigation being closed for nearly half the year, and all trade, and even communication with other countries (except by telegraph and the medium of a fragile ice-boat) stopped. And when we consider the provision of the said Report which is intended to regulate the mode of re-adjusting the relative representation of the various Provinces at each decennial census, and reflect upon the rapid rate of increase in the population of Upper and Lower Canada—particularly the former—heretofore, and the certainty of a still greater increase therein in the future over that of the population of this Island, it follows, as a certain and inevitable consequence, if a Federation of the Provinces were consummated upon the basis of the said Report, that the number of our representatives in the Federal Parliament would, in the course of a comparatively short number of years, be diminished to a still smaller number than that proposed to be allotted to us at the commencement of the Union.

Third, In further noticing the injustice of the terms of the said Report, as applicable to us, we would advert to the old Imperial policy, so pregnant with ill-consequences to us, by which all the lands in this Colony were granted in large tracts to absentees, and which deprives this Island of the revenue drawn by the sister Colonies from these sources,—to our insular position and numerous harbours, furnishing cheap and convenient water communication, which render expensive public works here unnecessary,—to the Revenue to be drawn by the proposed Federal Government from this Island and expended among the people of Canada and the other Provinces, in constructing railways, canals, and other great public works, thereby creating a trade which would build up cities, and enhance the value of property in various parts of those Provinces,—advantages in which this Island could enjoy a very small participation,—and to our complete isolation during five months of the

year, when ice interrupts our trade and communication with the mainland, and during which period this Island could derive no possible benefit from the railroads and other public works which they would, equally with the people of those Provinces, be taxed to construct. These, and many other circumstances, placing Prince Edward Island in an exceptional position in regard to the other Provinces, but which seem to have been entirely ignored, ought, in our opinion, to have produced an offer of a financial arrangement for this Island very different in its terms from that contained in the Report of the said Conference.

Fourth, That while we fully recognize it to be the duty of this Colony to use every means, to the extent of its limited resources, to aid in defending its inhabitants from foreign invasion, we cannot recognize the necessity of uniting in a Confederation with Canada for the purpose of defence, upon terms which, in other respects, are so unfair to the people of Prince Edward Island, and thereby sacrificing our commercial and financial interests for the sake of securing the co-operation of Canada in a military point of view, it being our abiding hope and conviction, that so long as we remain a loyal and attached Colony of Great Britain, under whose protecting sway and benign influence we have so long had the happiness to live, and endeavour to aid, by a reasonable contribution towards the defence of our Colony, by placing our Militia service upon a sounder and safer footing than it has hitherto attained, the powerful aid of our Mother Country will continue, as heretofore, to be extended to us in common with the other North American dependencies of the British Crown. For the foregoing reasons, and many others which we could urge, we beg most humbly and respectfully to state to Your Majesty, that we, the Representatives of your faithful subjects, the people of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament now assembled, do disagree to the recommendations contained in the said Report of the Quebec Conference, and on the part of Prince Edward Island do emphatically decline a Union which, after the most serious and careful consideration, we believe would prove politically, commercially, and financially disastrous to the rights and best interests of its people.

We do, therefore, most humbly pray that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased not to give your Royal assent or sanction to any Act or Measure founded upon the Resolutions or Report of the said Conference, or otherwise, that would have the effect of uniting Prince Edward Island in a Federal Union with Canada or any other of Your Majesty's Provinces in America.

No. 51.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Governor General of Canada.

Fredericton, 4th April, 1865.

My Lord,—Upon the 12th November last Your Lordship did me the honor to address to me a Despatch enclosing a copy of the Resolutions agreed to by the Delegates appointed to consider the question of a Federation of the British North American Provinces. To the copy so transmitted the following certificate was attached :—

"*I certify that the above is a true copy of the original Report of Resolutions adopted in Conference.*

"E. P. Tache, *Chairman.*"

In this copy the 24th Resolution stands as follows :—

"24. The local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral "Districts for the purpose of Representation in the House of Commons, and distribute the "Representatives to which the Province is entitled in any manner such Legislature may "think fit."

In the copy of the Resolutions presented to me on their return by the Delegates from this Province, the same words are found.

In the Papers laid before both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, by command of Her Majesty, on the subject of the proposed Federal Union, a Despatch addressed by Your Lordship to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 7th November, will be found, (at page 4) transmitting to Mr. Cardwell a copy of the Resolutions, in which also the 24th Resolution is couched in the same words, and the accuracy of which copy is also certified by Sir E. P. Tache.

My attention has, however, been called to the fact that, in the Papers laid before the Canadian Parliament, and transmitted to me by Your Lordship on the 30th January last, although the same Despatch from Your Lordship to the Secretary of State is printed at page 3, the Enclosure reads somewhat differently; the 24th Resolution standing as follows:—

"24. The local Legislature of each Province may from time to time alter the Electoral "Districts for the purpose of Representation in such local Legislature, and distribute the "Representatives to which the Province is entitled in such local Legislature in any "manner such Legislature may see fit."

This alteration is not altogether unimportant. In the one copy the Resolution refers to the House of Commons of the Federal Legislature, in the other to the local Legislature alone.

I am requested by my advisers to ask Your Lordship to have the goodness to explain the cause of this discrepancy, and to inform me, after directing a reference to the original document, (which is, I presume, preserved at Quebec,) which version was in fact that signed by the Delegates. From the circumstance that in the Papers laid before the English Parliament, the same words occur as in the copy forwarded to me by Your Lordship on the 12th November, it would appear that the copy certified by Sir E. P. Tache is correct, and that the inaccuracy has arisen in copying the documents to be laid before the Canadian Parliament.

I am further requested to state, that the Delegates from this Province have never authorized any alterations in the Resolutions as signed by them, and that, indeed, their assent to any such alteration has never yet been sought.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

No. 52.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to the Lieutenant Governor.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 10th April, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith for Your Excellency's information, copy of a Resolution submitted by this Government to the Nova Scotian Legislature this day, and suggesting the resumption of negotiations for a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces, on the ground that there appears no immediate prospect of carrying out a general confederation of all the British North American Provinces.

The result of the elections in New Brunswick is regarded here as conclusively terminating, for the present, all discussion of that project in Nova Scotia; because no Federal Union of this Province with Canada is feasible, so long as New Brunswick declines to form part of such Federation.

In the meantime, there is no reason for regarding a Union of the Maritime Provinces, or even of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick alone, as being less conducive now to the general convenience and good government of those Provinces, than it would have been if carried out in accordance with the Resolution of last Session.

This Government, therefore, anticipates, under the special circumstances of the case, an increased desire on the part of New Brunswick to effect that more limited union which identity of interests and race, combined with close neighbourhood, had, from the first, pointed out as a step mutually advantageous.

I have, &c. (Signed) RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

[Enclosure.]

Whereas, under existing circumstances, an immediate Union of the British North American Provinces has become impracticable;

And Whereas a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces is desirable, whether the larger Union be accomplished or not;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the negotiations for the Union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, should be renewed in accordance with the Resolution passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

No. 53.

The Lieutenant Governor to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

Fredericton, 18*th April*, 1865.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your Despatch of the 10th, and shall lose no time in communicating it to my advisers, by whom, as well as by myself, I need hardly assure you, the proposition which it contains will be considered with the attention demanded by the importance of the subject to which it relates.

I have, &c. (Signed) ARTHUR H. GORDON.

REPORT

OF THE

SURVEY OF EXTENSION

OF THE

European and North American Railway

TO THE

AMERICAN BOUNDARY,

AND

BRANCH LINE TO FREDERICTON.

By E. R. BURPEE, C. E.

FREDERICTON:

PRINTED BY JOHN GRAHAM, "HEAD QUARTERS" OFFICE.

1865.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, *April 27th*, 1864.

SIR,

I beg to inform you that his Honor the Administrator of the Government in Council has been pleased to appoint you as Engineer, to explore and Survey a line of Railway from the City of St. John to the Boundary of the State of Maine, *via* the Douglas Valley; and you are hereby authorised and empowered to employ the necessary Surveyors and Assistants to enable you to prosecute that Survey with all convenient speed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. TILLEY.

E. R. Burpee, Civil Engineer, St. John.

REPORT

OF THE

SURVEY OF RAILWAY EXTENSION.

ST. JOHN, *April 24th*, 1864.

TO THE HON. A. H. GILLMOR, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR,—Having been previously notified of the appointment confirmed in the foregoing letter, I had, in order that the work should be completed with as little delay as possible, already secured the services of Mr. Thos. Ramsey, long and favorably known as an explorer of experience, had organized a staff, and had made arrangements for a thorough survey, during the summer, of the different routes through Portland and Carleton, to connect with the present line from St. John to Shediac, so that immediately on the receipt of formal instructions, I was enabled to commence work in both directions, and from that time until the last of January of the present year, was fully occupied with the out door work on the main line and a branch to Fredericton. Since, the work on both has been plotted, quantities calculated and estimates of cost prepared, and I am now happy to be able to report that a line has been found, which, although, perhaps, susceptible of improvement, yet presents few engineering difficulties, can be constructed at a very moderate cost, and traverses a district of country which will produce a remunerative tariff, capable of being largely increased.

General Route of the Line.

The line, shown by the deep red line on the map accompanying the other drawings and this report, starts from the present depot of the European and North American Railway, passes either through Portland to the Suspension Bridge, where it crosses the St. John river, or from the present water terminus extended to harbour line, by means of a ferry, it may connect with some of the lines on Western side and through Carleton, with the main line a short distance West of the bridge. Thence skirting the West shore of South Bay and the St. John river for 16 miles, it reaches the mouth of the Nerepis, and follows its left bank for 8 miles; then leaving that river and crossing the road to Fredericton it enters the Douglas Valley, from which it passes by the North side of Gaspereaux Lake and the valley of the Back Creek, until it crosses the South Branch of the Oromocto river. Thence by a direct course, it crosses the North West Branch of the same river near Hartt's Mills, 43½ miles from St. John;—from which point the branch line to Fredericton diverges. Leaving this place it takes a Westerly course and follows the North West Branch of the Oromocto and its tributary, the Yoho, for some distance. Crossing the latter and two branches of the Lyons' stream, it intersects the main post road between Fredericton and St. Stephen, 26 miles distant from the former, and 53 from the latter place. Thence it reaches the shore of Cranberry Lake, crossing an arm, of which it makes, by a direct line, the outlet of the large Maguaguadavic lake; from thence, bending somewhat to the South, it passes the North side of Mink Lake and Mount Prospect, and crossing the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway" 42 miles from St. Andrews, it reaches the American boundary on the St. Croix river, not far from the outlet of the Cheputneticook lakes, the distance being 88¼ miles from St. John.

By this route a line has been procured, which requires no grade exceeding 53 feet per mile, or curve of less radius than 1637 feet, and which will be found to compare favorably with most lines on this continent both as to total amount of grades, curvature and cost.

Characteristic Features of the Line and Works.

Leaving that part of the line East of the Suspension Bridge, and the different means of connecting with the terminus of the European and North American Railway to be afterward considered, I will proceed to remark on the characteristic features of the line from that point Westward, and as there is no very great difference in the length of the terminal lines, it is to be understood that in all cases, where distances from St. John are given, they are reckoned from the present depot of the European and North American Railway, and by the line through Portland, over the falls.

From the Suspension Bridge around the South Bay as far as Sutton's Mills the work will not be difficult, but on reaching that point it will be necessary to cut through a spur of limestone rock, 40 feet in depth by 200 feet long, the material can be used to form part of a heavy embankment required across an arm of the bay. It is also proposed here to erect an iron bridge of 50 feet span, this being the natural outlet of the water from Spruce Lake. Thus far, it is possible to shorten the line at least 1¼ miles, and reduce the curvature very considerably, by adopting a line across the South Bay near the line of piers of the Boom Company, but it was found, on examination, that to build a wharf or embankment sufficient to withstand the wash of the water in so exposed a situation, with the necessary bridges and dams, besides interfering with the operations of the Boom Company, would entail an outlay exceeding that on the longer line, by at least $100,000.

From South Bay to Vernon's mill pond the work will be light, but thence to Law's stream, the eastern boundary of King's County, a distance of about 3 miles, serious obstacles are to be encountered because of the highlands, which, (skirting the South side of the St. John,) here jut out abruptly into the river, forming Stevens' Cove on the East and Clark's Cove on the West side of Clark's Mount. To avoid a tunnel either through this hill, or the point of high land immediately West of Clark's Cove, which was resorted to in former surveys to overcome the difficulties here met with, much time was spent in a thorough examination of the country for some distance from the river. A practical, and I may add not immoderately expensive line, was found by crossing to the South side of the Fredericton road, (at Stevens'), and recrossing a short distance before reaching Law's stream,—the summit being overcome by a grade of 49 feet per mile, for a distance less than one mile on the Eastern side and about half a mile on the Western side, while the line was generally straight.

A survey and estimate has also been made of an alternative line at this point (shown by a blue line on the plan,) which, passing round the edge of Clark's Point, avoids the summit to be surmounted by the inland route, but being half a mile longer, requiring curves of less radius than 1450 feet, and on the whole being not less expensive, is not recommended.

For the next 4 miles the country is rough and much broken, so that the work will be necessarily above the average per mile, although the grades are within the prescribed limits and the curvature is moderate. Law's and Scovil's mill streams are each in deep valleys, requiring heavy embankments and bridges of 25 feet span. The highland, extending out into the St. John river at Brandy Point, is passed by taking advantage of a natural valley, most favorably situated, immediately South of that point in a direct line with the general course.

After this, the ground is much more favorable, and little needing special remark is met with, until reaching the vicinity of Eagle Rock, some distance up the Nerepis and 20¼ miles from St. John.

I may here remark, however, that to avoid the necessity of frequently crossing the post road on this section, in order to secure the safety of the travelling public, a large amount of road diversion will be required.

At Brundage's Point, 13 miles from St. John, a cutting of 400 feet long and 40 to 50 feet deep is shown on the section, apparently of material suitable for ballast. The existence of a good ballast pit at this point would be highly advantageous, but should the material prove to be not so good as anticipated, the excavation can be diminished by slightly altering the location, which, to a small extent, would increase the curvature.

As the nature of the country at Belyea's, two miles farther on, is such as to admit in location of little choice of ground, considerable expense may be expected in damage to property, but, should the present line, on final location be adhered to, the damage may be considerably reduced, by lessening the width of the cutting and bridging a sufficient portion of it, to allow the proprietor accommodation for his ordinary business. This bridge would also serve for the road leading from this place across the Nerepis river to Brittain's Point.

In the vicinity of Eagle Rock, it will be necessary to encroach slightly upon the Nerepis river, for about 200 feet, where the slope will require to be protected by rip-rap, and probably piling for a very short distance. There will, here also, be a cutting of about 50 feet depth, but as at Brundage's Point, the material can be advantageously used as ballast.

The line now enters the level country near the junction of the Douglas stream with the Nerepis, crossing the Fredericton road near the residence of Charles Bayard, Esq.; leaving which, with a short curve of 2700 feet radius, it crosses the two branches of the Douglas stream, (each requiring a bridge of 24 feet span,) and enters the Douglas valley. An alternative line is here suggested, (as shown on the plan by the blue line,) which, although adding slightly to the curvature, will cause considerable saving in construction, without injuring the character of the road.

After this, the line skirts the foot of Douglas mountain and the hills on the West side of the valley, avoiding as much as possible the soft ground in the vicinity of Harcourt Lake, and reaches the summit of land between the waters of the Nerepis and Oromocto rivers, 27 miles from St. John, and at an elevation of 171 feet above high tide. The whole of the works on this section are more than ordinarily light, the curvature small, and only once is the maximum grade of 52.80 feet per mile attained.

Leaving this summit, the line first crosses and then recrosses the back creek, the northern side of which it follows nearly to its mouth; thence in about two miles of straight line it crosses the South Branch of the Oromocto, at the head of tide water, and 40 miles from St. John. The work on a portion of this section is somewhat broken, but not heavy or expensive. Several alternative lines have been run in this distance, but although they reduce the amount of curvature and length of time a little, the necessity for heavier grades and increased expense in construction more than counterbalance these advantages. The crossing of the South Branch of the Oromocto, at a place everyway favorable, is proposed to be effected by an iron girder bridge of 100 feet span; thence to Hartt's mills, on the North West Branch of the Oromocto, the country is level, and consequently the works light, and grades easy.

From this point two lines were presented for consideration. One up the North West Branch of the Oromocto river, and by the South side of the Oro-

mocto lake, across the Maguaguadavic river to the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway;" the other in a nearly direct West course across the country to the North of that lake through Harvey Settlement, and crossing the Maguaguadavic much nearer its source, to the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway."

From explorations made by parties, under Mr. Wilkinson, in 1850, it seemed quite clear no line could be obtained on the former direction, from the Oromocto lake, across the valley of the Maguaguadavic to the high ground between it and the Digdeguash, without grades exceeding 53 feet per mile, and more than ordinarily heavy work, and it also was evident that the distance must be longer than by the Northern route, while to overcome the necessity for heavy grades and expensive work, by going farther to the South the line would have to be made of even still greater length. I determined, after having had the ridge of highland on the West side and North of the Oromocto lake, (which separate the waters of the Oromocto from those of the Maguaguadavic,) and the valley of the North East Branch of the Maguaguadavic, explored by a small party during the progress of the survey East of Hartt's mills, and having found that a shorter practical line could be had on the North side of the lake, to leave the Southern route to be further examined at some future time should circumstances warrant it, and proceeded with the Northern route.

Having adopted this course, it was necessary to cross the North West Branch of the Oromocto, so soon as a suitable place could be selected. This was found at a very short distance above Hartt's mills, and at a point every way favorable, the width of the valley being contracted and the bed of the stream rock. It is proposed to effect this crossing by means of an iron girder bridge of two spans of 75 feet each.

After crossing the stream, a table land is soon gained, when a straight and easy line is found up the West side of it for some distance, passing Tracey's mills 47 miles from St. John, and crossing Porcupine Brook near its confluence with the Oromocto, where a heavy embankment of 52,000 cubic yards, and bridge of 24 feet span will be required. Immediately, on leaving this stream, a deep and long cutting occurs, and the maximum grade of 53 feet per mile is required for one mile. It is probable, that by increasing the curvature, so as to cross Porcupine Brook a little farther from its mouth, the summit of land between it and the Yoho could be attained by means of a shorter grade and at less expense.

As the country from this point Westward was a complete wilderness, wholly unexplored and without roads, it was a tedious and somewhat difficult task to decide upon the best route, but after a thorough survey of the Yoho stream, and exploring a large tract of the adjacent country, the line now adopted reaching the Cork Settlement road 58½ miles from St. John, was found to be the most favorable, the work being under the average, with few and easy curves and grades generally less than the maximum.

There will be required over the two branches of the Yoho, bridges of 24 feet span.

Leaving this point the greatest difficulties were encountered, requiring a most thorough examination of the country, and it is highly probable that further explorations may furnish improvements in the lines ultimately adopted, or lead to results more satisfactory respecting those which have been abandoned.

From this point, two routes to the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway" again present claims for consideration. The first crossing the Lyons' Stream near its forks; thence by the head of Dead Brook, to what is known as the Long Swamp on the Fredericton and St. Stephen road, (through which it was intended to pass the Harvey Settlement ridge,) and crossing the North East

Branch and main Maguaguadavic Rivers, and following the head of Davis Brook to the South side of Mount Prospect, it would reach the New Brunswick and Canada Railway about 41 miles from St. Andrews. The second route, following the Lyons' Stream to Cramberry Lake; thence maintaining nearly the same elevation, by keeping as nearly as possible to the head of all the Maguaguadavic waters, and passing on the North side of Mount Prospect, joins the New "Brunswick and Canada Railway," not far from the point at which the former does.

The first mentioned route being the shorter by about 2 miles, was looked upon with much favor, and was not given up until much time had been spent in exploring it, and the lateness of the season rendered it imperative to adopt some one. Although no difficulty was found in getting a good line from the Cork Settlement road to Dead Brook, all our explorations as yet, lead to the conclusion, that to make the summit of the Long Swamp, a grade of 60 feet per mile would be required, which, notwithstanding the work would be light, it is not though fit to recommend. It was also ascertained, after having run a number of trial lines, that neither the valley of the North East nor Main Maguaguadavic Rivers could be crossed, so as to reach the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway" South of Mount Prospect, without steeper grades and much heavier work than would be desirable. Finding then, that both of these streams flow and fall rapidly, while the highland on their banks retains its full height, so that a good line in this direction was not likely to be found without much further exploration, if at all, and considering the season was so far advanced, it was decided to keep, as nearly as possible, the elevation attained at the Cork Settlement, and cross both those streams as near their sources as possible.

This led to the adoption of the Northern or second named route on which for 8 miles two lines have been surveyed as shown on the plans, both of which come within the required limits as to grade and curvature.

That by Cranberry Lake (upon which the estimates are based,) crossing the Harvey Road at an elevation of 55 feet lower than any other can, is shorter by a few feet, is much the straightest and presents the smallest amount of heavy gradients. It traverses a heath for two miles, (some three or four hundred feet of which may require to be covered with poles or bush before a bank is laid thereon,) and then after some distance in a swamp, rises with a grade of 52¾ feet per mile from the head of Lyons' Stream through a gorge, the contracted limits of which will admit of very little alteration on final location, to the Post Road from Fredericton to St. Stephen, at an elevation of 471 feet above tide level.

Leaving the Post Road it immediately traverses a cove of Cranberry Lake, with a curve of 1637 radius passes a point of rock, (which makes out from the Southern shore and requires to be excavated to a depth of 45 feet,) and then crossing an arm of the lake 800 feet wide, it rises with an easy grade of 20 feet per mile for 5000 feet to an elevation of 488 feet above high tide, the summit between St. John and the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway." The depth of water in the Lake where the line crosses was found to be 16 feet, and with the material furnished from the rock cutting it would not be difficult to make through it a substantial wharf or embankment. The quantity of rock estimated to be excavated at this point is 40,000 cubic yards, (by far the heaviest cutting on the line,) but by increasing the curvature, the quantity of excavation and also the depth of water can be lessened considerably, while at the same time the requirements of a first class road will be adhered to.

The alternative line shown in blue on the plan runs almost entirely on firm ground, but, as it involves the necessity of an increased number of sharp curves,

a higher summit by 40 feet, and consequently a greater length of heavy grades, without reducing the length or to any considerable extent the cost of the line, it is not recommended.

Leaving Cranberry Lake, the line is straight to the Maguaguadavic river, which it is proposed to cross by an iron girder bridge of 50 feet span. On this length the grades are easy and the work light, while there is little doubt but it can be still further improved on final location. The North-East Branch is crossed near the mouth of Deadwater brook and will require a bridge of 30 feet span.

The Maguaguadavic river is crossed a short distance below the outlet of the big Maguaguadavic Lake, and although approached on either side by a grade of 52¾ feet per mile, still requires an embankment of 89,000 cubic yards. The valley through which this river flows is much lower than the lands on either side, which will account for this section being among the most difficult and expensive on the line. This valley widens and its depth increases in descending from the Lake, so that the only chance of finding a more favorable crossing must be confined to the short space between the present location and the Lake, where no doubt, from what examinations have been made, the embankment may be considerably diminished in quantity.

After leaving the valley of the Maguaguadavic the country is much more favorable, and following the location we cross Mink Brook nearly one mile from where it enters the Maguaguadavic Lake, and keeping on the right bank of a lake of the same name at its head, skirting the foot of Oak Mountain until the South fork of the Cranberry Brook is crossed near its source, and then traversing heaths and swamps for two or three miles we reach the vicinity of Mount Prospect. Passing this mountain on the narrow strip of level but stoney land between it and Foster Lake, with a short curve of 5270 feet radius toward the South, we cross the head of White Beaver Brook and without difficulty reach the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway" on the level. On the whole of this distance, 10 miles, the location is almost entirely straight, the grades easy and the work not expensive.

Leaving the railway the line keeps still to the South in order to avoid the hills on the Western shore of the second Digdequash Lake, and at the 84th mile from St. John passes a summit of 500 feet above tide level by 2 miles of the maximum grade, then turning to the right and descending with easy grades reaches the American Boundary at the St. Croix, (88 3-5 miles from St. John,) which river it crosses at an elevation of 381 feet above high tide.

Some portions of the work on this section of the line are heavier than an average of the whole, but there is little doubt it can be made lighter on final location. To effect the crossing of the St. Croix will require an iron bridge of two spans of 80 feet each, the expense of one-half which would necessarily devolve upon the company constructing that portion of the line on the American side of the boundary.

Description of Terminal Lines through Carleton and Portland.

Before entering upon the question of cost, it is deemed preferable to make a few remarks on the different lines connecting with the terminus of the European and North American Railway, and with the waters of St. John harbour.

A line tolerably favorable, has been surveyed to the terminus of the E. & N. A. Railway, crossing the St. John river about 150 feet above the bridge. From this, it curves to the left and follows the hillside to the vicinity of the iron works on the Straight Shore, thence crossing the timber ponds and the Straight Shore road near Hawes' Cottage, passing over Sheriff street, under Simonds' street, and following from Acadia street, along the rear of the houses on Main street, (Portland,) it reaches the long wharf and thence commences to

curve to the right. Then reversing it passes over Mill street, and through the wooden buildings attached to Harris' foundry, joining the present railway near Dorchester street crossing. From near the suspension bridge to within 700 feet of the present station, the grade descends at a uniform rate of 35 feet per mile. Bridges will be required over Mill street and the long wharf, under Simonds' street, over the Straight Shore road, and trestle work over a portion of the mill pond. The whole of the excavation required will be rock, and through Portland it is proposed to tunnel 250 feet in length.

This may be considered as favorable a line as can be found to connect with our present railway by the Eastern side of the river, but it is very evident that apart from the bridge over the St. John river the works alone are heavy and must prove expensive.

With a view, if possible, to obviate this objection as well as to furnish more accommodation for heavy freight and lumber traffic, several others have been surveyed on the Western Side of the river, which are shown on the plan of the harbour and its vicinity.

The first of these leaves the main line at a point "A" (on the plan) 140 West of the bridge by a sharp curve, and passing through the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum, and a little to the West of Peters' mill, follows the bank of the river to Front Row, in Carleton; thence passes between high and low water mark, crossing two or three wharves and the head of Buttermilk Channel to Navy Island. This is only about 1½ miles in length and is the shortest line from the West to the harbour in deep water. It is, however, liable to some objections. The curves near the Suspension Bridge are only of a radius of 1437 feet, and the elevation of ground at the point where it leaves the main line is such that the maximum grade of one foot per hundred is required to within 700 feet of the terminus in order to make a descent to a level with the wharves, while at the same time the works are both heavy and of an expensive nature.

Another line diverges from this some distance before reaching Front Row, then crossing King and Union streets and the heads of the wharves East of Union street, it extends to deep water at Sand Point. This line is about 800 feet longer than the first, which will admit of some diminution in the inclination and will lessen the quantity of work near the Suspension Bridge, but it is liable to the same objection in respect to curvature and to the short distance between the foot of the grade and the terminus.

A trial line was run from station 26 on the main line, crossing the Manawagonish road to the back of Clark's house, then recrossing the road and along the slope of the hill below Tilton's to near the back of the Church on King Square, and thence into Lancaster street, as shown by the light red line on the plan.

This was found to be impracticable on account of the height of the land at the road crossing West of King Square.

It then became quite evident, the only chance of obtaining a more favorable line must be to pass on the West side of Carleton Heights. A line was therefore started from point "B" or station 35, on the main line running through the ridge of land on which is the road to St. Andrews, around the highlands to Negro Point, and thence through Carleton to Navy Island. As this line is about 2 miles longer than the others it may be a question if its length does not more than compensate for the advantages it possesses in grades, curvature and works. It is, however, certain this line can be carried from Negro Point to deep water at Sand Point with a saving both in distance and expense, while at the same time (should a terminus be made there,) it would assist in forming a

breakwater for the protection of the harbour. And should it be found practicable on examination to carry it through the ridge on the Manawagonish road further to the West, so to connect with the main line near Sutton's mills, it will compare to advantage with the other lines.

It is pretty certain that the lines through Carleton cannot be departed from to any great degree, but a more extended survey than the time and means at my disposal warranted might furnish information that would improve them and at the same time diminish their cost. Indeed in works of so heavy a nature and likely so seriously to affect the value of property through which they pass, the slightest improvement in location would, in construction, many times repay the expense of any survey that *could be made.*

It has been proposed to bridge the harbour from Navy Island to the Round Reefs near Hilyard's wharf, but in order not to prevent the navigation of the St. John river as at present conducted, it would be necessary to attain such an elevation (as shown by the profile plans,) as would prevent a junction with our present railway, except by grades steeper than could be recommended, beside which the cost of the structure and its approaches would probably exceed one million dollars. If, therefore, it should not be deemed expedient at first to erect so expensive a work as a bridge at the Falls to connect through Portland, with the present line, the much more expensive one from Navy Island is out of the question, and there only remains to choose the best line on either side to deep water and connect by ferry.

Terminal Lines on Eastern side St. John Harbour.

Having disposed of the different feasible lines on the West side, it only remains now to discover at what point it is best to obtain access to deep water on the Eastern side of the harbour from the present railway.

Four distinct plans for doing this have been proposed at different times. One line leaving the railway near the Marsh Bridge passes round the back of the City to the breakwater nearly opposite Sand Point; a second from the present station by a tunnel under the property of the late Judge Chipman to the Market Square; thence by Water street to Reid's Point; a third from the crossing of Mill street, by the head of Union street slip to North Market wharf; and a fourth from the present water terminus across Long and St. Helena wharves to Rankin's wharf nearly opposite Navy Island.

The line by the Back Shore to the Breakwater was surveyed under the late Chief Engineer of the European and North American Railway, and subsequently, by the City Engineer, and in both cases with a view of its being made applicable as a route to a terminus at the Breakwater. Now, whatever may be its fitness for that purpose, or its claims with a view to extending the business limits of the City and increasing the value of its property, it seems unnecessary to spend time in surveying a line that must be very expensive, when the only object sought was the easiest and safest means of extending our present line of railway Westward.

That the second line through Chipman's Hill, whatever its advantages in location, would be too expensive, is obvious, so that only the third and fourth remain for consideration.

Of these, the third is the shortest and probably would be the cheapest in construction, but it is a matter of some doubt if sufficient room can be found without interfering too much with the business proper of the place.

The fourth is the most direct and (Navy Island being the terminus on the Eastern side,) would reduce the width of the ferry to about 1500 feet, over a portion of the harbour as sheltered from storms and as free from currents as could be found on any other practicable route.

Should either of these lines be adopted, there are so many questions involved which do not come within the province of an engineer to decide, that it is impossible for me to more than indicate that either is feasible and can be constructed (damage to property excepted,) at a very moderate expense.

Estimate of Cost.

The cost of the whole line is influenced so much by the location of this terminus, that I have thought it more satisfactory to make an estimate on the cost of the main line from the American Boundary to the Suspension Bridge, and append estimates which at best can only be approximate of the several terminal lines.

The calculations for the quantities in the following estimate are based upon the requirements of a first class road; the width of roadbed on embankments being 18 feet, with a slope of 1½ to 1, and in cuttings from 24 to 30 feet, according to the material, with the same slope; ballast 1 foot for depth under the sleepers, and a rail weighing 63 lbs. to a lineal yard. A fair allowance has been added to the quantities of earthwork for shrinkage, ditches, &c., while the facilities for approaching the line with plant, and the abundance of good building material for the works (in most cases within a few yards,) are such that the prices affixed are supposed to be ample for their performance. The station accommodation is not intended to be of so expensive a character as on the present railway, but is calculated on a liberal scale, for the country traversed, and the equipment estimated would, properly managed, be sufficient to meet the requirements of a larger traffic than I have ever yet calculated upon.

Estimate of the Cost of the Main Line of Railway from the Suspension Bridge at St. John to the American Boundary.

65 miles of clearing at 200 dollars per mile,	$13,000	
50 miles of fencing at 700 dollars per mile,	35,000—	$48,000
2,020,000 cubic yards earth in embankment, at 25 cents,	505,000	
196,400 cubic yards solid rock excavation, at 1 dollar,	196,400—	701,400
Masonry.		
696 cubic yards Ashlar in bridge abutments, at 8 dols.,	5,568	
5,205 cubic yards dry rubble bridge abutments, at 7 dols.,	36,435	
15,710 cubic yards culvert masonry, at 4 dollars,	62,840	
6,000 cubic yards rip rap protection walls, at 1 dollar,	6,000—	110,840
1,010 lineal rods of road diversion, at 2 dollars,	2,020	
18 public road crossings,	5,750	
100 farm and other crossings,	1,250—	9,020
155 tons Iron girder bridging in place, at 150 dols. per ton,		23,250
86.74 miles single track, including ballast, sleepers, and laying, at 8,000 dollars per mile,	693,920	
5 per cent. additional for sidings,	34,697—	728,617
Land damages on 100 farms, at 100 dollars each,	10,000—	10,000
Stations.		
1 Engine house at terminus,	15,000	
2 Engine houses, intermediate, at 8,000 dollars each,	16,000	
3 principal stations, at 2,500 dollars,	7,500	
5 second class stations, at 1,000 dollars,	5,000	
10 flag stations, at 300 dollars,	3,000	
8 woodsheds and water tanks, at 400 dollars,	3,200—	49,700
Engineering and superintendence, at $1,000 per mile,		86,750
Forward,		

Forward,		
Rolling Stock.		
10 locomoties, at 10,000 dollars each,	100,000	
3 snow-ploughs, at 1,000 dollars each,	3,000	
16 first class passenger cars, at 2,650 dollars each,	42,400	
8 second class passenger cars, at 1,750 dollars each,	14,000	
4 baggage and express cars, at 1,500 dollars each,	6,000	
70 box freight cars, at 700 dollars each,	49,000	
170 platform cars, at 600 dollars each,	102,000—	316,400
		$2,083,980
Add for contingencies and unforeseen expenses, 15 per cent.,		312,600
Total,		$2,396,580

Estimate of Terminal Lines, and Bridge over St. John River.

The following are approximate estimates of the cost of different terminal lines connecting the main line with deep water and the present line of railway, damages to property apart.

In the estimate for the line through Portland, the most important item of expense is the bridge over the St. John river, which it is proposed to make on the suspension principle, similar to that at Niagara.

The site, about 150 feet above the toll bridge, is very favorable, the rock on which the towers would rest being at considerable elevation above high tide, and presenting every appearance of being well fitted to receive them and the anchorages. The Eastern bank will require excavation, and the Western some embanking, in order to bring the roadway 75 feet above high tide, as required by law, to permit the free navigation of the St. John river. The span will be 620 feet, being longer than any tubular bridge, and about 200 feet shorter than the suspension bridge at Niagara, which answers the double purpose of railway and carriage road. Comparing the natural advantages in the site, the diminution in span, the work it would have to perform, and the facilities for construction with those at Niagara, the conclusion arrived at is that the cost of the proposed structure would not exceed $200,000.

By erecting abutments from extreme low water on either side, the span can be reduced to 500 feet, at which a tubular or girder bridge would become practicable, and in stiffness and consequent adaptability for rapid transit, might possibly present advantages sufficient to warrant the extra expense required in its construction. From surveys made, an approximate estimate of the cost of both a suspension bridge of 620 feet, and a tubular one of 500 feet span, has been made, and will be found appended to this report.

Estimate of a Line from West side of St. John River, through Portland to the present Line of Railway.

70,000 cubic yards rock excavation, at 1 dollar,		$70,000
400 lineal feet trestle bridging, at 20 dollars,		8,000
2,600 cubic yards rock excavation in tunnel, at 5 dollars,	$13,000	
650 cubic yards masonry, lining tunnel, at 8 dollars,	5,200—	18,200
Bridges over Mill street, Long Wharf, and two over Straight Shore road,		33,000
Over bridge Simonds street,		1,000
Forward,		

Forward,		
Level crossings, Sheriff street, road to Bentley's house, Ruddock's, and post road,		1,000
1 7-8 miles superstructure and sidings,		20,000
		$151,200
Suspension bridge over St. John river,		200,000
Total,		$351,200

Estimate of Cost on a Line by Carleton Shore to Navy Island and by Ferry to Rankin's Wharf, to the present Line of Railway.

60,000 cubic yards earth excavation, at 25 cents,	$15,000	
65,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 1 dollar,	6,000	
Bridge under post road,	2,000	
Bridges over road to Peter's mill and Front row,	5,000	
2,000 lineal feet wharfing and bridging, at 30 dollars,	60,000	
Bridge over Buttermilk channel,	60,000	
Terminal whaves and floats,	30,000	
2 miles superstructure and sidings, at 8,000 dollars,	16,000—	$253,000
On Eastern Side to Rankin's Wharf and Ferryboats.		
3,500 lineal feet pile bridging and wharf, at 10 dollars,	35,000	
Superstructure on same,	6,000—	41,000
2 ferry-boats for carrying cars, at $25,000 each,		50,000
		$344,000

Estimate for Line by Carleton Shore to Sand Point and Ferry.

60,000 cubic yards earth excavation, at 25 cents,	$15,000	
40,000 cubic yards solid rock, at 1 dollar,	40,000	
2,500 lineal feet of wharfing and bridging, at 20 dollars,	50,000	
Road bridges and culverts,	15,000	
2 miles of superstructure,	16,000	
Terminal wharves, &c.,	30,000—	$166,000
Approaches on Eastern side, as by former estimate,		41,000
Ferry-boats, as before,		50,000
		$257,000

Estimate for the Line by Negro Point to Navy Island, with Ferry to Rankin's Wharf.

50,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 1 dollar,	$50,000	
130,000 cubic yards earth excavation, at 25 cents,	32,500—	$82,500
Road crossing Manawagonish road,	300	
Road crossing Lancaster street,	400	
Road crossing Main street,	500—	1,200
Bridge over road to Sand Cove,	2,000	
3 over bridges, Queen and St. John streets,	4,500	
Under bridge, Rodney street,	2,500—	9,000
Culverts,		2,000

Forward,

Forward,		
Bridge over Buttermilk channel,		60,000
5 miles superstructure and sidings,		40,000
Wharfing, &c., on Navy Island,		30,000
		$224,700
Deduct saved on construction of Main Line.		
30,000 cubic yards earth excavation, at 25 cents,	$7,500	
2,000 cubic yards rock excavation, at 1 dollar,	2,000	
164 cubic yards culvert masonry, at 4 dollars,	656	
7-10 miles of superstructure, at 8,000 dollars,	5,600—	15,756
		$208,944
Add for approaches on Eastern side of harbor and ferry-boats,		91,000
		$299,944

Estimate for a Line from Negro Point to Sand Point, and by Ferry.

30,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, at 1 dollar,	$30,000	
120,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, at 25 cents,	30,000—	$60,000
Culverts,		1,500
Bridge for road to Sand Cove,		2,000
Crossing Manawagonish road,	300	
Crossing extension of Lancaster,	300—	600
Wharfing, &c., at Sand Point,		60,000
4 3-4 miles superstructure,		38,000
		$162,100
Deduct saved in construction on Main Line.		
30,000 cubic yards earth excavation, at 25 cents,	$7,500	
2,000 cubic yards rock excavation, at 1 dollar,	2,000	
134 cubic yards culvert masonry,	656	
7 1-10 miles of superstructure,	5,600—	15,756
		$146,344
Add approaches on Eastern side, and ferry-boats, as before,		91,000
		$237,344

A considerable saving may be made in a line to deep water, by stopping the Carleton Shore line at or near Front Row, and making the level of the terminus or wharves about 20 feet above tide level, in which case the cost, with the necessary hoists for heavy freight, would probably not exceed $100,000.

It may be remarked here that damage to property, unless borne by the districts respectively traversed, would form on some of the lines a considerable additional charge. The line through Portland will be the most expensive in that respect, while that by Negro Point to Sand Point will be very trifling.

In comparing the merits of a continuous line by bridge over the Falls and through Portland, with that through Carleton and by ferry, it must be remembered that a large additional expense will be continually incurred in running the ferry-boats. It admits of very little doubt but that this expense, and the loss of traffic from detention in transit of passengers and light freight, would much

more than meet the interest on the extra expense required for the construction of a bridge, so as to make the connection with the present railway complete.

Estimating, therefore, on a through line from the present railway to the American boundary, we have the following results:—

86¼ miles from boundary of the State of Maine to Suspension Bridge, costing, as per estimate,	$2,366,580
1 86-100 miles through Portland and over bridge at Falls, as per estimate,	351,200
88 6-10 miles,	$2,747,780

By this estimate it appears the European and North American Railway can be extended to the American boundary, and fully equipped, for $2,750,000, or a little over $30,000 per mile. The cost of the New England roads average about $44,000 per mile, and the present European and North American Railway nearly the same. The Grand Trunk cost about $40,000, and the Nova Scotia railways about $50,000, while both of these are inferior in character to the proposed line. After allowing an ample margin for additions usually made in rolling stock on all roads after completion, and which tend to swell the cost of those now in operation, the average of lines on this continent cannot be set down at much less than $40,000 per mile.

To show that the difference in the cost of these, and the estimate for Western Extension, is not without reason, it is only necessary to mention a few particulars which tend largely to swell the cost of other roads, but, in this case, are either very small or unknown. Save that, on the first ten miles from the Suspension Bridge, the grading is very light, the country traversed after leaving the St. John river being mostly on the heads of those streams emptying into the Bay of Fundy, causes the amount of bridging to be uncommonly small, lakes and bogs, ordinarily requiring large sums in draining, filling, &c., are almost entirely avoided, and in case of connecting with the European and North American Railway, the outlay for terminal buildings (usually amounting to a large sum per mile,) will not be required.

By a reference to the tables, it will also be seen that the line presents many features highly favorable to its being operated at a moderate cost. The length of curved line is only 25 miles, or little over one-fourth of the whole distance, while but a very small portion of this curved line is on a less radius than 2,900 feet. Of heavy grades, only 14 miles are varying from 45 to 52 3-4 feet per mile, and, of this distance, 10½ miles descend Eastward, or toward St. John, a result of great importance with reference to the carrying capacity of the road, and in view of the heavy lumber traffic expected in this direction.

Deviations from Route Adopted.

Some deviations from the course adopted, and still within the requirements of a line *via* the Douglas Valley, being urged at different times, as possessing peculiar advantages, have occupied a portion of my attention, and require some notice here.

Route by South Side of Oromocto Lake.

First among these, I would refer to that, already noticed, up the North-West Branch of the Oromocto river, and by the South side of the Big Oromocto Lake, across the valley of the Maguaguadavic, and by Trout Brook to the St. Andrew's Railway.

It was ascertained during the course of the summer's work, that the level of

the water in the Maguaguadavic and Cheputneticook Lakes differed but little from that of those of the Oromocto and Kedron, and also, that the bed of the Maguaguadavic River fell at the rate of 15 feet per mile after leaving the lake. The distance on the course of the river to the point where it must be crossed by a line South of the Oromocto Lake, was known to be not less than ten miles, while from the shore of the lake it could not be more than three. The conclusions arrived at from this information was, that the obstacles in the way of getting a line in this direction were of a serious nature, but, in order to leave the matter as little doubtful as possible, Mr. Stewart was dispatched with a small party in January last, to traverse and level what was pointed out as being the most favorable ground accessible on both sides the Maguaguadavic.

This line, as also one run by J. Wilkinson, Esq., C. E., and another by Wm. Mahood, Esq., in 1860, are shown on the General Map, and profiles of each accompany the other drawings.

The result of this exploration is as follows:—The Maguaguadavic at this point of crossing is in a deep valley, 220 feet above tide level, while the lake is 371, and the table land on the West side of the valley 465. As the high ground on the South of the Oromocto Lake extends a considerable distance toward the river, it appears impossible to make the descent without two miles of maximum grade, and work of a very heavy nature. On the West side of the river the ascent may be accomplished by three and half miles of the same grade, and with less expensive works than was at first supposed, but still the distance will be longer and the cost greater than on the adopted line. It has been proposed to carry the line farther toward the South, below the Kedron Lakes, and although by thus increasing the distance the valley of the Maguaguadavic is reached with easier work, yet it is heavier and the grades are steeper in leaving it and gaining the elevation of the high ground to the Westward than would be desirable. In fact, all the information I have been able to gather respecting this country, leads unavoidably to the conclusion that no line can be found here without sacrificing something, either in distance, works, or grades, and this without furnishing any corresponding benefit in traffic.

Spruce Lake Route.

Another deviation from the adopted line has been proposed near St. John. Leaving the Suspension Bridge, and following nearly the course of the St. Andrew's road four miles, it then turns to the right of Spruce Lake, and following the right shore of Menzie's Lake, passing between Belvidere and Nelson Lakes, and to the right of Loch Alva, it joins the adopted line a little below Eagle Rock on the Nerepis, and near the entrance to the Douglas Valley. This line was explored by parties for A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E., in 1853, with a view to avoid the expensive rock cutting and tunnelling on the line following the shore of Grand Bay. By a profile of their survey, which is in my hands, it appears this line would be nearly two miles longer, and though some of the work is not expensive, yet to ascend the high grounds to the North of Spruce Lake, and again make the descent to the valley of the Nerepis, would require steeper grades and more expensive works than any on the adopted line. As this exploration was hasty, and, no doubt, susceptible of improvement, it was at first my intention to have examined this district, with a view to finding a less expensive line than by the river, but having succeeded in avoiding the necessity for tunnelling, and having obtained a line which presents no excessively heavy work, and has more favorable grades than could be hoped for on the Spruce Lake route, I did not consider myself justified in expending the time and money required for its thorough exploration, while the necessity of devoting all the remaining portion of the season fit for such work, to the survey of the Fredericton branch, would have prevented my doing so, had it been deemed advisable.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

The survey of this line, made in the months of November and December, 1864, and January, 1865, leaving the main line at the crossing of the North-West Branch of the Oromocto, skirts along between the high ground and freshet level until after passing the Rushagonis River, 10½ miles from Hartt's Mills, thence rises to a summit 105 feet above tide level at Baker's Brook; crossing which it descends with a grade of 53 feet per mile for 5,000 feet, and through a very easy and level country reaches Mill Stream, near its head, and following its left bank on a nearly straight line, with light works, and (with the exception of 3,000 feet of the maximum,) easy grades, approaches the St. John River near Morrison's Mills, and thence, with very easy work and nearly a straight line, enters the town at the rear of the principal streets, and doing little damage to property.

By making the terminus at Odell's Grove, the whole distance is 21½ miles from Hartt's Mills, which is considerably shorter than the travelled road, and the nearest approach to an air line that I think will be found practicable.

The line was extended to the grounds of the Agricultural Society, which, though adding very little to the cost of the line, is nearly one-half mile longer.

The ground in Fredericton, and its immediate vicinity, is so favorable for railway construction that there will be no difficulty in taking the line to any point in it that the necessities of trade, or the interests of the community, may desire.

Of the characteristic features of the work there is very little to be said. As will be seen by reference to the tables appended, the curvature and gradients are both favorable, while the works are more than ordinarily light. An iron bridge of 100 feet span is proposed over the Rushagonis, which, with three small bridges at other points, will cover all demands for that class of work.

This line traversing nearly its entire length through barrens and unimproved land, damages to property, except in the vicinity of Fredericton, will be light.

The following estimate, based upon the requirements of the same class of road as the main line, shows that it can be constructed for $495,357, or about $22,000 per mile.

Estimate of Cost of Fredericton Branch Line.

20 miles of clearing, at 200 dollars,	$4,000	
21½ miles of fencing, at 700 dollars,	15,050—	$19,050
397,840 cubic yards earth excavation, at 25 cents,	99,460	
5,000 cubic yards rock excavation, at 1 dollar,	5,000—	104,460
Masonry.		
472 cubic yards masonry in crumb rubble, at 8 dollars,	3,776	
635 cubic yards masonry in dry rubble, at 6 dollars,	3,810	
2,300 cubic yards masonry, culverts, at 4 dollars,	9,200—	16,786
45 tons iron girder, Rushagonis, at 150 dollars,		6,750
21¼ miles superstructure, at 8,000 dollars,	174,000	
5 per cent. for sidings,	8,700—	182,700
Rolling stock, at 8,000 dollars,		88,000
Stations,		8,000
Land damages,		5,000
		$430,746
Superintendence and contingencies, 15 per cent.,		64,611
		$495,357

E. R. BURPEE.

APPENDIX.

Estimate for Railway Suspension Bridge, 620 Feet Span, over St. John River at Falls.

1100 cubic yards masonry in towers, at 20 dollars,	$22,000	
1,500 cubic yards masonry in abutments and anchorages, at 12 dollars,	18,000—	$40,000
Cables and Suspenders.		
12,000 strands No. 10 wire, 1,000 feet long, 600,000 lbs., at 15 cents,	90,000	
20,000 lbs. wrapping wire, at 20 cents,	4,000	
24,000 lbs. wrought iron in suspenders, at 12 cents,	2,880—	96,880
Saddleplates and Anchorage.		
25 tons cast iron, at 80 dollars,	2,000	
30,200 lbs. anchorage chains, at 12 cents,	3,624—	5,624
600 lineal feet truss, at 20 dollars,	12,000	
4,800 cubic feet timber in floor girders, at 60 cents,	2,880	
Flooring,	4,000	
Stays and painting,	2,000—	20,880
Excavation for towers, anchorage, &c.,		2,000
		$165,384
Add contingencies,		16,538
		$181,922

Estimate for Tubular Girder Bridge across St. John River, 500 Feet Span.

2,700 cubic yards masonry, at 20 dollars,	$54,000
1,500 tons iron work in girder, at 150 dollars,	225,000
Suspension staging, say,	182,000
	$461,000

TABLE OF ALIGNMENT FROM THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Distance from Suspension Bridge in feet.	Length of Straight Line, in Feet.	Magnetic Course.	LENGTH OF EACH CLASS OF CURVE.							Whole No. of Degrees in Curve.	REMARKS.
			Curves under 1°.	1° Curve, Radius 5730 feet.	1½° Curve, Radius 3820 feet.	2° Curve, Radius 2865 feet.	2½° Curve, Radius 2232 feet.	3° Curve, Radius 1910 feet.	3½° Curve, Radius 1435 feet.		
			FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.		
900			....	....	....	....	....	900	....	27°	
1450	550	N. 82° W.	....	....	....	....	....	1150	....	34.15	
2600			....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
3500	900	N. 47½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
5484			....	....	....	....	....	1984	....	59.30	
6800	1316	S. 73 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
8000			....	....	....	1200	....	....	....	24	
8900	900	N. 83 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
9900			....	....	....	....	....	1000	....	30	
10250	350	S. 67 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
11350			....	....	....	....	....	1100	....	33	
12600	1250	N. 80 W.	....	....	1¼°	....	....	....	....		
14600			....	....	2000	....	....	....	....	25	
15900	1300	N. 55 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
17600			....	....	....	....	1700	....	....	42.30	
19350	1750	N. 12½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
20350			....	....	....	....	....	1000	....	30	
25100	4750	N. 17 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
27175			....	....	....	2075	....	....	....	41.30	
28350	1175	N. 25 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
29050			....	700	....	....	....	....	....	7	
31000	1950	N. 32 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
33170			....	....	....	....	....	2170	....	65	
34000	830	S. 83 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
35800			....	....	....	....	....	1800	....	54	
37500			....	....	....	....	....	....	1700	59.30	
40370	2870	N. 10½ E.	....	....	....	....	....	....			

41250			....	....	....	....	....	880	....	26.25	
41600	350	N. 9½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
43825			....	....	....	2225	....	....	....	44.36	
44800	975	N. 35 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
45700			....	....	....	....	....	900	....	27	
48600	2900	N. 8. E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
49400			....	....	....	....	....	800	....	24	
52300	2900	N. 16 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
53600			....	....	....	....	....	1300	....	39	
53975	375	N. 55 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
55650			....	....	....	....	....	1675	....	50.20	
56480	830	N. 4½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
57650			....	....	....	....	....	1170	....	35	
58150	500	N. 39½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
60700			....	....	....	2550	....	....	....	51	
60870	170	N. 11½ E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
62500			....	....	....	....	....	1630	....	48.45	
63086	586	N. 47¼ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
64226			....	....	....	1140	....	....	....	22.45	
70990	6764	N. 14½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
72300			....	....	....	....	....	1310	....	39.15	
72475	175	N. 50.45 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
74200			....	....	....	....	1725	....	....	43	
74660	400	N. 10.45 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
75935			....	....	....	....	....	1275	....	38.15	
78610	2675	N. 49 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
79710			....	....	....	1100	....	....	....	22	
81163	1453	N. 27 W.	0° 45′	....	....	....	....	....	....		
84500			3337	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	
85125	625	N. 2 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
87425			....	....	....	....	....	2300	....	69	
87670	245	N. 71 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
90150			....	....	....	....	2480	....	....	62	
90900	750	N. 9 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		

TABLE OF ALIGNMENT FROM THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.—CONTINUED.

Distance from Suspension Bridge in feet.	Length of Straight Line in Feet.	Magnetic Course.	LENGTH OF EACH CLASS OF CURVE.							Whole No. of Degrees in Curve.	REMARKS.
			Curves under 1°.	1° Curve, Radius 5730 feet.	1½° Curve, Radius 3820 feet.	2° Curve, Radius 2865 feet.	2½° Curve, Radius 2232 feet.	3° Curve, Radius 1910 feet.	3½° Curve, Radius 1435 feet.		
			FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.		
92350			....	1450	....	....	....	....	....	14.30	
93000	650	N. 32½° W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
93633			....	....	....	....	....	633	....	190	
65375	1742	N. 4½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
96650			....	....	....	1275	....	....	....	25.30	
98040	1390	N. 21 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
98770			....	....	....	....	....	730	....	22	
99550	780	N. 43 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
100550			....	....	....	....	....	1000	....	30	
100625	75	N. 13 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
101291			....	....	....	....	....	666	....	20	
101600	309	N. 33 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
103900			....	....	....	....	....	2300	....	69	
108700	4800	N. 36 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
109633			....	....	933	....	....	....	....	14	
113522	3889	N. 22 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
114380			....	858	....	....	....	....	....	8.35	
120350	5970	N. 30½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
120700			....	350	....	....	....	....	....	3.30	
127900	7200	N. 34 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
128600			....	....	....	....	....	700	....	21	
129300	700	N. 13 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
130073			....	....	....	....	....	773	....	23	
131200	1127	N. 36 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
131633			....	....	....	....	....	433	....	13	
132000	367	N. 23 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
135240			....	....	....	....	3240	....	....	81	

136700	1460	S. 76 W.	....	....	1½°	....	....	....	....		
141280			....	....	4580	....	....	....	....	80	
145150	3870	N. 24 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
146820			....	....	1670	....	....	....	....	25	
148650	1830	N .49 W.	....	....	1½°	....	....	....	....		
151880			....	....	3230	....	....	....	....	40.30	
152600	720	N. 8½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
153050			....	....	....	450	....	....	....	9	
161200	8150	N. 17½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
163000			....	....	....	1800	....	....	....	36	
163733	733	N. 18½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
165150			....	....	....	....	....	1417	....	42.30	
166800	1650	N. 24 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
168350			....	....	....	1550	....	....	....	31	
168850	500	N. 7 8.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
172100			....	3250	....	....	....	....	....	32.30	
173000	900	N. 25½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
173300			....	300	....	....	....	....	....	3	
178400	5100	N. 28½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
179050			....	650	....	....	....	....	....	6.30	
181900	2850	N. 22 W.	¼°	....	....	....	....	....	....		
188500			6600	....	....	....	....	....	....	33	
192436	3936	N. 11 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
195800			....	3364	....	....	....	....	....	33.36	
217555	21755	N. 22½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
218444			....	....	....	889	....	....	....	17.45	
221500	3056	N. 4¾ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
223612			....	....	....	2112	....	....	....	42.15	
236800	7188	N. 47 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
232450			....	1650	....	....	....	....	....	16.30	
259800	27350	N. 63½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
261630			....	....	1830	....	....	....	....	27.30	
261900	270	N. 36 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
265200			....	3300	....	....	....	....	....	33	

TABLE OF ALIGNMENT FROM THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.—CONTINUED.

Distance from Suspension Bridge in feet.	Length of Straight Line, in Feet.	Magnetic Course.	LENGTH OF EACH CLASS OF CURVE.							Whole No. of Degrees in Curve.	REMARKS.
			Curves under 1°.	1° Curve, Radius 5730 feet.	1½° Curve, Radius 3820 feet.	2° Curve, Radius 2865 feet.	2½° Curve, Radius 2292 feet.	3° Curve, Radius 1910 feet.	3½° Curve, Radius 1637 feet.		
			FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.		
279000	13800	N. 69 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
280100			....	1100	....	....	....	....	....	11	
295800	15700	N. 80 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
296400			....	600	....	....	....	....	....	6	
298000	1600	N. 74 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
301800			....	3800	....	....	....	....	....	38	
321975	20175	N. 36 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
323525			....	1550	....	....	....	....	....	15.30	
326050	2525	N. 51½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
327250			....	....	....	....	....	1200	....	36	
329720	2470	N. 15⅓ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
332200			....	....	....	....	2480	....	....	62	
333400			....	....	....	....	....	....	1200	42	
333598	198	S. 60 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
334585			....	....	....	....	987	....	....	24.50	
369225	34640	S. 84¾ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
369900			....	675	....	....	....	....	....	6.45	
380500	10600	N. 88½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
383350			....	2850	....	....	....	....	....	28.30	
412400	29050	S. 63 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
413200			....	800	....	....	....	....	....	8	
423000	9800	S. 71 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
426400			....	3400	....	....	....	....	....	34	
428800	2400	S. 39 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
429400			....	....	....	600	....	....	....	12	
429950	550	S. 49 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
431400			....	....	....	1450	....	....	....	29	

431770	370	S. 20 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
433400			....	....	....	....	....	1630	....	49	
434600	1200	S. 69 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
435800			....	....	....	....	....	1200	....	36	
436200	400	N. 75 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
437800			....	....	....	....	....	1600	....	48	
438000	200	S. 57 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
439750			....	....	....	....	....	1750	....	52.30	
450500	10750	N. 70½ W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
451925			....	....	....	1425	....	....	....	28.30	
458550	6625	S. 81 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Total,	325994		9937	30647	14243	21841	12612	40376	2900		

TABLE OF GRADIENTS ON THE MAIN LINE FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.

Distance from Suspension B	Length of Grade.	Inclination per 100 Feet.	Inclination per Mile.	Rise in Feet.	Fall in Feet.	Height above Datum.	REMARKS.
0						100.00	Suspension Bridge
200	200	Level.				100.00	
3300	3100	0.50	26.40	15.50		115.50	
3500	200	Level.				115.50	
5700	2200	0.43	22.70		9.50	106.00	
7100	1400	Level.				106.00	
11600	4500	0.80	42.24		36.00	70.00	
13500	1900	Level.				70.00	
16300	2800	0.70	36.96		19.60	50.40	Sutton's Mills.
17600	1300	Level.				50.40	
19200	1600	0.40	21.12		6.40	44.00	
21000	1800	Level.				44.00	
27500	6500	0.70	36.96	45.50		89.50	
27700	200	Level.				89.50	
31700	4000	0.90	47.52	36.00		125.50	
31900	200	Level.				125.50	
36400	4500	0.90	47.52		40.50	85.00	
37000	600	Level.				85.00	
38823	1823	0.85	44.88		15.50	69.50	
43900	5077	Level.				69.50	
48700	4800	0.85	44.88	40.80		110.30	
49000	300	Level.				110.30	Brandy Point.
54600	5600	0.85	44.88		47.60	62.70	
54900	300	Level.				62.70	
56850	1950	0.22	11.61	4.30		67.00	
60400	3550	0.62	32.75		22.00	45.00	
61800	1400	Level.				45.00	Brundage's Point.
63000	1200	0.50	26.40		6.00	39.00	
69000	6000	Level.				39.00	Belyea's
74000	5000	0.20	10.56		10.00	29.00	
74700	700	Level.				29.00	
79700	5000	0.22	11.61	11.00		40.00	
80600	900	Level.				40.00	
82200	1600	0.50	26.40		8.00	32.00	
98000	13000	0.20	10.56	26.00		58.00	
103000	5000	0.74	39.07	37.00		95.00	Eagle Rock.
104500	1500	Level.				95.00	
107966	3466	0.75	39.60		26.00	69.00	Bayard's.
110000	2034	Level.				69.00	
114400	4400	0.60	31.68	26.40		95.40	
119800	5400	Level.				95.40	
121000	1200	0.20	10.56		2.40	93.00	
123860	2860	Level.				93.00	
134100	10240	0.85	44.88	87.00		180.00	
135700	1600	Level.				180.00	
137700	2000	0.60	31.68	13.00		193.00	
137900	200	Level.				193.00	Summit between Douglas
146300	8400	0.50	26.40		42.00	151.00	Stream and Oromocto.

TABLE OF GRADIENTS ON THE MAIN LINE FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.—CONTINUED.

Distance from Suspension B	Length of Grade.	Inclination per 100 Feet.	Inclination per Mile.	Rise in Feet.	Fall in Feet.	Height above Datum.	REMARKS.
147000	700	Level.				151.00	
150000	3000	0.20	10.56		6.00	145.00	
152700	2700	Level.				145.00	Gaspereaux. Lake.
158700	6000	0.10	5.28	6.00		151.00	
159400	700	Level.				151.00	
163590	4190	0.55	29.00		23.00	128.00	
166800	3210	Level.				74.00	
179657	12857	0.42	22.17		54.00	74.00	
182600	2943	Level.				57.00	
186000	3400	0.50	26.00		17.00	57.00	
190200	4200	Level.				80.00	
193600	3400	0.675	35.64	23.00		80.00	
194100	500	Level.				58.00	
199100	5000	0.44	23.23		22.00	58.00	
199300	200	Level.				32.00	
202470	3170	0.82	43.29		26.00	32.00	S. Branch Oromocto River.
205880	3410	Level.				45.00	
213100	7220	0.18	9.504	13.00		45.00	
217200	4100	0.75	39.60	30.57		75.75	
219600	2400	Level.				75.75	
221500	1900	0.45	23.76		8.55	67.20	
222000	500	Level.				67.20	Hartt's Mills.
226584	4584	0.65	34.32	29.80		97.00	
235154	8570	Level.				97.00	
239000	3846	0.65	34.32	25.00		122.00	
242600	3600	Level.				122.00	Tracey's.
247490	4890	0.90	47.52	44.00		166.00	
248500	1010	Level.				166.00	
251833	3333	0.60	31.68		20.00	146.00	
253000	1167	Level.				146.00	
259000	6000	0.75	39.60	45.00		191.00	
260900	1900	Level.				191.00	
263900	3000	0.30	15.84	9.00		200.00	
277400	13500	1.00	52.80	135.00		335.00	
282476	5076	Level.				335.00	Yoho.
294200	11724	0.95	50.16	111.40		446.40	
295200	1000	Level.				446.40	
297200	2000	0.68	35.90	13.60		460.00	
298600	1400	Level.				460.00	
302600	4000	0.875	46.20		35.00	424.00	
304000	1400	Level.				425.00	
307200	3200	0.75	39.60		24.00	401.00	
308400	1200	Level.				401.00	Lyons' Stream.
310200	1800	0.50	26.40	9.00		410.00	
310400	200	Level.				410.00	
314400	4000	0.20	10.56		8.00	402.00	
316200	1800	Level.				402.00	
320000	3800	0.50	26.40	19.00		421.00	

TABLE OF GRADIENTS ON THE MAIN LINE FROM SUSPENSION BRIDGE TO THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.—CONTINUED.

Distance from Suspension B	Length of Grade.	Inclination per 100 feet.	Inclination per Mile.	Rise in Feet.	Fall in Feet.	Height above Datum.	REMARKS.
321300	1300	0.31	16.36	4.00		425.00	
329412	8112	0.90	47.52	73.00		498.00	Harvey Settlement Road.
334900	5488	Level.				498.00	
339400	4500	0.38	20.06	17.10		515.10	
348100	8700	0.47	24.82		40.90	474.20	
350800	2700	0.60	31.68		16.20	458.00	
352000	1200	Level.				458.00	N. E. Maguaguadavic.
355385	3385	0.65	34.32	22.00		480.00	
358500	3115	Level.				480.00	
362500	4000	0.85	44.88		34.00	446.00	
365600	3100	Level.				446.00	
367900	2300	0.65	34.32	15.50		461.00	
368000	100	Level.				461.00	
373000	5000	0.90	47.52		45.00	416.00	
373300	300	Level.				416.00	Maguaguadavic River.
376000	2700	0.90	47.52	24.30		440.30	
376200	200	Level.				440.30	
379233	3033	1.00	52.80		30.30	410.00	
379800	567	Level.				410.00	
380800	1000	0.55	29.04	5.50		415.50	
381100	300	Level.				415.50	
383400	2300	0.50	26.40		11.50	404.00	
387900	4500	L evel.				404.00	Mink Brook.
389900	2000	0.85	44.88	17.00		421.00	
390800	900	Level.				421.00	
391800	1000	0.60	31.68		6.00	415.00	
395200	3400	Level.				415.00	
396200	1000	0.40	21.12	4.00		419.00	
401300	5100	Level.				419.00	
408000	6700	0.18	9.50	12.06		431.06	
411105	3105	0.90	47.52	27.94		459.00	
417000	5897	Level.				459.00	
419400	2400	0.50	26.40		12.00	447.00	
420500	1100	Level.				447.00	
423800	3300	0.85	44.88	28.00		475.00	
424200	400	Level.				475.00	
426800	2600	0.50	26.40		13.00	462.00	St. Andrews Railway.
428300	1700	Level.				462.00	
435200	6700	1.00	52.80	67.00		529.00	
435400	200	Level.				529.00	
439733	4333	0.50	31.68		26.00	503.00	
442200	2467	Level.				503.00	
444500	2300	0.78	41.18		18.00	485.00	
449000	4500	Level.				485.00	
454500	5500	0.95	50.60		52.25	432.75	
456100	1600	Level.				432.75	
458400	2300	1.00	52.80		23.00	409.75	St. Croix.

TABLE OF ALIGNMENT OF FREDERICTON BRANCH RAILWAY.

Distance from Suspension Bridge in feet.	Length of Straight Line in Feet.	Magnetic Course.	LENGTH OF EACH CLASS OF CURVE.							Whole No. of Degrees in Curve.	REMARKS.
			Curves under 1°.	1° Curve, Radius 5730 feet.	1½° Curve, Radius 3820 feet.	2° Curve, Radius 2865 feet.	2½° Curve, Radius 2292 feet.	3° Curve, Radius 1910 feet.	3½° Curve, Radius 1437 feet.		
			FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.		
2400			....	....	....	....	....	2400	....	72	
6300	3900	N. 54 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
7175			....	....	....	875	....	....	....	17.30	
12150	4975	N. 36½ E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
13420			....	....	1270	....	....	....	....	12	
14700	1280	N. 55½ E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
16475			....	....	....	1775	....	....	....	35.30	
29500	13025	N. 20 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
30850			....	....	....	1350	....	....	....	27	
32200	1350	N. 47 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
33475			....	....	....	1275	....	....	....	25.30	
33775	300	N. 21½ E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
35100			....	....	....	1325	....	....	....	26.30	
37766	2666	N. 48 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
39866			....	....	2100	....	....	....	....	31.30	
67160	27294	N. 16½ E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
67840			....	....	....	680	....	....	....	13·30	
74700	6860	N. 3 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
76800			....	....	....	2100	....	....	....	42	
78466	1666	N. 45 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
81366			....	....	....	....	....	2900	....	87	
81616	250	N. 42 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
83516			....	....	....	....	....	1900	....	57	
86250	2734	N. 15 E.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
87275			....	....	....	1025	....	....	....	20.30	
105600	18325	N. 5.30 W.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
106350			....	....	....	750	....	....	....	15	

TABLE OF ALIGNMENT OF FREDERICTON BRANCH RAILWAY.—CONTINUED.

Distance from Suspension Bridge in feet.	Length of Straight Line in feet.	Magnetic Course.	LENGTH OF EACH CLASS OF CURVES.							Whole No. of Degrees in Curve.	REMARKS.
			Curves under 1°.	1° Curve, Radius 5730 feet.	1½° Curve Radius 3820 feet.	2° Curve, Radius 2865 feet.	2½° Curve, Radius 2292 feet.	3° Curve, Radius 1910 feet.	3½° Curve, Radius 1637 feet.		
			FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.		
106800			....	....	....	450	....	....	....	9	
113300	6500	N. 11½ W.	....	....	....		....	....	....		
114600			....	....	....	1300	....	....	....	26	
115600	1000	37½ W.	....	....	....		....	....	....		
Total,	92125				3370	12905		7200			

TABLE OF GRADIENTS ON THE FREDERICTON BRANCH RAILWAY, FROM HARTT'S MILLS TO FREDERICTON.

Distance from Junction.	Length of Grade.	Inclination per 100 Feet.	Inclination per Mile.	Rise in Feet.	Fall in Feet.	Height above Datum.	REMARKS.
0						70.00	Hartt's Mills.
1000	1000	0.50	26.40	5.00		75.00	
8400	7400	0.50	26.40		37.00	38.00	
17300	8900	Level.				38.00	
18500	1200	0.33	17.42	4.00		42.00	
18900	400	Level.				42.00	
22025	3125	0.16	8.448		5.00	37.00	
26200	4175	Level.				37.00	
28200	2000	0.40	21.12	8.00		45.00	
28400	200	Level.				45.00	
29400	1000	0.70	36.96		7.00	38.00	
30000	600	Level.				38.00	
31000	1000	0.70	36.96	7.00		45.00	
31200	200	Level.				45.00	
32200	1000	0.70	36.96		7.00	38.00	
44300	12100	Level.				38.00	
44700	400	0.25	13.20		1.0	37.00	
49800	5100	Level.				37.00	
50400	600	0.50	26.40	3.00		40.00	
55500	5100	Level.				40.00	Rushagonis.
56500	1000	0.50	26.40	5.00		45.00	
60150	3650	Level.				45.00	
64000	3850	0.675	35.64	26.00		71.00	
67700	3700	1.00	52.80	37.00		108.00	
71700	4000	Level.				108.00	
73300	1600	0.845	44.61	13.50		121.50	
78300	5000	Level.				121.50	
79740	1440	0.80	42.24	11.50		133.00	
80000	260	Level.				133.00	Summit Cutting.
85100	5100	1.00	52.80		51.00	82.00	
85400	300	Level.				82.00	
89000	3600	0.72	38.00	26.00		108.00	
89200	200	Level.				108.00	
91000	1800	0.50	26.40		9.00	99.00	
93200	2200	Level.				99.00	
96400	3200	0.74	39.07	23.70		122.70	
100300	3370	1.00	52.80		33.70	89.00	
103600	3300	0.1325	7.00		4.40	84.60	
110900	7300	0.575	30.44		42.00	42.60	Fredericton.
114100	3200	0.144	7.60			47.20	

ABSTRACT OF GRADES ON MAIN LINE.

	Falling Eastward in Feet.	Falling Westward in Feet.	Total in Feet.
Level.			134939
From 0 to 10 feet per mile.	12700	7220	37727
" 10 " 20 " "	24250	13200	37450
" 20 " 30 " "	28357	35190	73547
" 30 " 40 " "	40015	31882	71897
" 40 " 45 " "	23510	22223	45733
" 45 " 52.80 " "	34531	15000	49531
of 52.80 " "	20200	5333	25533
	193,563	130,048	458,550

ABSTRACT OF GRADES, FREDERICTON BRANCH.

	Falling Eastward in Feet.	Falling Westward in Feet.	Total in Feet.
Level.			52915
From 0 to 10 feet per mile.	3200	6425	9625
" 10 " 20 " "	1200	400	1600
" 20 " 30 " "	4600	7400	12000
" 30 " 40 " "	11650	11100	22750
" 40 " 45 " "	1600	1440	3040
of 52.80 " "	3700	8470	12170
	25,950	35,235	114,100

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE YEAR

1864.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
FOR THE USE OF THE HON. THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AND THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.:
PRINTED BY H. CHUBB & CO., PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

1865.

REPORT.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
St. John, N. B., 3rd Jan. 1865.

To the Hon.

The PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

SIR—

I beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Accounts and Reports of the operations on the European and North American Railway for the year ending 31st October, 1864.

Quarterly Accounts of all expenditures, liabilities, and receipts, have been furnished in accordance with the law.

The Traffic Accounts and Vouchers have been audited in St. John by Mr. Johnson, from the Auditor General's Office.

The following are the Capital Account, Revenue Account, General Balance, and Abstracts, to the end of the financial year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.				Cr.			
1864.				1864.			
Oct. 31	To Expenditure to date, as follows :—			Oct. 31	By Provincial Treasury,		4,727,994 90
	" Engineering, ...per Abstract A.	216,642 94					
	" Permanent Way,..... " B.	3,724,448 57					
	" Buildings,..... " C.	195,552 69					
	" Rolling Stock and Machinery, D.	363,070 48					
	" Miscellaneous Stock,.... " E.	15,512 03					
	" General Expenses,..... " F.	64,757 49					
			4,579,984 20				
	" Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,.....		12,583 67				
	" Water Terminus,.....		5,152 04				
	" General Stores,.....		113,655 06				
	" Balance, ...		16,619 93				
			$4,727,994 90				$4,727,994 90

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.				Cr.			
1863.				1863.			
Nov. 30	To Provincial Treasury,.....		6,000 00	Oct. 31	By Net Revenue Balance at date,.....		7,101 43
Dec. 31	" Provincial Treasury,.....		1,101 43				
1864.				1864.			
Aug. 31	" Provincial Treasury,.....		20,000 00	Oct. 31	" Passenger Traffic,	64,292 52	
Oct. 31	" Rothesay Accident Law Expenses,..		9,455 21		" Freight Traffic,..	71,999 74	
	" Locomotive Power, per Abstract G	33,691 99			" Mails & Sundries,	8,765 60	
	" Merchandise and Passenger Cars, H	22,008 64			" Net Revenue this year,.....		41,427 74
	" Maint. of Way and Buildings, J	26,295 04					
	" General Charges,..... K	21,634 45					
	" Net Revenue this year, ...	41,427 74					
	" Balance carried to General Balance,.		11,972 53				
		$145,057 86	48,529 17			$145,057 86	48,529 17

GENERAL BALANCE, YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1864.

Dr.		Cr	
To Commercial Bank,	21,441 87	By Capital Account Balance,	16,619 93
" Cash,	32	" Round Trip,	179 34
" Bye Roads,	175 03	" P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company,	42 75
" Board of Works,	1,199 75	" International S. S. Company,	251 50
" Burpee's Survey,	339 00	" Revenue Account,	11,972 53
" Arrears at Stations,	1,685 69		
" F. Giles,	92 00		
" H. W. Baldwin, (Express),	212 40		
" LeBaron Drury,	260 82		
" A. McBean,	72 23		
" American Telegraph Company,	181 60		
" J. H. Littlehale,	49 28		
" Freight and Baggage (unclaimed),	24 28		
" St. John City Corporation,	41 60		
" Freehold Property,	3,290 18		
	$29,066 05		$29,066 05

Abstract A.

ENGINEERING.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	TO 1863.	1864.	TOTALS.
Salaries and Office Expenses,	112,081 63	621 83	112,703 46
Surveying, &c.,	48,545 03		48,545 03
Travelling and Incidentals,	35,903 25		35,903 25
Instruments and Drawing Materials,	3,313 15		3,313 15
Inspectors,	14,364 64		14,364 64
Miscellaneous,	1,813 41		1,813 41
	$216,021 11	621 83	216,642 94

Abstract B.

PERMANENT WAY.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	TO 1863.	1864.	TOTALS.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,	2,531,443 77	45 20	2,531,488 97
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c.,	833,130 64		833,130 64
Land Damage,	151,248 49	2 40	151,250 89
Miscellaneous, including Fencing,	208,948 63		
Less Ballast sold,	436 46		
	208,512 17	65 90	208,578 07
	$3,724,335 07	113 50	3,724,448 57

Abstract C.

BUILDINGS.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	TO 1863.	1864.	TOTALS.
Terminal Stations,	64,010 42	55 34	64,065 76
Stations,	76,822 62	644 85	77,467 47
Way Stations,	3,381 36		3,381 36
Wharves,	42,930 02		42,930 02
Miscellaneous,	7,708 08		7,708 08
	$194,852 50	700 19	195,552 69

Abstract D.

ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	TO 1863.	1864.	TOTALS.
Engines and Tenders,	134,542 69	30 00	134,572 69
Spare Gear,	13,267 18		13,267 18
Tools and Implements,	13,150 34	19 22	13,169 56
Snow Ploughs,	4,273 48		4,273 48
Stationary Engines,	2,282 60		2,282 60
Passenger Cars,	44,274 62		44,274 62
Freight Cars,	50,562 97	96 05	50,659 02
Platform Cars,	66,147 19	358 89	66,506 08
Ballast Cars,	27,444 00		27,444 00
Miscellaneous,	6,621 25		6,621 25
	$362,566 32	504 16	363,070 48

Abstract E.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	TO 1863.	1864.	TOTALS.
Furniture in General Office,	4,715 40		4,715 40
Furniture in Stations,	9,436 20		9,436 20
Horses, Wagons, &c., &c.,	1,143 30		1,143 30
Miscellaneous,	217 13		217 13
	$15,512 03	....	15,512 03

Abstract F.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

PARTICULARS OF EXPENDITURE.	TO 1863.	1864.	TOTALS.
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c.,	32,011 48	170 42	32,181 90
Insurance,	933 95		933 95
Interest and Commission,	1,307 93		1,307 93
Postages, Printing, &c.,	5,936 12		5,936 12
Police Expenses,	14,347 03		14,347 03
Miscellaneous,	10,050 56		10,050 56
	$64,587 07	170 42	64,757 49

Abstract G.

LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

1863.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES.	1864.
7,537 18	Wages to Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners,.....	7,396 65
9,158 47	Firewood, ...	13,303 50
1,059 41	Oil, Tallow and Waste, ...	1,276 04
2,220 29	Materials for repairing Engines and Tenders, including packing, ...	2,444 79
6,473 30	Wages for repairing Engines and Tenders,.....	7,291 42
26 13	Repairs to Workshops and Engine Houses, ...	107 23
103 83	Repairs and Renewals of Tools, Lamps, &c.,.....	125 75
988 19	Water, Pumping, and Pump and Tank Repairs, ...	877 54
141 88	Small Stores, ...	158 90
611 07	Miscellaneous,.....	710 17
$28,319 75		$33,691 99

Abstract H.

MERCHANDISE AND PASSENGER CARS.

1863.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES.	1864.
7,072 65	Wages to Conductors, Brakemen and Porters,.....	7,208 11
849 95	Oil and Waste for Packing Cars,.....	937 49
2,325 21	Materials for Repairing Cars,.....	5,656 11
3,466 09	Wages for Repairing Cars,.....	5,062 42
123 32	Repairs to Workshops, Cranes, Tools and Implements including repairs and renewal of Lamps, &c.	199 08
110 76	Small Stores used on Trains, ...	203 86
1,389 92	Wages to Switchmen,.....	1,312 65
145 89	Fuel,.....	144 00
221 96	Extra Labor, Loading and discharging Freight, ...	333 13
1,307 28	Miscellaneous,.....	951 79
$17,013 03		$22,008 64

Abstract J.

MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

1863.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES.	1864.
16,335 87	Track-master, Foremen and Laborers' Wages,.....	19,996 69
2,012 54	Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers, &c.,.....	2,847 77
305 81	Repairs to Stations, Wharves, Buildings, Platforms,	734 70
715 93	Portion of Resident and Assistant Engineers' Salaries and Expenses, ...	621 82
16 58	Small Stores, ...	31 77
131 06	Repairs to Snow Ploughs and Flange Cleaners,....	119 06
441 07	Repairs and renewal of Hand Cars, Tools and Implements, ...	299 38
	Extra Labor shovelling Snow and cutting Ice,.....	631 72
4,513 47	Miscellaneous, including Fencing, ...	1,012 13
$24,471 83		$26,295 04

Abstract K.

GENERAL CHARGES.

1863.	PARTICULARS OF EXPENSES.	1864.
2,594 06	Portion of Commissioners' Salary and Office Expenses	2,647 27
3,056 49	Salaries of Superintendent, Accountant, Clerks and Office Expenses,.....	2,843 92
7,285 44	Salaries to Station Agents, Clerks and Watchmen,.	7,423 75
568 80	Stationery used at Stations, ...	765 14
209 92	Damage to Goods, &c,.....	888 64
1,219 50	Insurance, ...	1,309 50
546 85	Advertising, Printing, and Tickets, ...	837 53
1,504 29	Fuel, Oil, and Incidental Expenses at Stations, ...	1,311 26
546 36	Rothesay Accident,.....	
	Pine Hill Accident, ...	1,661 27
	Defalcation of J. Henry Beek, Ag't, St. John Station,	1,282 22
1,197 97	Miscellaneous,.....	663 95
$18,729 68		$21,624 45

I append a Report from Mr. Boyd, Engineer and Superintendent.

The amount expended by authority of Government on Capital Account for the year 1864, is as follows:—

Norton Station Platform,	400 00
Norton Station Siding,	162 50
Safety Chains for Cars,	454 94
New Store Room, St. John Station,	38 75
Cattle Guards, Rothesay,	15 40
Cattle Guards, Moncton,	10 20
Fencing,	61 90
Enlarging Freight Office, Petitcodiac Station,	21 23
Slope to Platform, Petitcodiac Station,	61 12
Gate and Railing, Freight House, Point du Chene Station,	16 59
Engineering,	621 83
Brackets for Lamps, First Class Cars,	19 22
Registering Lands, Torryburn,	2 40
Mooring Post, Moncton Wharf,	4 00
Blowers to Engines, "Sussex" and "Seadoue,"	20 00
Making Road to Guerney's Siding,	19 00
Portion of Commissioners' Salary and Office Expenses,	179 42
	$2,110 10

The net surplus Revenue for the year, excluding damages arising from the accident at Rothesay in February 1863, has been $41,427 74.

The damages and law expenses connected with the Rothesay accident amount to $9,455 21.

Early in the year, a suspicion was entertained that J. H. Beek, the Station Master at St. John, was not keeping his accounts properly.

While an investigation was being held, Beek went off clandestinely to the United States, and it was found that he was a defaulter to the extent of $1,282 22. He had managed to conceal this deficiency, which had extended over a considerable period, by borrowing from his friends to make up his monthly settlements.

A Deep Water Terminus at St. John, was arranged for early in the year, and is nearly finished at a cost of about $21,000, not including land damages which have to be appraised.

Respectfully submitted,

R. JARDINE,
CHAIRMAN.

ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1st. 1864.

R. JARDINE, ESQ.,
Chairman of Railway Commissioners.

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit the following Report of the Railway operations during the year ending 31st October last.

The following Table shows the Receipts and Expenses and net Revenue of 1864 as compared with those of 1863.

REVENUE.		1863.		1864.	
Passengers,		57,832 70		64,292 52	
Freight,		61,388 78		71,999 74	
Mails and Sundries,		10,051 04		8,765 60	
			129,272 52		145,057 86
EXPENSES.					
Locomotive Power,	G.	28,319 75		33,691 99	
M'dse. and Passenger Cars,	H	17,013 03		22,008 64	
Maint. of Way and Buildings,	J.	24.471 83		26,295 04	
General Charges,	K.	18,729 68		21,634 45	
			88,534 29		103,630 12
NET REVENUE.			$40,738 23		$41,427 74

The per centage of Revenue from different sources, and that of Expenses of different departments, are given in Table No. 16. The Law Expenses connected with the Rothesay Accident, not being legitimate charges against the actual cost of working the Road, are not taken into account in this place.

The increase in total receipts from Passenger Traffic is $6,459 82.

The number of Passengers has increased 8,866. Of these 8,177, or 92·2 per cent., were Way Passengers, with an average mileage of 20·42 miles, and 689 or 7·8 per cent. through Passengers, whose average mileage was 107·41 miles. Of 139,554, the total number of Passengers carried, 95 per cent. were Way Passengers.

As regards Classes, the First Class Way Passengers have *decreased* 1,095, the Second Class have *increased* 9,272. The First Class Through Passengers have *decreased* 1,721, the Second Class have *increased* 2,401. On the whole the *decrease* in First Class Passengers has been 2,816, or 3·04 per cent., and the *increase* in Second Class 11,682, or 30·46 per cent.

The effect of this decrease in the higher paying Passengers has been counterbalanced in the case of the Way Traffic, by the increase in numbers and greater average mileage, which latter is 1·06 mile greater than in 1863, the average receipts per Passenger shewing a corresponding increase of 2·1 cents. With the Through Traffic, however, this is not the case; the *increase* in the average mileage is ·732 of a mile, but the average receipts per Passenger have *decreased* 10·03 cents. The average receipts per Passenger have been also reduced by the greater number of Family Tickets used, 22,443 Passengers having passed on them last year, against 18,090 in 1863. On the whole the average receipts per Passenger have increased 1·8 cent. See Tables No. 10, 11 and 12.

The total receipts from Freight Traffic have increased $10,610 96.

The Way Freight has increased 7,904 tons, and the Through Freight 2,117 tons, in all 10,021.

The average mileage of Way Freight has decreased 1·23 mile, and of Through Freight ·64 of a mile. The average receipts per ton have decreased ·066 of a cent on Way Freight, and ·093 of a cent on Through Freight, and ·05 of a cent on both.

The average receipts per ton per mile have decreased ·083 of a cent on Way Freight, and increased ·032 of a cent on Through Freight, a decrease of ·094 of a cent on both. This is owing to the greater per centage of Fourth Class Freight carried.

The Way Freight was 83·6 per cent of the whole quantity carried.

The per centage of Dead Weight hauled is less than in any former year, and the statement shows that the cars have, on the average, been fully loaded in one direction, so that no dead weight has been hauled which could have been avoided. Any measure that will have a tendency to draw up freight to the road will operate beneficially in reducing still further the percentage of dead weight. Of the 55,355 tons of Freight which passed over the road, 38,809 tons, or 70 per cent., came West, leaving of course a great many cars to be hauled back empty. The Passenger Traffic is slightly the other way, the number going East exceeding those going West by 5,158, or 3·7 per cent. See Tables 13, 14 and 15.

It is satisfactory to note the somewhat slow but steady increase in the Local Traffic, both in Passengers and Freight. Experience in other countries has shewn that the

Local Traffic is most valuable, and that it is important that it should be fostered in every way. It is said that on the English Railways 70 per cent. of the passenger fare is paid by passengers whose average mileage is not more than seven miles, and in the freight Traffic similar results have been observed. Some of the Railway Companies in the United States have proved by experience that the local traffic is not to be neglected with impunity.

The receipts from Mails and Sundries are less than those from same sources in 1863 by $1,285 44. This source of Revenue fluctuates from so many causes that no very close estimate can be made of it.

The Locomotives ran 9,850 miles more during the past year than in 1863. The Car mileage shows an increase of 45,462 miles, and the gross tons moved one mile were 851,813 more than in 1863.

The expenses of Locomotive Power have increased $5,372 24. Of this $3,145 is in fuel, and the remainder in repairs. This excess in fuel is due in part to additional mileage and weight moved, in part to advanced price of Wood, and in part to a deficiency in the Stock on hand. There had not been an opportunity to take an accurate measurement of the stock for two years, and the deficiency is now all charged against the consumption of 1864.

The Locomotive averages, given in Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9, compare favorably with those of former years, and with those of other lines.

The expenses of Merchandise and Passenger Cars have increased $4,995 61, chiefly in cost of repairs. As the wooden trucks wear out they are being replaced with iron ones; fourteen of these were put under the cars during the year. If the Platform Freight Cars were constructed entirely of iron, I have no doubt a large saving would be the ultimate effect.

The increase in the cost of Maintenance of Way was caused altogether by the great quantity of slurry removed from the ditches.

An accident occurred at Pine Hill in January last, which increased the General Expenses $1,661 27. Two engines were running from Moncton to Shediac with the Snow Plough. Owing to the blocking on one side of the truck having fallen out, the the Snow Plough settled down low enough to strike the end of the rail of the siding. The Snow Plough and leading Engine were thrown across the track. The second Engine struck the other full on the side, doing serious damage. Providentially no one was hurt. An alteration has since been made in the Snow Plough which will prevent the occurrence of a similar accident in future.

The Track is in good order; 6,490 sleepers, 686 chairs, and 204 rails have been

renewed during the year: 21,000 sleepers have been contracted for at an exceedingly moderate rate, to be laid next summer between Moncton and Shediac. The sleepers on that district have now been laid between eight and nine years.

The Freight Siding at Norton has been lengthened and a Freight Platform built.

More of the Cars have been fitted with safety chains. The benefit of these has already been experienced in cases where derailment has taken place.

Cattle guards have been put in at Rothesay and Moncton.

The freight room at St. John is very limited, and much inconvenience arises from having to receive and discharge freight in a building which is barely large enough for either purpose singly.

Three First Class, three Second Class, and two Express Cars have been varnished; three First Class and one Second Class have been painted and varnished; and twenty-six Box Freight Cars have been painted; and fifty wheels have been renewed.

The water terminus at St. John, now nearly completed, is already found to be a great convenience. There will be sufficient track to hold thirty freight cars, and 1120 feet of wharf face for the accommodation of vessels and scows, besides 28,000 square feet of piling ground. It will be seen from this that the most has been made of the area appropriated for the terminus.

I did not take charge of the line as Superintendent until September last, and I must take this opportunity of acknowledging the courtesy with which Mr. Carvell, the late Superintendent, who was then retiring, afforded me all the assistance in his power to obtain an insight into the duties of the office. The excellence of the system introduced by him becomes more apparent the more I become acquainted with its details.

I cannot help expressing at the same time my satisfaction at the hearty assistance I have received from every member of the Staff. Taking charge as I did without much previous acquaintance with the routine of duties, I was more than ordinarily dependent on their co-operation and I must say that but one spirit seems to actuate them individually and collectively, and that is to advance the interests of the Railway by every means in their power.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. EDWARD BOYD,

ENGINEER & SUPERINTENDENT.

Table 1.

CLASSIFIED MONTHLY STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		MAILS AND SUNDRIES.		TOTALS.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
November, ...	3,990 22	4,855 50	4,974 16	6,760 06	1,021 37	393 00	9,985 75	12,008 56
December, ...	4.704 43	5,736 38	5,208 43	5,855 60	562 62	476 30	10,475 48	12,068 28
January, ...	3.211 23	3,423 66	3,716 24	5,770 22	638 02	430 00	7,565 49	9,623 88
February, ...	2,711 08	2,661 20	5,406 45	5,307 64	440 66	487 50	8,558 19	8,456 34
March, ...	2,893 58	4.257 73	5,910 62	7,431 19	402 67	477 50	9,206 87	12.166 42
April, ...	3,952 95	3,910 99	5,826 78	5,481 05	625 37	597 60	10,405 10	9,989 64
May, ...	5,058 69	5.608 26	5,163 93	5,824 10	1,057 97	469 15	11,280 59	11,901 51
June, ...	5.206 59	6.094 07	4,607 36	5,981 67	1.098 67	1,190 95	10,912 62	13.266 69
July, ...	6,485 13	8,178 85	4,840 84	6,137 59	1,396 67	1.186 80	12,722 64	15,503 24
August.	6,892 18	7,050 15	4,422 29	5,852 63	1.158 22	1.189 50	12.472 69	14,092 28
September, ...	6,591 28	6,470 64	4,483 73	5,599 51	1,151 90	1,051 30	12.226 91	13,121 45
October, ...	6,135 34	6.045 09	6,827 95	5,998 43	496 90	816 00	13,460 19	12,859 57
Total, ...	$57,832 70	64,292 52	61,388 78	71,999 74	10,051 04	8,765 60	129,272 52	145,057 86

Table 2.

CLASSIFIED MONTHLY STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	LOCOMOTIVE POWER.		MERCHANDISE & PASSENGER CARS.		MAINT. OF WAY AND BUILDINGS		GENERAL CHARGES.		TOTALS.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
November,..	2,162 48	2,351 50	1,174 28	1,445 32	1,164 28	1,814 03	1,318 92	1,383 06	5,819 96	6,993 91
December,..	2,524 10	2,785 25	1,341 13	1,599 68	1,085 27	1,112 43	1,380 30	1,578 38	6,330 80	7,075 74
January, ...	2,226 64	2,616 72	1,396 15	1,624 14	966 78	1,237 07	1,565 58	2,840 40	6,155 15	8,318 33
February,...	2,225 93	2,906 35	1,038 56	1,593 83	893 22	1,350 06	1,450 10	2,113 43	5,607 81	7,963 67
March,.....	2,352 64	3,027 56	1,140 96	1,662 69	1,208 32	1,278 11	1,226 55	1,640 67	5,928 47	7,609 03
April,.....	2,201 19	2,280 46	1,546 97	1,775 32	1,681 01	1,292 55	1,275 84	1,752 25	6,705 01	7,100 58
May,.....	2,298 04	2,832 01	1,762 51	1,776 79	2,412 84	2,015 33	1,761 34	1,705 74	8,234 73	8,329 87
June,.....	2,559 30	2,906 81	1,404 35	1,699 60	2,921 55	2,890 54	1,345 40	1,609 22	8,230 60	9,106 17
July,.....	2,302 70	2,952 87	1,626 85	1,848 37	3,841 84	3,345 13	1,284 91	1,168 25	9,056 30	9,314 62
August,....	2,349 21	3,171 63	1,547 78	3,136 75	3,002 59	4,148 92	1,690 53	1,942 37	8,590 11	12,399 67
September,..	2,661 37	2,884 48	1,547 96	1,629 52	2,812 18	2,796 40	2,359 20	2,260 65	9,380 71	9,571 05
October,....	2,456 15	2,976 35	1,485 53	2,216 63	2,481 95	3,014 47	2,071 01	1,640 03	8,494 64	9,847 48
Total,..	$28,319 75	33,691 99	17,013 03	22,008 64	24,471 83	26,295 04	18,729 68	21,634 45	88,534 29	103,630 12

Table 3.

PASSENGER STATEMENT.

MONTHS.	LOCAL.				THROUGH.				BOTH.			
	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	MILEAGE.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	MILEAGE.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	MILEAGE.
November,.	3,529	3,258	6,787	175,381	258	396	654	69,888	3,787	3,654	7,441	245,269
December,.	4,441	4,110	8,551	267,312	137	169	306	32,477	4,578	4,279	8,857	299,789
January,..	2,927	2,696	5,623	154,395	87	90	177	18,766	3,011	2,786	5,800	173,161
February,.	2,125	2,090	4,215	115,542	61	64	125	13,250	2,186	2,154	4340	128,792
March,....	3,683	3,647	7,330	186,723	121	122	243	25,758	3,804	3,769	7,573	212,481
April, ...	3,400	3,294	6,694	172,912	123	84	207	21,942	3,523	3,378	6,901	194,854
May, ...	4,798	4,553	9,356	220,085	332	322	654	69 384	5,130	4,880	10,010	289,469
June,.....	5,366	4,593	9,959	213,646	388	375	763	82.788	5,754	4,968	10 722	326,434
July,.....	13,137	11,614	24,781	342,004	563	489	1,052	112,476	13,700	12,133	25,833	454,480
August,...	13,907	13.115	27,022	382.360	446	509	955	105.202	14,353	13,624	27,977	487,562
September,	7,176	6,625	13 801	226,323	410	491	901	96.948	7.586	7,116	14,702	323,271
October,...	4,567	4,049	8,616	223,454	374	408	782	83,530	4,941	4,457	9,398	306,984
Totals. 1864	69,056	63,679	132,735	2,710,137	3,300	3,519	6,819	732,409	72,356	67,198	139,554	3,442,546
1863.	64,447	60,111	124,558	2,410,483	2,785	3,345	6,130	653 923	67 232	63,456	130 688	3,064,406

Table 4.

FREIGHT STATEMENT.

MONTHS.	LOCAL.				THROUGH.				BOTH.			
	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	MILEAGE.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	MILEAGE.	EAST.	WEST.	TOTAL.	MILEAGE.
November..	994	2,045	3,039	116,046	471	681	1,152	124,093	1,466	2,726	4,192	240,139
December,.	457	3 219	3,676	159,758	154	233	387	41,263	611	3,452	4,063	192,021
January,..	2,659	3,476	6,135	179,895	93	297	390	41,308	2,752	3,773	6,525	221,203
February,.	445	4,796	5,241	217,950	69	146	215	22,815	515	4,942	5,457	240,765
March, ...	662	5,753	6,415	274,803	169	243	412	43,692	831	5,997	6,828	318,495
April, ...	728	3.948	4,676	198,592	144	151	295	31,399	871	4,099	4,970	229,901
May, ...	1,073	1,331	2,404	97,538	602	398	1,000	107,385	1,673	1,729	3,402	204.923
June,.....	1,630	2,106	3 736	142,884	320	339	659	70,915	1.949	2,445	4,394	213,799
July,.....	1,470	1,937	3,407	116,632	341	571	912	98,803	1,812	2,507	4,319	215,435
August....	1,002	1,240	2,242	80,033	318	1.284	1,602	172,782	1,321	2,524	3,845	252,815
September,	983	1,564	2,547	126,557	311	845	1,156	124,684	1,294	2,409	3,703	251.241
October,...	1,096	1,756	2,762	113,113	445	450	895	96,433	1,451	2,206	3,657	209,546
Total Tons. 1864.	13,109	33,171	46,280	1,814,711	3,437	5,638	9,075	975,572	16,546	38,809	55,355	2,790,283
Total Tons. 1863.	8,080	30,296	38,376	1,551,858	3,462	3,496	6,958	743,561	11,542	33,792	45,334	2,295,419

Table 5.

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF LOCOMOTIVE RETURNS.

MONTHS.	Hours in Steam.	MILES RUN BY			CONSUMPTION.				AVERAGE.					
		Engines.	Cars.	Snow Plow.	Wood in Cubic ft.	Pints Oil.	Tallow, lbs.	Waste, lbs.	Cars to 1 Mile Run.	S. Plow to 1 Mile Run.	Miles run to 1 Hour in Steam	Cubic Feet of Wood, per 100 Miles Run.	Pints Oil and Tallow, per 100 Miles Run.	lbs. Waste per 100 Miles Run.
November, ...	1,230	10,146	75,174	..	25,599	259	145	83	7·409	..	8·248	252·306	4·185	·818
December, ...	1,358	10,940	74,258	34	28,982	297	159	68	6·79	·003	8·056	264·917	4·375	·621
January, ...	1,393	10,630	69,418	351	29,527	270	172	65	6·53	·033	7·631	277·77	4·389	·611
February, ...	1,393	11 703	71,127	1,457	30,543	249	152	80	6·077	·124	8·401	260·984	3·611	·683
March, ...	1,475	12,628	86,688	370	29,777	248	180	59	6·864	·089	8·561	235·801	3·592	·467
April, ...	1,3?7	10,904	73,485	..	23,355	180	150	65	6·739	·089	8·217	214·187	3·222	·596
May, ...	1,579	14,255	69,645	17	25,155	273	211	90	4·885	·001	9·027	176 464	3·606	·631
June, ...	2,052	17,805	82,273	..	31,011	360	285	109	4·62	..	8·676	174.17	3·851	·612
July, ...	2,028	18,658	91,582	..	31,145	332	255	136	4·908	..	9·2	166·925	3·341	·727
August, ...	2,090	20,050	99,011	..	33,551	367	284	137	4·938	..	9·593	167·386	3·449	·683
September, ...	2,054	19,772	94,124	..	32,858	372	268	137	4·76	..	9·626	166·184	3·43	·692
October, ...	1,880	18,256	85,591	..	33,257	344	285	120	4·688	..	9·71	182	3·668	·657
Totals. 1864.	19,859	175,747	972,406	2,229	354,760	3,551	2,546	1,149	5·533	·012	8·849	201·858	3·675	·653
1863.	19,340	165,897	926,774	1,897	333,035	3,787	2,111	1,187	5·586	·011	8·577	200·748	3·736	·715

Table 6.

SHEWING BUSINESS AND EXPENSES OF THE RESPECTIVE STATIONS.

STATIONS.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.						TONS OF FREIGHT.						STATION EXPENSES.			
	1863.			1864.			1863.			1864.			1863.		1864.	
	Inward.	Outward.	per Cent	Inward.	Outward.	per Cent	Inward.	Outward	per Cent	Inward.	Outward	per Cent	Amount.	per Cent	Amount.	per Cent
St. John,.....	52,527	71,119	47·31	54,322	57,105	39·92	30,021	8,012	41·95	35,488	11,588	42·52	3,941 87	33·37	4,894 69	38·07
Rothesay,.....	16,446	8,381	9·5	13,272	12,872	9 37	622	154	·85	657	63	·65	581 10	4·92	637 27	4·96
Ossekeag,.....	4,730	5,270	3 83	5,131	5,154	3 69	1,966	1,313	3·62	869	1,431	2·08	560 94	4 75	549 80	4·28
Norton,.....	2.901	3,077	2·29	3,612	3,600	2 59	304	2,627	3·24	564	3,798	3·94	457 75	3 87	457 43	3·56
Apohaqui,.....	2,702	3.398	2 34	3,416	3,495	2 48	504	2,552	3·37	463	3,069	3·19	408 90	3·46	455 72	3·55
Sussex,.....	6,843	6,644	5·16	7,564	6,768	5·13	2,325	4,062	7·04	2,597	3,418	5 43	1,309 21	11·08	1,461 89	11.36
Penobsquis,.....	1,653	1,882	1·35	1,761	1,775	1·27	217	878	1·21	192	861	·95	335 15	2·83	326 68	2·54
Anagance,.....	1,065	1,012	·79	1,286	1,208	·9	137	1,927	2·28	145	1,116	1·14	455 74	3·86	428 77	3·34
Peticodiac,.....	1.551	1,655	1·22	2.005	2,016	1·44	397	3,116	3·87	452	3,468	3·54	419 57	3·55	453 17	3·52
Salisbury,.....	2,466	2,419	1·87	3,058	3,021	2·14	380	4,330	5·19	524	5,000	4·99	607 94	5·15	531 99	4·14
Moncton,.....	5,459	5,378	4·15	6.356	5,864	4 38	3,450	2,200	6·23	3,937	1,519	4·93	697 84	5·91	717 25	5·57
Shediac,.....	4,279	6,029	3·94	5.116	6,539	4·18	1,897	1,298	3·52	3.228	1,655	4·41	956 94	8·1	941 77	7·33
Point du Chene,..	3,730	2.346	2·32	3,688	2,323	2 16	2,530	3,062	6·17	2,561	5,128	6·95	1,082 93	9·15	964 85	7·5
Flag Stations,....	24,336	12,078	13·93	28,967	27,814	20·35	584	9,803	11·46	3,678	13,241	15·28			36 63	·28
Totals,....	130,688	130,688	100·00	139,554	139,554	100·00	45,334	45,334	100·00	55,355	55,355	100·00	$11,815 88	100·00	$12,857 91	100·00

Table 7.

CLASSIFICATION.	Per mile run.		Per 100 Tons weight moved by Engines one mile.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Drivers, Firemen and Cleaners' Wages,	4·54 cts	4·21 cts	6·57 cts	6· cts
Firewood used by Locomotives,	5·52 "	7·57 "	7·99 "	10·80 "
Oil, Tallow and Waste,	·64 "	·73 "	·92 "	1·04 "
Repairs to Locomotives,	5·24 "	5·60 "	7·58 "	7·99 "
Water, (incl'dg Pump and Tank Repairs,)	·60 "	·50 "	·86 "	·71 "
Small Stores and Miscellaneous,	·53 "	·56 "	·77 "	·8 "
Locomotive Power,	17 07 cts	19·17 cts	24·69 cts	27·34 cts
Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	10 25 "	12·52 "	14·83 "	17·87 "
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	14·75 "	14·96 "	21·34 "	21·34 "
General Charges,	11·29 "	12·31 "	16 33 "	17·56 "
Total Expenses,	53·36 cts	58·96 cts	77·19 cts	84·11 cts
Total Receipts,	77·92 "	82·53 "	112·71 "	117·73 "
Net Revenue,	24 56 cts	23·57 cts	35·52 cts	33·62 cts

Table 8.

SPECIFICATION.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Miles to one hour in steam,	7·84	8·57	8 84
Cars to one mile run,	4·65	5·58	5·53
Cubic feet of Wood to one mile run,	2·25	2·007	2·018
Pints Oil to one mile run,	·0549	·0373	·0367
Pounds of Waste to one mile run,	·0128	·0071	·0065
Cubic feet Wood per Hundred Tons per mile,	3·9862	2 9037	2·8793
Pints Oil per Hundred Tons per mile,	·096	·054	·052
Pounds Waste per Hundred Tons per mile,	·022	·0103	·0093

Table 9.

SPECIFICATION.	Per mile run of Cars.		Per 100 tons per mile moved by Locomotives.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Oil and Waste for Packing,.....	·0917	·0964	·7411	·7609
Repairs,.....	·6248	1·1022	5·0495	8·6995
Both,.....	·7165	1·1986	5·7906	9·4604

Table 10.

SPECIFICATION.	LOCAL.		THROUGH.		TOTALS.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Average Passenger Mileage,.....	19·352	20·417	106·675	107·407	23·448	24·668
Average receipts per passenger in cts..	36·388	38·484	204·04	193·724	44·252	46·069
Av'ge receipts pr pass'r pr mile, in cts.	1·88	1·884	1·912	1·803	1 887	1·867

Table 11.

CLASS.	1863.			1864.		
	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	TOTAL.	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	TOTAL.
First,.....	87,695	4,646	92,341	86,600	2,925	89,525
Second,.....	36,863	1,484	38,347	46,135	3,894	50,029
Total,...	124,558	6,130	130,688	132,735	6,819	139,554

Table 12.

YEAR.	1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	EAST.	WEST.
1863.....	70 66	29·34	95·30	4·70	51·44	48·56
1864.....	64·15	35·85	95·11	4·89	51·85	48·15

Table 13.

SPECIFICATION.	LOCAL.		THROUGH.		TOTAL.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
Average dist. per ton in miles,.	40.438	39·211	106·864	107·501	50·633	50·407
Average receipts per ton, ...	$1·1043	$1·0385	$2·7301	$2·6373	$1·3541	$1·3006
Av'g rc'pts pr ton pr mile in cts.	2·7318	2·6486	2·4216	2·4533	2·6744	2·5803

Table 14.

YEAR.	1st CLASS.	2nd CLASS.	3rd CLASS.	4th CLASS.	LOCAL.	THROUGH.	EAST.	WEST.
1863....	3·29	5·36	3·50	87·85	84·65	15·35	25·46	74·54
1864....	3·11	5·15	3·4	88·34	83·61	16·39	29·89	70·11

Table 15.

YEAR.	GROSS TONS MOVED.			PER CENTAGE.		
	FREIGHT.	CARS.	TOTALS.	FREIGHT.	CARS.	TOTALS.
1861.	1,446,536	3,833,701	5,280,237	27·39	72·61	100·00
1862.	1,337,873	3,084,800	4,422,673	30·25	69·75	100·00
1863.	2,295,419	4,205,504	6,500,923	35·30	64·70	100·00
1864.	2.790,283	4,562,987	7,353,270	37·95	62·05	100·00

Table 16.

REVENUE.	1863.	1864.	EXPENSES.	1863.	1864.
Passengers,.....	44·74	44·32	Locomotive Power, ...	31·99	32·51
Freight, ...	47·49	49·64	Merch'dse & Passenger Cars,	19·22	21·24
Mails and Sundries,....	7·77	6·04	Maint. of Way & Buildings.	27·64	25·37
			General Charges,.....	21·15	20·88
Total,....	100·00	100·00	Total,.....	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Particulars of Charges to Rothesay Accident, (Law Expenses,) in suits of RUFUS E. DEMILL, JOHN TUCKER, JOHN MCARTHUR *and* A. R. WETMORE, *versus* COMMISSIONERS.

1862.			
	Profcssional Services :—		
June 30	Charles Watters, per Voucher, ...	70 00	
Nov. 29	Bayard & Thomson, "	13 52	
"	C. W. Weldon, "	8 00	
Dec. 31	Charles Watters, "	23 34	
1863.			
Aug. 31	Charles Watters, "	516 46	
Sept. 30	Bayard & Thomson, "	61 19	
"	A. J. Smith, "	100 00	
Oct. 31	C. W. Weldon, "	54 91	
"	A. R. Wetmore, "	170 66	
			1,018 08
Nov. 30	Wages of Employees att'g Court as Witnesses, per Vo.		
"	William Rainnie, 14 days, ...	35 00	
"	R. M. Stevens, 11 "	26 40	
"	Philip A. Logan, 13 "	20 80	
"	James Watson, 11 "	11 44	
"	Robert James, 11 "	13 20	
"	Joseph H. Moore, 11 "	16 50	
			123 34
Dec. 31	Professional Services :—		
"	Attorney General, per Voucher, ...	200 00	
"	Solicitor General, "	62 00	
"	A. J. Smith, "	300 00	
			562 00
"	Coach hire to Chairman's, "		6 00
"	W. B. Deacon's expenses, "		12 00
"	Wages of Employees att'g Court as Witnesses, per Vo.		
"	R. M. Stevens, 4 days, ...	8 88	
"	Philip A. Logan, 3 "	4 50	
"	James Watson, 3 "	3 00	
			16 38
	Forward.....		1,737 80

1864.			
	Amount brought forward,.....		1,737 80
Feb. 29	Professional Services :—		
"	A. J. Smith, per Voucher,.....		244 00
"	Damages :—		
"	John Tucker, per Voucher,.....	1500 00	
	John McArthur, "	700 00	
			2,200 00
"	Coach hire, ...		1 50
Aprl 30	Professional Services :—		
"	A. J. Smith, per Voucher,.....	93 33	
"	Charles Watters, "	124 55	
"	Charles Watters, "	200 00	
			417 88
"	Damages :—		
"	A. R. Wetmore, per Voucher, ...		500 00
June 30	Professional Services :—		
"	A. R. Wetmore, per Voucher,.....	102 50	
"	A. R. Wetmore, "	251 53	
			354 03
"	Damages :—		
"	Rufus E. Demill, "		4,000 00
			$9,455 21

Amount paid C. Watters in above includes all Court Fees.

SYNOPSIS OF STORES ON HAND, 31st October, 1864.

Rails,	60,717 92	
Chairs,	3,761 32	
Sleepers,	893 70	
		65,372 94
Depot Stores,	10,809 97	
Machine Shop,	19,304 32	
Repair Shop,	4,924 86	
		35,039 15
Wood, per Statement below,		12,259 55
Saint John Station,	177 95	
Rothesay Station,	35 43	
Ossekeag Station,	55 90	
Norton Station,	57 69	
Apohaqui Station,	40 86	
Sussex Station,	169 41	
Penobsquis Station,	37 24	
Anagance Station,	52 73	
Peticodiac Station,	53 21	
Salisbury Station,	88 98	
Moncton Station,	68 61	
Shediac Station,	73 31	
Point du Chene Station,	72 10	
		983 42
Total,		$113,655 06

WOOD.

STATIONS.	CUBIC FEET.		
	SAWN.	UNSAWN.	TOTAL.
Saint John,	30,354	65,440	95,794
Rothesay,	21,648	...	21,648
Ossekeag,	...	72,320	72,320
Norton,	792	...	792
Apohaqui,	200	4,240	4,440
Sussex,	15,680	36,400	52,080
Penobsquis,	775	...	775
Anagance,	9,923	23,680	33,603
Peticodiac,	22,827	...	22,827
Salisbury,	13,660	9,600	23,260
Moncton,	44,711	...	44,711
Shediac,	112,609	...	112,609
*Totals,	273,179	211,680	484,859

*Equal to 1,707 $\frac{92}{100}$ Cords Sawn; 1,323 Cords Unsawn; and in all 3,030 $\frac{92}{100}$ Cords.

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL FREIGHT FORWARDED.

1863.

FROM	LIVE STOCK.				PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.											
					SUPERFICIAL FEET.		TONS OF 40 CUBIC FEET.								CORDWOOD.	
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Deals and Boards.	Logs.	Ship Timber.	Sq. Timber.	No. Masts and Spars.	No. Railway Sleepers	Cords Tan Bark.	No. Treenails	M Shingles.	M. Laths and Clapboards.	Cars.	Cubic Feet.
Saint John,.....	101	47	9	5	243,158	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	166	152	..	..
Rothesay,.....	1	9	35	38	..	4,500	9	18	..	350	..	..	..	..	1	896
Ossekeag,.....	27	99	112	80	890	14,940	454	..	..	..	7	12,000	16	..	37	33,152
Norton,.....	13	161	635	125	7,500	..	1,035	..	..	..	7	6,000	..	..	89	79,744
Apohaqui,.....	22	155	477	177	..	14,500	1,135	..	6	..	..	89,400	..	..	29	25,984
Sussex,.....	59	501	2,282	194	7,300	..	2,160	..	37	..	16	5,100	..	..	7	6,272
Penobsquis,.....	4	34	372	125	16,000	40,000	324	..	8	380	..	80,000	29	..	1	896
Anagance,.....	6	51	189	12	105,630	24,000	292	..	..	600	..	42,000	5	8	101	90,496
Peticodiac,.....	13	91	315	..	465,500	264,500	468	16	56	737	16	447	..	..	..	..
Salisbury,.....	12	243	116	1	1,226,000	96,000	1,551	..	3	..	48	..	195	..	32	28,672
Moncton,.....	104	1,170	521	2	250	50	9	..	100	..	..	..	43	..	74	66,304
Shediac,.....	32	14	356	..	139,350	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	99	4	..	..
Point du Chene,.....	44	1	226	..	216,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flag Stations,.....	6	46	388	202	549,500	101,500	2,682	..	1,170	1,000	140	7,000	..	..	422	378,112
Total for 1863,.....	444	2,622	6,032	961	2,977,078	559,990	10,191	34	1,380	3,067	234	241,947	553	164	793	710,528

1864.

FROM	LIVE STOCK.				PRODUCTS OF THE FORESTS.												
					SUPERFICIAL FEET.		TONS OF 40 CUBIC FEET.								CORDWOOD.		
	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Calves.	Deals and Boards.	Logs.	Ship Timber.	Sq. Timber.	No. Masts and Spars.	No. Railway Sleepers.	Cords Tan Bark.	No. Treenails.	M. Shingles.	M. Laths and Clapboards	Cars.	Cubic Feet.
St. John,	124	39	62	17	516,888	..	9	..	..	..	..	8,750	100	355	..	..
Rothesay,	3	5	26	10	..	..	9	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	1	896
Ossekeag,	19	103	20	84	3,820	..	144	..	9	..	15	..	..	..	79	70,784
Norton,	10	209	548	149	..	..	603	..	..	..	..	8,000	1	3	244	218,624
Apohaqui,	10	149	591	202	21,500	11,142	1,332	..	..	..	11	15,000	..	..	57	51,072
Sussex,	70	753	2,515	221	748	..	1,305	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	6	5,376
Penobsquis,	2	73	334	145	56,000	25,000	315	..	..	550	31	..	..	..	..	..
Anagance,	4	73	383	13	64,000	..	507	..	5	..	6	41,600	35	300	3	2,688
Peticodiac,	12	75	178	19	428,700	328,000	594	18	..	800	132	..	75	..	39	34,944
Salisbury,	15	321	144	8	2,536,500	58,000	1,231	..	6	1,156	..	16,600	305	..	..	..
Moncton,	96	1,015	500	..	8,000	..	9	9	..	200	..	..	88	..	..	..
Shediac,	41	28	535	..	12,550	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	232	25	..	..
Point du Chene,	25	..	..	..	..	..	286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flag Stations,	3	51	352	231	1,228,788	194,500	1,905	27	..	500	107	33,000	5	..	572	512,512
Total for 1864,	434	2,894	6,188	1,099	4,877,494	616,642	8,357	54	20	3,306	373	122,950	841	683	1,001	896,896

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL FREIGHT FORWARDED.—CONTINUED.

1863.

FROM.	MINERAL PRODUCTS.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.											
										BUSHELS.							
	Tons Coal.	Tons Manganese	Tons Stone.	Hhds. Lime.	No. Bricks.	Tons Iron and Copper.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Meal.	Flour, Oat, Rye, Corn & Buckwheat Meal, in lbs.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Corn, peas and Beans	Butter and Cheese in lbs.	Tons Hay.
Saint John,.....	188	..	44	610	9,900	654	19,564	2,089	46,190	1,375	21	67	448	5	231	6,030	3
Rothesay,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1,967	5	..	..	125	..	..	644	..
Ossekeag,.....	..	..	..	..	..	11	37	4	6,960	283	13	6	1,812	..	31	2 860	36
Norton,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	40,935	1,967	57	..	1,032	33	42	12,330	..
Apohaqui,.....	..	..	..	10	..	1	3	1	201,230	7,624	..	40	1,955	56	2	39,599	12
Sussex,.....	15	62	..	..	..	32	304	13	137,990	8,676	126	152	2,494	..	..	110,204	..
Penobsquis,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6	29,475	1,672	8	18	1,053	3	..	25,670	..
Anagance,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	42,265	686	8	..	903	..	..	14,074	..
Peticodiac,.....	..	..	522	..	..	..	26	6	87,585	3,565	27	..	2,181	2	2	43,250	..
Salisbury,.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	19	8,060	771	..	72	350	2	..	20,645	..
Moncton,.....	..	..	7	5	7,995	67	2,020	53	2,750	5,972	28	319	88	..	..	10,375	..
Shediac,.....	18	..	18	16	500	12	475	23	4,800	31,455	57	455	463	..	..	33,956	..
Point du Chene,.....	996	..	..	..	..	1	49	1,568	20,495	33,685	64	13,925	8,939	..	..	20,138	..
Flag Stations,.....	..	..	130	74	7	1	5	1	73,000	3,364	4	383	2,679	75	7	16,815	54
Total for 1863,.....	1,217	62	721	715	18,402	783	22,529	3,784	703,702	101,100	413	15,437	24,522	176	315	356,590	105

1864.

FROM.	MINERAL PRODUCTS.						AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.											
										BUSHELS.								
	Tons Coal.	Tons Manganese.	Tons Stone.	Hhds. Lime.	No. Bricks.	Tons Iron and Copper.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Meal.	Flour, Oat, Rye, Corn & Buckwheat Meal, in lbs.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Corn, peas and Beans.	Butter and Cheese in lbs.	Tons Hay.
Saint John,	1,601	..	..	1,287	8,460	2,350	17,199	728	19,270	2,215	4	19	145	5	112	7,898	46
Rothesay,	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	1	..	..	38	..	8	220	..
Ossekeag,	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	6,995	141	79	..	2,758	..	102	2,300	14
Norton,	..	..	..	..	..	1½	6	1	39,790	1,783	32	15	1,621	3	88	13,990	18
Apohaqui,	..	..	..	12	..	3¾	4	3	176,845	8,285	..	24	2,887	49	..	33,278	36
Sussex,	1	142	..	1	12,250	16¼	147	7	106,130	5,610	1	1,635	5,885	..	..	105,531	..
Penobsquis,	..	..	9	..	..	1½	27	3	21,710	1,847	8	6	1,977	..	1	25,558	..
Anagance,	..	..	..	1	..	9½	1	..	43,690	961	99	..	2,007	..	..	16,057	..
Peticodiac,	..	..	393	61	..	1	18	3	73,850	5,902	125	39	4,390	..	..	37,760	..
Salisbury,	..	..	..	..	..	1¼	8	2	1,600	433	..	27	1,178	67	..	14,383	40
Moncton,	20	..	..	25	2,725	81	2,689	56	2,350	5,682	..	185	174	..	..	10,535	48
Shediac,	27	..	..	10	..	31¾	163	2	2,182	50,594	1	923	479	..	..	38,135	..
Point du Chene,	1,014	..	132	..	..	600	469	670	7,153	4,668	..	17,934	10,316	..	..	69,386	..
Flag Stations,	18	..	..	202	30	2½	6	..	80,050	3,246	24	224	3,828	47	1	14,556	35
Total for 1864,	2,681	142	534	1,599	23,465	3,101	20,744	1,475	581,665	91,368	373	21,031	37,683	171	312	389,587	237

DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL FREIGHT FORWARDED.—CONTINUED.

1863.

FROM	PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.								PORK.		BEEF, &c.				
	FISH.														
	Barrels.	Dried in lbs.	Salmon, all kinds in lbs.	Brls. Oysters	Puns. Molasses.	Brls Molasses.	Hhds. Sugar.	Brls. Sugar.	Salt, in barrels.	Fresh in Pounds.	Salt in barrels	Fresh, in Pounds.	Hides and Skins in Pounds.	Pounds Leather.	Tons Merchandise of all kinds not enumerated.
Saint John,	1,402	221,095	..	2	762	154	58	370	1,663	3,645	148	10,847	65,326	52,568	2,614
Rothesay,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	820	..	100	2,675	..	81
Ossekeag,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3,785	1	15,812	2,275	70	58
Norton,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35,234	..	77,286	11,509	380	40
Apohaqui,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 410	..	72,675	17,955	35	45
Sussex,	16	780	..	6	..	..	..	..	9	213.669	1	68 000	24,895	3,145	127
Penobsquis,	1	536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58.240	..	31.886	5,310	110	47
Anagance,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,328	..	12,839	2,632	..	39
Peticodiac,	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	20,510	..	55.810	14,468	..	24
Salisbury,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,100	1	4.027	1,920	8,650	29
Moncton,	143	1,040	..	1	8	4	..	10	..	770	..	3,485	2,560	96,110	340
Shediac,	17	3,470	..	877	..	..	..	..	14	13.890	2	5,815	3,445	3,275	128
Point du Chene,	452	15,176	170,209	1,460	..	..	..	..	30	2,313	..	..	18,600	..	420
Flag Stations,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	41,670	..	51,215	4,450	30	123
Total for 1863.,	2,036	242,097	170,209	2,346	770	159	58	385	1,723	496,384	153	409,797	178,020	164,373	4,115

1864.

FROM	PRODUCTS OF FISHERIES.								PORK.		BEEF, &c.				
	FISH.		Salmon, all kinds in lbs.	Brls. Oysters	Puns. Molasses.	Brls. Molasses.	Hhds. Sugar.	Barrels Sugar.	Salt, in barrels.	Fresh, in Pounds.	Salt, in barrels.	Fresh in Pounds.	Hides and Skins in Pounds.	Pounds Leather.	Tons Merchandise of all kinds not enumerated.
	Barrels.	Dried in lbs.													
Saint John,	1,653	255,989	..	..	695	153	49	495	881	4,610	108	9,455	89,822	55,159	3,493
Rothesay,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900	820	..	23
Ossekeag,	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,645	..	20,373	4,003	..	64
Norton,	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	30,650	..	67,525	5,279	860	45
Apohaqui,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,075	..	96,791	19,426	..	57
Sussex,	17	480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275,414	..	74,249	17,895	1,140	133
Penobsquis,	2	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68,034	..	34,685	2,991	340	14
Anagance,	3	656	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,830	..	7,985	3,010	..	31
Peticodiac,	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	30,860	..	58,030	10,270	40	15
Salisbury,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2,845	..	10,931	1,135	13,182	32
Moncton,	184	1,180	..	..	7	7	..	9	18	..	..	17,185	2,900	74,000	160
Shediac,	81	1,050	..	981	..	..	..	..	46	7,760	4	31,790	5,430	1,070	136
Point du Chene,	975	4,480	532,702	1,169	..	..	..	..	55	600	..	287	42,017	..	242
Flag Stations,	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	51,790	..	62,465	5,975	987	133
Total for 1864,	2,920	264,047	532,702	2,150	704	160	49	514	1,003	618,113	112	493,651	219,973	146,778	4,578

STATEMENT OF LOCOMOTIVES.

No.	NAME.	BUILDERS.	RECEIVED ON LINE.	WEIGHT.							Capacity of Tender in gals.	Cylinders.		Connection.	Wheels.				Miles Run this year.	Miles Run to date.
				LIGHT.			EQUIPPED.			On Drivers.		Diameter.	Stroke.		No.	Diameter.	Truck.	Tender.		
				Engine	Tender	Total.	Engine	Tender	Total.											
				lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		in.	in.			ft				
1	Hercules,* . . .	Boston L. Works,	June 1854	45,470	15,500	60,970	51,250	36,550	87,800	33,370	1846	17	20	Inside,	4	5	4	8	9,065	39,984
2	Samson,* . . .	do.	" "	45,500	15,500	61,000	51,000	36,500	87,500	33,250	1846	17	20	Do.	4	5	4	8	3,894	35,357
3	St. John,* . . .	Portland Co.	Dec. 1856	36,100	15,420	51,520	39,250	30,500	69,750	25,050	1908	12	20	Outside,	4	4½	4	8	6,133	53,661
4	Kennebecasis, .	Boston L. Works,	Dec. 1857	31,950	10,700	42,650	35,470	20,730	56,200	35,470	1232	11½	20	Do.	4	4		4	14,763	59,147
5	Peticodiac, . .	do.	Jan. 1858	43,400	16,800	60,200	47,320	34,300	81,620	28,650	1689	14	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	18,278	104,858
6	Seadoue, . . .	do.	" "	43,000	15,880	58,880	47,420	34,480	81,900	28,620	1689	14	22	Do.	4	5	4	8	6,861	67,524
7	Anagance, . . .	do.	June 1858	48,200	17,770	65,970	52,500	38,250	90,750	33,030	1861	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	6,095	83,010
8	Loostauk, ...	Flem'g & Humbert,	Aug. 1858	47,400	17,780	65,180	51,560	36,900	88,460	31,930	1632	14	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	12,698	93,206
9	Ossekeag, ...	do.	June 1859	50,650	18,920	69,570	56,030	38,100	94,130	34,550	1861	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	17,402	115,343
10	Apohaqui, . . .	do.	Aug. 1859	50,500	19,000	69,500	55,400	36,200	91,600	32,900	1861	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	19,504	87,833
11	Sussex, ...	Spring L. Works,	Oct. 1859	37,000	14,000	51,000	42,500	26,000	68,500	24,500	1807	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	3,394	25,908
12	Pr. of Wales,.	Flem'g & Humbert,	July 1860	50,000	17,700	67,700	56,420	38,430	94,850	34,300	1861	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	17,007	90,798
13	Norton, ...	do.	Nov. 1860	50,856	18,810	69,666	56,530	40,100	96,630	34,250	1862	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	22,059	99,706
14	Prince Alfred,	do.	July 1861	50,200	18,180	68,380	55,550	38,850	94,400	33,850	1861	15	22	Do.	4	5½	4	8	18,594	75,687
																			175,747	1,032,022

* The Mileage of these Engines was not kept until April, 1858 ; the Total Mileage cannot therefore be given.

TOTAL,

OTHER ROLLING STOCK.

Designation.		Miles run this year.	Miles run to date.
A	12 First Class Passenger Cars,	144,985	773,760
B	6 Second Class do. do.	132,112	792,871
Ex.	4 Express Mail and Baggage Cars,	68,850	192,550
C	63 Box Freight Cars,	305,598	1,314,994
D	105 Platform Cars,	320,861	1,818,917
E	40 Four Wheel Ballast Cars,	—	631,043
	Total,	972,406	5,524,135
Pl.	4 Snow Ploughs, ran in 1862, 6,144 miles, in 1863, 1,897 miles, and in 1864, 2,229 miles.		
—	19 Hand Cars.		

THE STAFF.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
Howard D. McLeod,	Accountant,	$600 per annum.
James E. Trites,	Telegraph Operator and Clerk	500 "
Alexander McNaughten,	Clerk,	500 "
Saint John Station.		
James Coleman,	Station Agent,	$600 per annum.
Oliver T. Stone,	Ticket Agent,	500 "
Samuel Watson,	Storekeeper,	1 30 per day.
George H. Pick,	Entry Clerk,	1 25 "
Joseph R. Stone,	Receiving Clerk,	1 25 "
Owen Sullivan,	Laborer,	1 00 "
John Knowles,	do.	1 00 "
John McFadgen,	do.	1 00 "
Alexander Brewster,	Switchman,	1 25 "
Thomas Pierce,	Watchman,	26 00 per month.
Rothesay Station.		
S. E. Davison,	Station Agent,	$240 per annum.
Moses L. Gross,	Telegraph Operator,	240 "
Ossekeag Station.		
George Flewwelling,	Station Agent,	$400 per annum.
Andrew Gibson,	Laborer and Switchman,	1 per day.
Norton Station.		
Richard Davidson,	Station Agent and Operator,	$340 per annum.
Apohaqui Station.		
A. Johnson,	Station Agent,	$300 per annum.

THE STAFF.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
Sussex Station.		
Caleb F. Olive,	Station Agent,	$500 per annum.
James Rainnie,	Operator,	60 "
Thomas Corbett,	Watchman,	26 per month.
Robert Anderson,	Laborer and Switchman,	1 per day.
Penobsquis Station.		
Charles F. Flaglor,	Station Agent	$240 per annum.
Anagance Station.		
Jacob Jodrey,	Station Agent and Operator,	$340 per annum.
Peticodiac Station.		
Warren W. Price,	Station Agent and Operator,	$340 per annum.
Salisbury Station.		
John S. Trites,	Station Agent,	$400 per annum.
Moncton Station.		
James Robertson,	Station Agent,	$480 per annum.
John Flooks,	Laborer and Switchman,	1 per day.
Shediac Station.		
I. Walter J. Henderson,	Station Agent and Operator,	$400 per annum.
Richard Moore,	Laborer and Switchman,	1 10 per day.
Point du Chene Station.		
Alexander Davidson,	Station Agent,	$40 per month.
David Schurman,	Switchman and Laborer,	1 per day.
W. Smith,	Watchman,	26 per month.

THE STAFF.—Continued.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
TRAINS.		
James H. Bartlett,	Conductor,	$2 00 per day.
James M. Decker,	do	2 00 "
Gavin Rainnie,	do	2 00 "
Robert Bustin,	do	2 00 "
William F. Humbert,	do	2 00 "
Nelson Cannon,	Baggage Master & Brakeman,	1 25 "
Andrew Rainnie,	do do	1 25 "
Alexander W. Patterson,	do do	1 25 "
Robert Rainnie,	do do	1 25 "
William Kelly,	do do	1 25 "
David Brown,	Brakeman,	1 25 "
John Munroe,	do	1 25 "
George Collard,	do	1 25 "
George Murray,	do	1 25 "
TRACK.		
Willliam Rainnie,	Trackmaster,	$2 50 per day.
James Rafter,	Foreman,	1 40 "
Five	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Andrew McAfferty,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Four	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Jesse Bennett,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Four	Trackmen,	0 90 "
John McPherson,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Four	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Richard Driver,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Four	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Charles Rowe,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Four	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Thomas Sizer,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Four	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Henry Kilpatrick,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Two	Trackmen,	0 90 "
James Walton,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Five	Trackmen,	0 90 "
Montgomery Stewart,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Five	Trackmen,	0 90 "
William Stimson,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Eight	Trackmen,	0 90 "
John Hewlett,	Foreman,	1 30 "
Seven	Trackmen,	0 90 "

THE STAFF.—Continued.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
MACHINE SHOP.		
Henry A. Whitney	Locomotive Foreman,	$800 per annum.
Robert M. Stevens,	Engine Driver,	60 per month.
Wm. D. Aitken,	do	60 "
David A. Sinclair,	do	60 "
Joseph H. Moore,	do	60 "
John Fogarty,	do	60 "
Allan H. Rand,	do	40 "
John Stewart,	Fireman,	30 "
Robert James,	do	30 "
James Watson,	do	30 "
Thomas W. Prince,	do	30 "
John Hunter	do	30 "
James Millican,	do	26 "
James McDermott,	Cleaner,	27 "
Thomas Thorpe,	do	27 "
John Benson,	do	27 "
John Jenner,	do	27 "
Thomas Ford,	do	27 "
James Grattan,	do	27 "
William Jenner,	do	18 "
Christopher Gaynor,	Watchman,	26 "
Alexander Stronach,	Shop Foreman,	2 10 per day.
Thomas Boardman,	Coppersmith,	1 80 "
James Sayre,	Machinist,	1 66 "
James B. Taylor,	do	1 60 "
John McHaffie,	do	1 50 "
Nelson Rand,	do	1 10 "
George Wayne,	do	1 25 "
Charles Kennedy,	do	1 00 "
George L. Smith,	do and Spare Driver,	1 25 "
Xenophen Cleveland,	Painter,	1 50 "
John Hunter,	Car Foreman,	2 00 "
James Dawson,	Carpenter,	1 25 "
James Orr,	do	1 25 "
Henry Hunter,	do	1 25 "
Joseph Henderson,	do	1 25 "
Joseph Barton,	do	1 25 "
William McKelvey,	do	1 25 "
Nelson Treen,	do	1 22 "
Henry Cochran,	Blacksmith,	1 25 "
Patrick Mahan,	do	1 66 "
Charles Davison,	do	1 10 "
William Witherall,	Helper,	1 00 "
Stephen Harbroe,	do	0 90 "
Bedford Tingley,	do Apprentice,	0 60 "
Baptiste Thibedeaux,	Stationary Engine Driver,	0 90 "

THE STAFF.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	OCCUPATION.	REMUNERATION.
William Duncan,	Car Repairer,	$1 25 per day.
Andrew Davis,	Laborer,	1 00 "
James Wright,	do	1 00 "
H. Crookshank,	do	0 90 "
Andrew Sprague,	do	0 90 "
Israel King,	do	0 90 "
Henry Muncey,	do	0 90 "
Samuel Millican,	do	1 00 "
James Hilson,	do	0 90 "
Samuel Hunter,	do Apprentice,	0 50 "

[See Appletons' Railway Guide.]
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE
QUEBEC
MONTREAL
Richmond
Lake Champlain
Mountain
Mephamic
Portland
Bangor
Waterv.
Augusta
Calais
Woodstock
Fredericton
ST. JOHN
Shediac
Moncton
Salisbury
Petitcodiac
Sussex
Apohaqui
Norton
Ossekeag
Rothesay
Amherst
Windsor
Truro
Halifax
Annapolis
Yarmouth
Digby
Pictou
Shubenacadie
Grand Lake
Dartmouth
Dorchester
Miramichi
Chatham
Newcastle
Dalhousie
Campbellton
Tuspodiac
Restigouche
Metapedia
Matapedia
Rimouski
R. du Loup
Caspec
Chaudiere R.
St. John R.
St. Croix R.
Kennebec R.
Penobsquis
Anagance
Petitcodiac
Prince Edwards Island
NEW BRUNSWICK
NOVA SCOTIA
CANADA EAST
CANADA WEST
N. Brunswick & Nova Scotia Railways & International Steamship Line

APPENDIX XII.

ANNUAL RETURNS

OF

TRADE AND NAVIGATION

FOR THE

Province of New Brunswick,

FOR THE YEAR 1864.

FREDERICTON.
G. E. FENETY, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1865.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Year 1864.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN, N. B., 18th July, 1865.

To His Excellency The Hon. ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, C. M. G., Lieutenant Governor, Commander in Chief, Imperial 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, 1864, which have been compiled for the Imperial Blue Book, and for the information of the Local Legislature.

These Returns will shew Your Excellency that as regards the Trade, Navigation and Revenue of New Brunswick during the period mentioned, New Brunswick has no great reason to complain. The Imports and Import Revenue have greatly increased over the previous year, and there has also been a slight increase in our Exports. Our ship building operations have also been increased, although with less remunerative results to the builders than during the previous year. The mechanical and labouring population of the Province have had ample employment and liberal wages during the first part of the year, while all descriptions of provisions have been abundant and very reasonable in price. Towards the end of the year, as the value of new Ships in the Liverpool market decreased, and the prospects for ship-builders became more discouraging, wages receded in proportion, and the demand for skilled labour diminished; not, however, to such an extent as to throw a large number of persons altogether out of employment, as the quantity of new shipping on the stocks was still large, and builders, although employing fewer hands, had to proceed with the work so as to bring their property to a market. The crops during the past year were good, and with the exception of hay, which was very light on the uplands, were quite equal to an average.

The amount of Duties received in the Province in 1864 having been much in excess over the previous year, and the importations having been much larger than the demands of the country required, with a declining consumption on the part of a large portion of the working population, left much heavier stocks of goods in the hands of the importers at the close of the year than is usually held by them, and must have a very serious effect on the importations of the present year. The large amount of outfits and fastenings for new ships which were imported last year would account for a small portion of the increase of our Import Revenue. Our wood trade still continued depressed during 1864; and although the shipments did not very materially fall off during the Imperial year, the prices in England were low, while they were well maintained in this country, which would have the effect of leaving any profit on such transactions in the hands of the

lumberers who bring the logs to a market, and but little, if any, in the hands of the shippers. The high rate of interest prevailing in England during the past year has had a very depressing effect on our trade, and more particularly on our shipbuilding interests, the demand for ships in England generally decreasing as money becomes scarce and interest advances. Last year the rate of interest in England ranged as high as nine per cent. and never fell below six per cent. The Banks in this country being limited to six per cent. interest, has also a tendency during a period like last year, when the rates in England exceeded our legal rate, to curtail the circulation of the country, as it could not be expected that the Banks here would lend much money at six per cent. if they had to pay nine per cent. for the balance against them in England. These sudden contractions on the part of the Banks, necessitated by their being limited to six per cent., are dangerous to persons doing a large business on a small capital, and who depend in a great measure on the accommodation furnished from time to time by the Banks. The most advantageous branch of our trade in 1864 has probably been that of shipowning, which, although not exceedingly prosperous for some time past, has been the means of introducing into the Colony a large amount of gold or its equivalent in exchange, to pay for our heavy imports during the year, as a considerable amount of our new shipping which was sent forward for sale remained unsold at the close of the year, and some of those vessels which were sold did not realize any thing like the cost of their production. Nearly all the smaller class of vessels belonging to this Port, and employed in the Coasting, West India, and Gulf of Mexico trades, have been doing tolerably well during 1864, although there are some of them which barely paid their running expenses and insurance. Many persons in this community, representing nearly all the different professions and trades in the country, have been investing their means in small shares of vessels, and some of them with very favourable results. If the success attending this kind of business in some of the shipowning Ports in the United States and Nova Scotia, can be taken as a criterion, the prospects here would be very encouraging, as this is essentially a shipbuilding country, where ships can be produced, with reference to their quality, fully as cheap as in any part of the world.

It is now a gratifying feature of the business of this country that there is scarcely a foreign mail arrives here which does not bring a remittance to some of the people of New Brunswick on account of the earnings of their vessels abroad.

The quantity of new shipping registered in the Province during last year, including those which proceeded to England under Governor's passes for the purpose of being registered there, was 163 vessels, measuring 92,605 tons register. The largest amount of new tonnage registered, &c. in the Province during any one year, was in 1854, when it reached 135 vessels, 99,426 tons, which apparently is somewhat larger in tonnage than in 1864. If the tonnage registered in 1864 had been measured under the Act which was in operation in 1854, the amount would have been about ten per cent.

more than it now is, or about 101,865 tons in 1864. This would shew a greater amount of tonnage registered, &c. in 1864, than was ever recorded in the history of the Province. We may reasonably look, however, for a great falling off in the quantity produced during the current year, as at present selling prices in Liverpool, New Brunswick built ships would scarcely pay their bills. Of the tonnage registered, &c. last year, 53 were ships measuring 59,724 tons register, 52 barques, 23,410 tons, 28 brigs and brigantines, 6,024 tons, 23 schooners, 2,409 tons, 6 woodboats, 352 tons, and one steamer, 686 tons. These vessels were built at the following mentioned places:—At Saint John and its immediate neighbourhood, 36 vessels, 35,711 tons; at places on the Kennebeccasis River, 8 vessels, 3,709 tons; at places on the Saint John River, including Oromocto and the Grand Lake, 15 vessels, 2,443 tons; at Saint Martins and Tynemouth, 10 vessels, 5,820 tons; at Musquash, 5 vessels, 1,205 tons; at Saint Andrews, 9 vessels, 3,557 tons; at Saint George, Lepreaux, and Pennfield, 5 vessels, 836 tons; at Moncton, 6 vessels, 3,768 tons; at Hillsborough, Harvey, and Hopewell, 8 vessels, 1,973 tons; at Dorchester, 6 vessels, 1,536 tons; at Sackville, Tidnish, and Port Elgin, 6 vessels, 1,655 tons; at Shediac, 1 vessel, 384 tons; at Buctouche, 1 vessel, 499 tons; at Richibucto, 4 vessels, 2,839 tons; at Miramichi, 21 vessels, 17,113 tons; at Dalhousie, 2 vessels, 850 tons; at Caraquet, 1 vessel, 35 tons; at Ports in Nova Scotia, 8 vessels, 3,017 tons. These last mentioned vessels were fitted out in Saint John, and were built principally for Saint John owners. Of the total quantity of new shipping registered last year, 61 vessels, measuring 51,730 tons were surveyed by Lloyd's officers to class 7 A. This is the highest classification our Colonial ships receive, and means that such vessels stand on Lloyd's Register for 7 years as regards the hull, and when they proceed to England and complete the requirements of Lloyd's as regards their outfits and ground tackle, they obtain the full classification of 7 A 1. This grade of vessels must be constructed principally of pitch pine or hacmatack, but as the supply of the former description of wood has been entirely cut off for the last three or four years, our builders have had to depend on the hacmatack of the country for building such vessels. Our Railway, therefore, has been the means of bringing to the Saint John market a large quantity of hacmatack and other ship timber, cut from the new grounds in the vicinity of which the line passes, which otherwise would not have been available for such a purpose. 43 vessels, 28,614 tons, were surveyed by Lloyd's officers to class 4 A, such vessels being constructed principally of spruce; 5 vessels 1,942 tons, were classed 5 years at the office of French Veritas, which Society is generally termed "French Lloyd's." This Society, for the classification of vessels, has been in operation for many years, the chief office being in Paris, with branches in Liverpool, London, and other principal Seaport Towns. Last summer their Surveyor General visited this Province, and appointed Capt. Marsters, of Saint Martins, N. B., Surveyor for the Society in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; and their recently appointed Surveyor informs me that during the latter part of the year, since he has been acting

in this capacity, he has classed 23 new vessels in his district. This description of classification appears to satisfy the different interests concerned, so far as regards spruce ships built for the purpose of being owned by the people of the Province, although for selling in the English market a classification at British Lloyd's appears to be essential. This French Society allows a classification of 5 years for spruce vessels with extras, whereas British Lloyd's only allow 4 years for a similar description of vessels. The Register Maritime of Bordeaux, (which Society is sometimes termed new French Lloyd's,) has also a Surveyor for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, residing at Digby, N. S., who classed last year, of the shipping registered in this Province, 9 vessels measuring 2,715 tons, for grades ranging from 5 to 7 years. Some of the vessels surveyed, while building, by the officers of British Lloyd's, were afterwards classed at the offices of either French Veritas or Register Maritime, for the purpose of securing a classification of 5 years instead of 4. Of the vessels which were built without reference to survey or classification, 32, measuring 6,929 tons, were over 100 tons; and 13, measuring 675 tons, under 100 tons. It will be seen from these figures that of the total quantity registered last year, viz. 92,605 tons, 80,344 tons were built under the rigid inspection of British Lloyd's Surveyors, (of whom there are two in this Province) and 4,657 tons under the inspection of the Surveyors for these two French offices, making altogether 85,001 tons built under inspection, or about 92 per cent. of the total quantity. This system of inspecting the vessels while building has no doubt tended greatly to raise the quality and character of our ships, and make them more valuable either for owning in the Colony or selling in England. The value of our ships in the Liverpool market fluctuated considerably, and gradually receded towards the close of the year, a number of them at that time remaining unsold. At the commencement of the year vessels of the 7 year's grade realized from £8 to £9 sterling, and such of them as had been previously contracted for brought even higher prices than these, ranging from £9 to £9 17 6; but later in the year they gradually receded to about £8, and in some cases even lower than that, more particularly in cases where sales had to be forced to realize the advances made to the builders in this country. In one case a seven year's North Shore built vessel was sold in Liverpool for £6 5s. sterling per ton, which is much less than the cost of production. The average value therefore of the vessels of that grade registered last year throughout the Province might fairly be stated at £8 sterling, which is certainly as low a figure as they could be produced for. This would make their total value (viz. 51,730 tons, equal to about 55,000 tons Carpenter's measurement, by which vessels are usually bought and sold,) £440,000 sterling. The vessels of the 4 year's grade, and those classed at the offices of French Veritas and French Register Maritime, ranged in value from £6 to £7 10s. per ton, and would average about £6 10s. sterling per ton. Of these three grades there were 33,271 tons registered, equal to about 37,000 tons Carpenter's measurement. This amount of tonnage at £6 10s. per ton would represent £240,500 sterling. Of the unclassed vessels, 6,929 tons, equal to

about 8,000 tons old measurement, were upwards of 100 tons register, ranging in value from £5 10s. to £6 10s., and would average about £6 per ton, equal to £48,000 sterling. The unclassed vessels under 100 tons register, viz., 675 tons register, would represent about 1000 tons Carpenter's measurement, and were worth about £5,000 sterling. The total value of our new shipping registered last year would therefore amount to £733,500 sterling or $3,520,800.

The new vessels built in this country for sale in the United Kingdom generally reduce their value to the extent of 15s. sterling per ton, after paying disbursements, by carrying home a cargo of wood, and this amount the builder calculates as a part of the price of his vessel. The new tonnage proceeding to England for sale last year might be estimated at 85,000 tons, which at 15s. per ton would make £63,750 sterling, or $306,000. The total value of the new shipping therefore, and the first freight home, would amount to $3,826,800 against $3,901,200 in 1863. It will be seen that although the quantity registered, &c. in 1864 was considerably in excess of 1863, the value was a little less. This is owing to the depreciation in the value of our Colonial ships which has taken place in 1864 as compared with 1863. The quantity of new shipping which will be put afloat during the current year will probably be much less than in either of the two preceding years, as the demand has so seriously abated and the value has so materially been reduced. Two of our shipbuilders, who for several years past have probably launched more tonnage than any other two persons here, have abandoned their business under pecuniary difficulties. The total quantity of new ships built in New Brunswick during the last forty years was 4,169, measuring 1,584,386 tons, and the quantity built in 1864 was much above an average of these years. The total number of existing vessels, old and new, on the Registry Books of New Brunswick on the 31st December last, was 958, measuring 233,225 tons, which is much in excess of any previous year in the history of the Province. This is partly owing to the actual increase of shipping owned by the people of the Colony, partly to the fact that some of the purchasers of our New Brunswick ships find it more convenient for certain reasons to keep their vessels registered here, for a shipowner can now have his vessels registered in any British registering port, without reference to his place of residence, and partly to the fact that a number of American vessels which came here for British Registers during the troubles in the States, still remain on the Registry Books of New Brunswick. The number of United States built vessels registered at this Port during last year was 11, measuring 9,035 tons register, of which 3 were steamers. Two of these steamers, viz., the "Foong Suey" and the "Fire Queen," were very large vessels, intended to run on Chinese rivers, and after being registered here they immediately started for China. They were probably sent here for British registers merely for the purpose of being protected from Confederate Cruisers on their voyage out to China. At Saint Andrews there were 10 vessels of United States build, measuring 2,481 tons, registered during 1864. The number of United States vessels sold

and transferred to British subjects throughout the British Dominions during the year 1863 was 608, measuring 328,665 tons register. The total number of steamers registered in New Brunswick on the 31st December last was 27, measuring 4,685 tons register, which is the net tonnage after deducting the space occupied by machinery, boilers, crew, &c. Three of these, viz., the "Foong Suey," Maria," and "Flora," have never been here since they were registered, and are not owned by any persons in this Colony. The other steamers registered in New Brunswick were employed in the trade of the Colony, and were owned by residents of this country. The total value of all the shipping registered in New Brunswick on the 31st December last, viz., 233,225 tons, at £5 sterling per ton, would be £1,166,125 sterling, and deducting £206,125 sterling as the value of those vessels registered in the Province, but not actually owned here, it would leave £960,000 sterling as the value of shipping owned in New Brunswick. Freights during 1864 were not quite so good for New Brunswick vessels as they were in 1863, although nearly all the vessels owned here did a fair remunerative business both in the Coasting Trade to the States, and in the East and West India, and other Foreign Trades. Freights to and from the West Indies varied considerably during the year, but an average of such freights may be fairly stated as follows, viz:—From Saint John to the West Indies, boards $8.50 per thousand superficial feet; box shooks 24 cents each. From the West Indies to the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, sugar and molasses £2.15 sterling per ton net weight delivered. Vessels usually deliver on an average one ton of sugar in hogsheads for every register ton; of box sugars 10 per cent. more than register tonnage; and of molasses 20 per cent. in excess of such tonnage. Outward coal freights from England to the East Indies on the average of the year declined from 10 to 20 per cent. below the rates of the preceding year. Coal freights to Callao advanced a trifle on the average, while the same freights to Rio Janeiro receded a little on the average; outward freights from England to the Australian Colonies were also much depressed during 1864, and lower rates prevailed during that period than for many years previous. Homeward freights from the East and Pacific were lower in 1864 than in 1863, Bombay rates having fallen as low as 7s. 6d., the maximum rate being 70s. Guano charters to the United Kingdom ranged from 65s. to 80s. The recent disturbance between the Peruvian Government and Spain affected the earnings of some of our large ships which were employed in the guano trade, as the demand for tonnage in that direction was very limited during last year. Freights between the United States and Europe were also very dull during 1864. Saint John ships, however, obtained a very good share of this trade, and many of our small vessels were well employed between Ports in the United States and West Indies and South America throughout the year. This class of vessels has also done a very good business carrying coal between Cape Breton and the other coal districts in Nova Scotia, and New York and Boston. Freights for deals from Saint John to the United Kingdom were low during the year 1864, and in some cases would scarcely leave anything to the ship after pay-

ing disbursements and insurance; some vessels lost money in this trade last year. Low freights appear to be necessary now to our shippers of deals, as prices of our wood in England, since the equalization of the Foreign and Colonial Timber Duties have been very depressed, and would not admit of high freights without loss to the shippers. The rates from Saint John to Liverpool opened at £2 17 6 sterling per standard at the commencement of 1864, and closed at the end of the year at £3 with little fluctuation throughout the season. The lowest point reached was £2 16 3, and the highest, viz. in June, was £3 6 3. In July they were £3 2 6 to £3 5s. Anything below £3 is considered by shipowners a losing business for a good ship. Freights from Saint John to London and Out-Ports are generally a little higher than the rates mentioned, say from 5s. to 10s. per standard. North Shore freights may be quoted about the same. The following rates from Saint John to Liverpool during the last seventeen years, will shew the various fluctuations:—

Latter end of June 1848, £4 sterling; latter end of May 1849, £4 sterling.

July 1850, £2 18s. stg.	July 1851, £3 stg.	July 1852, £3 3 9, stg.
July 1853, £4 "	July 1854, £4 2 6, "	July 1855, £3 13s. "
July 1856, £4 3s. "	July 1857, £3 5s. "	July 1858, £3 11 3 "
July 1859, £2 16s. "	July 1860, £4 5s. "	July 1861, £4 2 6 "
July 1862, £4 2 6, "	July 1863, £4 2 6, "	July 1864, £3 3 9 "

The total tonnage of all nations cleared outwards from this Province in 1864, was 742,690 tons, against 727,722 tons in 1863, and 586,973 tons in 1862. Of the total tonnage cleared in 1864, 346,128 tons cleared from Saint John. The entry of the steamers in the Tonnage Returns, each time they enter and clear from and to places outside the Province, swells up the total amount of tonnage in these returns. The total tonnage entered inwards at all the Ports in the Province in 1864, amounted to 669,796 tons. The excess of the tonnage cleared over the tonnage entered is accounted for by the large amount of new vessels produced in the Colony. Of the total tonnage cleared from the Province last year, 347,271 tons carried cargoes of wood to the United Kingdom, against 359,457 tons in 1863. Of the foreign vessels which carried cargoes to the United Kingdom last year, the Americans secured the principal share, and the Norwegians came next. The vessels belonging to Norway appear to be preferred at the Ports on the North Shore, while the United States vessels generally come to Saint John. The amount of British and British Colonial tonnage which carried cargoes from New Brunswick to the United Kingdom last year was 263,236 tons, while the foreign tonnage was 84,035 tons, being about 75 4-5ths per cent. of British, and 24 1-5th of Foreign. In 1863 the proportion was 79 British and 21 Foreign; in 1861, 50½ British and 49½ Foreign; and in 1860, 68 British and 32 Foreign. There is still a number of United States vessels registered at this Port, and sailing under the British flag, in which American subjects are supposed to be interested either by mortgage or otherwise.

The Revenue of the Province for the financial year ending 31st October 1864, as made up by the Provincial Treasurer, was $1,060,815.85 against

$844,894.55 for the previous year, shewing an increase of $215,921.30 on 1864 as compared with 1863. The Revenue of last year was the largest ever received in the history of the Province, 1863 was the second, 1860 was the third, and 1854 was the fourth; each of these four years having been over $800,000. The sources of Revenue from which the Treasurer makes up his statement, are as follows:—Railway Impost, $181,994.07 in 1864, against $138,300.28 in 1863; Import Duty, $743,315.01 in 1864, against $585,069.75 in 1863; Export Duty, $67,640.66 in 1864, against $61,834.25 in 1863; Casual and Territorial Revenue, $30,738.31 in 1864, against $23,293.56 in 1863; Supreme Court Fees, $3,402 in 1864, against $4,050 in 1863; Auction Duty, $227.72 in 1864, against $323.44 in 1863; Provincial share of Seizures, $1,059.56 in 1864, against $680.81 in 1863; Light House Duties, $21,363.85 in 1864, against $20,998.56 in 1863; Sick and Disabled Seamen Duties, $7,405.68 in 1864, against $7,090.48 in 1863; Buoy and Beacon Duties, $3,668.99 in 1864, against $3,213.42 in 1863; Distillery Licences, $40 in 1863, in 1864 *nil.* The Post Office Receipts, the Fishery Fund, Sinking Fund, Indian Reserve Fund, and Copyright Duties, are not included in the above named receipts as made up by the Treasurer. The importations of last year amounted in value to £1,863,615 sterling, against £1,595,513 sterling in 1863, shewing an increase on last year over the previous one of £268,102 sterling. It has now been ascertained that the importations of last year were much too heavy for the wants of the country, and reduced importations and declining revenue this year are the results of the heavy Imports in 1864. The principal increase was on goods from the United Kingdom, the value of which rose from $2,584,266 in 1863, to $3,598,125 in 1864. There was also a large increase on Imports from Nova Scotia, the value of which rose from $1,094,281 in 1863 to $1,360,342 in 1864. This is accounted for by the fact that British goods sent out from England by the Cunard Steamers for this place and landed at Halifax, and transported here by Rail and Steamer, via Windsor, appear in our Returns as Imports from Nova Scotia. The Imports from the United States have declined to some extent in 1864, as compared with the previous year, while the Imports from Cuba and Porto Rico nearly doubled last year over the previous one. Our importations of wheat flour in 1864 amounted to 256,996 barrels, against 243,391 barrels in 1863, 232,237 barrels in 1862, 210,676 barrels in 1861, 198,323 barrels in 1860, 205,356 barrels in 1859, 226,649 barrels in 1858, and 153,515 barrels in 1857; making 1,727,143 barrels of flour imported during the last eight years, or an average of 215,893 barrels per annum.

Our importations into the Province of all kinds of agricultural produce in 1864 amounted in value to $1,811,662, composed of the following named articles, viz:—Flour and meal of all kinds, bread, beans, peas, and pot barley, $1,216,229; grain of all kinds, bran, horse and pig feed, $82,506; vegetables, including potatoes, $65,720; meats, viz., salted, cured and fresh, including poultry, $158,310; butter, cheese, lard and eggs, $134,538; animals, including horses, oxen, cows, calves, sheep and pigs, $46,054; apples, pears, plums, &c. $44,307; tallow and soap grease, $24,334; hops, $4,372; hay and

straw, $6,582; shrubs, trees and seeds, $17,877; wool, $7,833, amounting altogether in currency to £452,915 10s. against £515,175 currency in 1863. A small portion of the produce mentioned above as having been imported into the Province was probably exported again to the States, as produce from Prince Edward Island is sometimes brought down to Saint John by rail, via Shediac, and shipped here for the American markets. Last year the amount of through freight carried over our Railway from Shediac to Saint John was 38,809 tons, being an increase of 2,117 tons over the previous year. A line of steamers having recently been established between Prince Edward Island and the States may probably prevent much increase in freight from the Island over our Railway.

Of butter and cheese we imported last year 500,160 lbs. against 382,229 lbs. in 1863. A large portion of this butter was imported from Portland, Maine, and was, no doubt, the produce of Canada.

The value of haberdashery imported last year, which includes all kinds of silks, woolens and cottons, was $2,281,097, on which duty was paid to the extent of $325,515, or nearly 36 per cent. of all the import duty received during the year. In 1863 it amounted to $1,617,714, duty $240,715. The cotton manufactory in Saint John is now in operation, although from the scarcity and expense of the raw material it has not affected to a great extent our importations yet. In future, however, it will probably do so, as the last year the proprietors imported cotton wool to the extent of $50,713 in value.

Our importations of hardware last year amounted to $239,897, duty received $31,975.09, against $194,266, duty $26,806 in 1863.

The boots and shoes, including India rubbers, imported last year, amounted in value to $80,475, duty received $8,880.83, against $59,851, duty $7,521. Large quantities of leather boots and shoes are manufactured in Saint John, but no India rubber manufactories have been established in the Colony yet.

The quantity of molasses entered for home consumption last year was 961,947 gallons against 905,057 gallons in 1863, and 897,372 gallons in 1862. The duty paid last year on this article was $28,371.47. In addition to this the Sugar Refining Company imported 219 hogsheads melado, which is something between sugar and molasses, and as it is a non-enumerated article in our tariff, it was charged duty at the rate of 15½ per cent. The Sugar Refining Company, which started operations in this City on the 24th June, 1864, continued working until the 24th December of the same year, when it stopped working, as from a variety of reasons they were unable to manufacture refined sugar at a profit; some of the retail dealers complained that it was too damp, and did not suit the requirements of the market here. The machinery of the manufactory has since been taken down and sent to Halifax, where it is proposed to erect another Sugar Refinery. During the period they operated in Saint John they manufactured about 6,200 cwt. of refined sugar, which they made from brown sugar and melado, and 13,000 gallons syrup. The selling price of their sugar was 10 cents at first, but it subsequently fell much below this when it had to be forced on the market. The selling price of syrup averaged about 40 cents

per gallon. The Company exported 18,452 lbs. of their refined sugar, on which the Government allowed them a drawback of 1 4-5ths cents per lb, amounting to $332.10. The principal part of the sugar made by this Company was termed C. C. sugar, (crushed coffee sugar). The financial result to the stockholders of the Company was the total loss of all their capital, amounting to nearly $40,000. As a general rule, Joint Stock Companies have not been very successful in this Province.

The quantity of sugar entered for home consumption in this Province in 1864 was 3,459,882 lbs., duty $53,295.37, against 3,460,106 lbs., duty $53,162 in 1863, shewing that the consumption had varied very little.

The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in 1864 was 1,058,752 lbs., duty $51,090.29, against 974,835 lbs., duty $46,987 in 1863. The consumption of tea appears to be increasing.

The value of the tobacco, snuff and cigars imported into New Brunswick in 1864 was $169,817, duty $26,919.54, against $208,914, duty $29,534 in 1863.

The quantity of spirits entered for home consumption in 1864 was 311,688 gallons, (exclusive of wines and cordials), against 279,673 gallons in 1863. In 1862 it was 258,951 gallons. The consumption of spirits appears to be on the increase. The quantity of wine entered for home consumption in 1864 was 27,460 gallons, against 27,491 gallons in 1863. Seventy two per cent. of the quantity entered was valued as costing less than $1 per gallon at the Port of shipment. The duty realized from wines in 1864 was $16,683, against $17,730 in 1863.

The total value of our importations of spirits, wines and cordials in 1864 was $361,558, duty received $177,889, against $209,443, duty received $148,964, in 1863. The heavy increase that took place last year over the previous one was on gin, whiskey, and rum. The smuggling of spirits into the Province has nearly ceased, owing to the stringent regulations in force in the States. Last year there were only 319 gallons alcohol and 81 gallons wine seized at Saint John. Our specific and ad-valorem duty on wine of the lowest grade, costing less than a dollar per gallon, amounted last year to nearly 41 cents per gallon; on wine costing between one and two dollars, it amounted to $1.03 per gallon; and on wine costing upwards of two dollars, it amounted to $1.36 per gallon. In England the duty on wine under 26 degrees is 1s. per gallon, and 2s. 6d. on wine between 26 and 42 degrees. Four-fifths of the wine consumed in England is of the latter description.

The duty received on coal oils in 1864 was $4,676.56 against $4,679.73, shewing a stationary consumption of foreign coal oils.

The value of the following principal articles imported in 1864, in fitting out our new vessels, viz., canvas, cordage, chains, anchors, copper, yellow metal, oakum, sails, and rigging, amounted to $821,792, on which $30,500 duty was paid, against $740,453, duty $27,795, in 1863. There are considerable quantities of other articles which enter into the construction of new ships in addition to those above mentioned, and which are liable to duty,

such as hardware, iron, nails, spikes, pitch, &c. which would increase the amount contributed to our Revenue by our new ships.

The amount of duty which would be paid to the Government of New Brunswick on the imported articles requisite for the construction of a thousand ton copper fastened ship, would be about $520, or 52 cents per ton.

In England there is a duty of 1s. sterling per ton on Foreign and Colonial built ships on their first registry in that country; and in France the prohibitory duty of 25 francs, or about $5 per ton. has been reduced to 2 francs or 40 cents per ton on foreign shipping on their first registry in that country. This concession on the part of France may open a market for some of our small sized vessels. Last year four Canadian built vessels were sold in France, and this year two new vessels have been built in Canada on French account.

The two principal articles which contribute to our Revenue are Haberdashery and Liquors, which include wines and spirits. Last year the amount of import duty paid on these articles amounted to upwards of 55 per cent. of all the import revenue received. In the United Kingdom sugar and tobacco are the two principal articles on which Customs' duty is collected.

The value of our importations from Canada was $245,020 in 1864, against $177,328 in 1863. These figures represent the values of goods, such as flour and provisions, which are imported into the North Shore Ports direct from that Colony. Any importations from Canada of flour or other produce into Saint John, would come via Portland, and consequently would appear in the returns as Imports from the States. No correct idea can be formed therefore from these returns of our trade with Canada.

From Prince Edward Island our importations amounted to $112,728 in 1864, against $108,686 in 1863, shewing but a very slight increase. The trade between New Brunswick and the Island does not appear to progress much, considering the facilities for transit between these two Colonies. From France our importations amounted to $63,226 in 1864, against $17,180 in 1863.

A considerable quantity of the brandy and wine produced in France and consumed here, comes through England and the States, and would therefore appear in the returns as importations from these places.

From the United States we imported goods in 1864 amounting in value to $3,316,824, against $3,550,383 in 1863. The fluctuations in the price of gold may probably have had something to do with the decrease of importations from that country in 1864, during which year it fluctuated from 151 to 285, the average for the year being 204. In 1863 it was 146, and in 1862, 118.

The large quantity of British and Foreign goods which reach New Brunswick from the States, accounts for our heavy importations from that country.

The Reciprocity Treaty was ten years in operation in New Brunswick on the 12th November last. During the ten years ending 31st December 1864,

our importations from the States amounted in value to £6,728,896 sterling, against £3,730,752 sterling, during the ten years immediately preceding that period.

Some allowance must be made, however, for the British goods which have been coming to this Province, via Boston and Portland, in larger quantities during the last ten years than formerly. Importers of fine goods at Saint John now prefer their being landed at Halifax and sent via Windsor.

From Cuba and Porto Rico our importations are gradually increasing from year to year. In 1864 they amounted to $178,302; in 1863, $95,231; 1862, $73,370; and in 1861, $33,671.

Our total Imports from all countries in 1864 amounted to £1,863,615 sterling, against £1,595,513 sterling in 1863. In 1854 they were £2,068,773; for that year, however, the revenue was much less than in 1864, as the tariff was lower than it now is.

Our total Exports to all countries in 1864 amounted to £1,052,891 sterling, against £1,029,329 sterling in 1863, shewing a slight increase of £23,562 sterling on last year as compared with the previous year. The Exports of 1853, 1854, 1856, and 1859, were greater in value than those of 1864. The great excess of the value of Imports over Exports, is owing to the fact that new ships, our principal staple article of export, are not included in our accounts of Exports, although the outfits and fastenings are included in our Import account. The value of our new ships built last year with their first freight home, amounted to £797,250 sterling, which, with the value of the exports before mentioned, would make £1,850,141 sterling as the value of Exports, against £1,863,615 sterling as the value of our Imports; according to these figures there would remain a balance against th. Province, as excess of Imports, of £13,474 sterling. But the earnings of our vessels abroad must have amounted to a very large sum last year, consequently the material interests of the Province must have progressed during that period.

Our Exports to Canada, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, Barbadoes, Nassau, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, and South America, increased last year over the previous year, while to the United Kingdom and Prince Edward Island they decreased to some extent. To the United States they remained about stationary. The increase of Exports to Cuba is principally owing to the fact that some of our Mill-owners have been turning their attention recently to the manufacture of sugar box shooks, and a much larger quantity than usual was manufactured here last year and shipped to Cuba.

The prices of deals in the Liverpool market last year receded from the prices of 1863, while there was also a gradual declension in their price each year since 1860. The highest selling price reached in 1864 in Liverpool was £7 14s. sterling per standard, which was about the end of May, while the lowest price was £7 about the end of October. At the commencement of the year they realized in that market £7 9 3 sterling, and closed at the end of the year at £7 6 6 sterling, giving an average throughout the year of £7 7 5 sterling against £7 15 3 as the average of 1863. The price of deals throughout the United Kingdom is generally regulated by the Liver-

pool market, which is the principal one in that country. The following were the average prices of deals in Liverpool during the last eight years:—1857, £7 11 7 sterling; 1858, £7 5 7; 1859, £8 2 10; 1860, £9 4 2; 1861, £8 6 6; 1862, £7 17s.; 1863, £7 15 3; and 1864, £7 7 5, sterling.

Shippers of deals in this country feel much discouraged with the present appearance of the wood markets in the United Kingdom.

The duty on sawed lumber and timber exported from the Ports in this Province during the year ending 31st December last, amounted to $60,648, or about £12,635 sterling. This export duty of 20 cents per thousand superficial feet, equal to ten pence sterling, is collected on all sawn lumber exported from the Province, with the exception of such as is exported from the Saint Croix River, and such as is the produce of the State of Maine when exported to the United States. The total quantity of sawn lumber of all kinds exported in 1864, including deals, boards, deal ends and scantling, was 325,886,924 superficial feet; in 1863 it was 338,565,750 feet; in 1862 it was 252,846,750 feet; in 1861 it was 316,657,750 feet; and in 1860 273,943,000 feet.

The quantity of pine timber exported last year was only 19,810 tons, shewing that as an article of export from the country it is gradually being exhausted. The following named quantities of this article exported from New Brunswick during the last nine years, shew this conclusively:—1856, 100,000 tons; 1857, 86,926 tons; 1858, 71,453 tons; 1859, 76,002 tons; 1860, 39,291 tons; 1861, 41,947 tons; 1862, 29,237 tons; 1863, 26,920 tons; and in 1864, 19,810 tons. Our exportations of birch timber increased a little last year as compared with the previous year, the quantity exported in 1864 being 17,267 tons, against 12,795 tons in 1863.

The stock of logs and deals on hand in the Province on the 1st January last was estimated by one of the principal shipping firms here to be 88 millions feet, 35 millions of which was estimated for Saint John, and 53 millions for all the Out-Ports. This was considered to have been the smallest stock on hand at that period for several years. The stock of pine timber was also estimated at a very reduced figure, viz., 4,500 tons on the 1st January, 1865, against 7,000 tons on the 1st January 1864.

Our principal exports in 1864 may be classed as follows:—Produce of the forest, including furs, value $3,405,863, against $3,657,096 in 1863. Produce of the mines and minerals, including coal, limestone and lime, $324,359, against $270,566 in 1863. Produce of the fisheries, including fish oil, $305,682, against $265,724 in 1863.

Of all the various Companies which have been formed from time to time for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of this Province, and making fortunes for themselves, very few, if any, have been successful in realizing their wishes and expectations, as far as making money is concerned, with the exception of the Albert Mining Company, which has been eminently successful, although unfortunately it is principally owned by Americans. During 1864 that Company raised 19,465 tons of their valuable coal, which they sold at $9 per ton, with the exception of a small quantity which the

Company sold to the Saint John Gas Company, the Saint John Oil Works, and the Halifax Gas Company. This coal went to the United States where it is used for making oil and gas. This year they are obtaining $11 for it, although the quantity raised will probably be smaller than last year on account of the mine having been on fire for some weeks. There is a prospect at present of some wealthy men in New York organizing themselves into a Company for the purpose of operating in Albert County in oils, mines and minerals. The demand for building stone having nearly ceased in the United States during the operation of the war, some of the stone quarries at the head of the Bay of Fundy either stopped working or conducted their operations on a very limited scale. The demand for stone having again commenced, they are now being more vigorously worked.

The total value of the imports and exports of last year at Saint John was $9,892,186, or 70 per cent. of the aggregate value of the imports and exports of the whole Province. The amount of the import and export duties collected at Saint John in 1864 was $723,866, or nearly 75 per cent. of the total amount of import and export duties collected in the Province.

The Port next in importance to Saint John, so far as imports and exports are concerned, is Newcastle, then Saint Andrews stands next on the list, (the shipping Port of the Woodstock Railway), then Chatham, then Saint Stephen, then Shediac, then Richibucto and Bathurst. In point of import and export duties the principal Out-Ports stand as follows:—1st, Newcastle; 2nd, Chatham; 3rd, Saint Stephen; 4th, Fredericton; 5th, Bathurst; 6th, Richibucto; 7th, Saint Andrews. The total amount of bullion and specie imported into New Brunswick in 1864 by the Banks was $170,840, and the amount exported by them was $188,855. In addition to this, considerable quantities of coin are constantly being carried backwards and forwards by travellers and private individuals between this Province, the United States, and England.

The immigration returns still continue to shew very unsatisfactory results. The number of emigrants which arrived in the Province direct from Europe during 1864 was 602, being rather less than during either of the two preceding years. Of this number there were probably not more than 500 remained in the Province, the balance no doubt found their way to the States, some of them probably taking this route for the sake of economy or convenience.

There were 26 emigrants, in addition to the number above mentioned, arrived at Saint John from Boston and Portland by the International line of Steamers, with the intention of settling in New Brunswick. It is supposed that a much larger number than is here mentioned arrived in Saint John by the same line of Steamers, but as they come as regular cabin pasengers, no record could be kept of them. The number of passengers which arrived by these steamers during 1864 was in excess of the number carried away from the Province by 210; so that it is probable there was some slight addition to the population of the Colony from that quarter, although it is not by any means a sure criterion by which to estimate any permanent addition to our numbers, as Saint John is a central point in these

Maritime Provinces, through which a considerable portion of the travellers pass on their way to and from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and England. In consequence of the internal difficulties unhappily prevailing in the United States during the last four years, and the anxiety on the part of many of the subjects of that country to avoid the several drafts which have taken place, as well as the increased taxation, considerable numbers of persons have moved across the lines from time to time, and settled in this Province. Some persons formerly doing business in Calais have also found it more convenient to move across the bridge to Saint Stephen, as the taxes and duties are much smaller on the British than on the American side. The number of emigrants admitted into the Alms House during 1864 was 14, viz. 9 males and 5 females. The Government defrayed their expenses while there, viz., for subsistence, $176; clothing, $14.07; coffins, &c. $2; making altogether $192.07. The rate paid for each emigrant was 80 cents per week.

There were only two pauper passengers sent back to Boston during last year under the Provincial Law, which was enacted with the view of preventing an influx of paupers or helpless persons into the Colony, who would become public burdens. George Freeman, an insane person, was brought from Boston on the 26th August last in the steamer "New England," and on his arrival here was placed in the Lunatic Asylum until the 5th September, when he was reshipped back to Boston. He had formerly been in the Lunatic Asylum at Charleston, Massachusetts. Timothy Cotter, aged 30, an Irishman, arrived here from Boston on the 11th November, and was immediately sent back. He had been in the United States Army.

No Emigrant Duty is now collected in New Brunswick.

The arrivals of emigrants and passengers in Canada in 1864 numbered 19,147, viz. 17,937 steerage and 1,210 cabin. Of the steerage passengers, 10,540 were from the United Kingdom, 2,113 from Germany, 5,162 from Norway and Sweden, and 122 from other countries. The amount of Emigrant tax collected in Canada during 1864 was $18,235, and the total expenditure for emigration purposes, $42,664.48, of which $13,722.34 was for direct relief to emigrants. In addition to the direct emigration from Europe, as stated above, there were 1,169 persons came into Canada by steamers from the United Kingdom, via Portland, besides 15,673 emigrants from the United States, who arrived in Canada by inland routes. With the demand for labour in the farming districts in Canada West and the Western portion of the United States, we cannot expect to have much immigration into New Brunswick.

The following statistics relative to the British North American Colonies for 1864, will shew the amount of our revenue, trade, shipping, &c. as compared with our neighbours:—

Newfoundland.—Population at last census taken in 1857, 122,638; estimated population at the commencement of 1864, 137,000; amount of Customs' Revenue in 1864, £103,925 sterling, against £97,727 in 1863; Excise, 1864,

£305, against £1,651 in 1863; total, £104,230 sterling, in 1864. The gross Revenue in 1864, including £696 sterling for Crown rents, and £963 from Post Office, was £106,965, against £102,403 sterling in 1863. Amount of expenditure in 1864, £110,176 sterling; Public debt, £177,262; value of Imports in 1864, £1,067,062; Exports, £1,111,330; cost of collecting Customs and Excise, £7,892 sterling; amount expended for educational and literary purposes, £13,343. Shipping registered in the Colony, 1,417 vessels, 85,738 tons; new vessels built in the Colony in 1864, 49, 1,865 tons; 6 steamers, 540 tons, are employed in the Colony, two of them in the seal fishery, two as tug boats, and two carrying passengers and mails. Estimating the population in 1864 as above, the amount of Customs and Excise Duty would be equal to about $3.65 per head.

Prince Edward Island.—Population at last census, 80,857; estimated population at the commencement of 1864, 85,992; Import duty, 1864, £33,553 sterling; Excise duty, £1,944; gross Revenue, £44,216 sterling. Total Import duty and Excise revenue, £35,497 sterling, or about $1.98 per head on estimated population as above. Imports, £337,927 sterling; Exports, £202,668 sterling. New shipping built in 1864, 24,688 tons register, value, £172,816 sterling. Total shipping registered at the Island on 31st December last, 371 vessels, 46,838 tons.

Nova Scotia.—Population at last census, 330,857; estimated population at the commencement of 1864, 349,300. In this Colony the Government has recently altered the time of making up their financial statements, from 31st December to 30th September, so that their Revenue returns for last year are only for nine months instead of a year. The revenue from Customs and Excise for the nine months ending 30th September last, was $692,819, less drawbacks, $12,804, or about $1.95 per head for that period. This would be equal to about $2.69 for the year, assuming the collections for October, November and December to be equal to the average of the previous nine months. Value of Imports for the year ending 30th September last, $12,604,642; Exports, $7,172,816. New shipping built in the year ending 30th September last, 304 vessels, measuring 73,038 tons register, value $2,943,204. Total shipping registered in Nova Scotia on the 30th September last, 3,748 vessels, measuring 364,864 tons, valued at $11,388,873. Total Revenue of Nova Scotia for the nine months ending 30th September last, including Post Office and Railway receipts, $1,074,173. Total expenditure, including Railway interest and expenses, and drawbacks, $949,767.

Canada.—The Government of this Colony has also altered the termination of the year, with reference to their Trade Returns and Financial Statements. Instead of the year ending on the 31st December it now closes on the 30th June, so as to allow enough time for the examination and compilation of their returns, which under this arrangement can now be laid before the Legislature at its opening. The returns recently published by the Canadian Government are made up therefore for the half year ending 30th June last. Population at last census, 2,506,755; estimated population at the commencement of 1864, 2,783,079; Customs' Revenue for six months ending 30th

June last, $3,074,800; Excise, $519,351; total, $3,594,151, less drawbacks on shipbuilding materials, $19,606; other Custom drawbacks, $16,113, and Excise drawbacks, $1,017; or about $1.28 per head of the population for Customs and Excise duties for six months. Assuming that the last six months of the year produced as much revenue as the first six months, it would make the amount of Customs and Excise taxation for Canada for 1864, equal to $2.56 per head. The reason why the taxation from Customs and Excise is less in Canada than either in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Newfoundland, although the Canadian tariff is higher than any of the tariffs of the British North American Colonies, is probably owing to the successful operation of manufactories in that Colony, and the limited consumption of dutiable articles, such as tea, tobacco, sugar, liquors, and expensive haberdashery, by the people of Lower Canada. The value of the dutiable goods imported into Canada during the half year alluded to, was $14,309,886, or 66.85 per cent. of the whole; free goods, $7,096,826, or 33.15 per cent. of the whole Imports, making altogether $21,406,712. Coin and bullion imported, $2,475,504. The duties collected for the half year alluded to, averaged 21.44 per cent. on the value of the dutiable goods, and 14.33 per cent. on the value of all the goods imported, including free goods. Exports, $13,883,508. New vessels built in Canada during the half year alluded to, 79, 30,068 tons, valued about $1,227,520. The most of the tonnage was built at Quebec; 28 of the new vessels built at Quebec were sold abroad. This would give as the new tonnage built in Canada for the year ending 31st December last, about 60,136 tons. The gross receipts of Canada from all sources for the half year ending 30th June 1864, was $8,126,939, against $6,855,962 for the previous corresponding half year; and the payments for the half year ending 30th June 1864, including the collection of all the public revenues, interest on public debt, &c. was $7,789,575, against $7,611,477 for the corresponding previous half year. From this it would appear that the receipts exceeded the payments of the half year ending 30th June 1864, to the extent of $337,364.

New Brunswick.—Population at last census, 252,047; estimated population at the commencement of 1864, 272,780. Customs' Import Duty for the year ending 31st December 1864, $907,997, less drawbacks about $52,000, or about $3.10 per head. The large quantity of new shipping built last year, as compared with the small population of the Colony, along with the increased demand for haberdashery by persons visiting Saint John from the United States, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, will partially account for this large rate of Customs' taxation per head, as compared with the other Colonies. Our gross Revenue, including Post Office Receipts, for the financial year ending 31st October last, was $1,112,279.80, and our Expenditure, including interest on Railway Debentures, Drawbacks, &c., was $915,011.68, shewing a balance in favour of the year's operations of $197,286.12. Our importations of dutiable articles in 1864 amounted in value to $6,692,488, or 74.82 per cent. of the whole; and of free goods to $2,252,864, or 25.18 per cent. of the goods imported. The duties collected in New Brunswick

in 1864 on the dutiable goods averaged 13.57 per cent. on their value, and on all the goods, including free goods, they amounted to 10.15 per cent. on their value.

I herewith submit, along with the Returns, a Table shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on the importation of goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified according to the official list of articles in the New Brunswick tariff. From this it will be seen that of these Colonies named, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia have the lowest tariffs, the bulk of articles imported into these Colonies paying 10 per cent. *ad-valorem*; Newfoundland is the next highest, 11 per cent. being the rate chargeable on the bulk of their importations; New Brunswick is the next highest, 15½ per cent. being the rate on the principal part of our importations; and Canada is the highest of all, 20 per cent. being the rate chargeable on the bulk of their importations.

In the Canadian tariff there are a few articles on which the duty is less than in ours, such as brandy, gin, whiskey, wines, printed books, music, dried fruit, &c., while there are several articles on which we levy duty which are altogether free under the Canadian tariff, such as particular kinds of canvas, large anchors and chain cables over a specified size, and other enumerated articles suitable for outfits for new ships, printing ink and printing presses, mahogany, lignumvitæ, corkwood, wool, lime, coal, salt, seeds, slates, dye stuffs, dye woods, oranges, lemons, guano, hides, hemp, hair, moss, indigo, marble, naval stores, oakum, rice, and several other minor articles, but the revenue derived from these articles imported into New Brunswick is only nominal, and is of very little practical importance when estimating the results of each of the tariffs. The total amount of duty levied on such articles in New Brunswick last year did not amount to $20,000, which, under the Canadian tariff, would be admitted free. Last year we collected on brandy, gin, whiskey and wines, $118,695, while under the Canadian rates we would have only collected $81,834, shewing a difference in favour of the Canadian rates on these articles of $36,861. But while we can shew a reduction on a number of articles at the Canadian rates, as compared with the rates under our own tariff, to the extent probably of $50,000 or $60,000, it is very evident that on the main articles of consumption, from which we draw the great bulk of our revenue, the Canadian rates of duty are very much heavier than those of New Brunswick. In 1864 we collected on haberdashery and hardware (at 15½ per cent.) $357,489, or nearly 4-10ths of our whole import duties. At 20 per cent., the Canadian rate, we would have collected $461,161, a difference of $103,672 in favour of the New Brunswick tariff. On molasses and treacle we collected $28,371; under the Canadian tariff we would have collected $71,280, or $42,909 more than was received under the New Brunswick tariff. On alcohol and rum we collected $57,157; under the Canadian tariff we would have collected $200,087. Large quantities of alcohol and whiskey are manufactured in Canada, but

there is an excise duty on all distilled spirits manufactured in that Colony, amounting to 30 cents per gallon proof. The alcohol imported into this Port is generally 90 or 95 per cent. over-proof, and the duty here is only 35 cents per gallon, without reference to strength, and 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. On sugar we collected $53,295; under the Canadian tariff we would have collected $97,226. On tea we collected $51,090; under the Canadian rates we would have collected $81,633. On tobacco, snuff, and cigars, we collected $26,919; under the Canadian tariff we would have collected upwards of $83,815. Owing to the different wording and rating of several articles in the Canadian and New Brunswick tariffs, it would be impossible to arrive at the exact amount of excess of duty which would have been levied on our importations of last year, had the Canadian tariff been levied on such importations; but with reference to all the main articles of consumption, from which we draw the great bulk of our revenue, there is not much difficulty in estimating the amount of duty which would be produced under the different tariffs.

In the year ending 31st December, 1864, we collected in New Brunswick import duties to the extent of $907,997. Had the Canadian tariff been applied to each of the articles in our list of imports, after making due allowance for the Canadian free list of goods, and such of them as are chargeable with lower rates under the Canadian tariff than under ours, there would have been collected in New Brunswick, at the lowest calculation, $1,388,205, or $480,208 more than we actually collected under our present tariff. It is very probable, however, that if there was no duty chargeable in this Province on Canadian manufactures, many of such manufactures, such as distilled spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, refined sugar, India rubber, and leather boots and shoes, &c., would find their way into this Province, and thereby reduce the amount of duties which would be collected here. There is an excise duty in Canada, however, on certain of these manufactured articles which would have to be paid by the consumer either here or at the place of manufacture, viz: on malt liquor, 3 cents per gallon; distilled spirits, 30 cents per gallon proof; snuff, dry, 10 cents per lb.; tobacco, Cavendish, 10 cents per lb.; common cut, 5 cents per lb.; fine cut, 15 cents per lb.; Canada twist, 2 cents per lb.; cigars, value not over $4 per M., $1 per M.; value over $4 per M. and not over $10, $2 per M.; value over $10 and not over $20, $3 per M.; value over $20 and not over $40, $4 per M.; value over $40, $5 per M. There is also a stamp duty of 3 cents in Canada, on promissory notes of $100, and the same for each $100 additional in the same note. Bills of exchange are considered the same as promissory notes. There is no duty on receipts.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. SMITH,
Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws,
Registrar and Surveyor of Shipping,
and Receiver General of Admiralty Droits.

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,	82	49,278	1,321	35	14,063	447	117	63,341	1,768	1	1,049	22
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, & Sark,	3	321	22	..	..	..	3	321	22	..	..	..
Gibraltar,	..	..	..	2	941	29	2	941	29	..	..	..
Canada,	164	13,071	903	26	1,740	129	190	14,811	1,032	..	..	..
Newfoundland,	8	691	45	18	3,366	136	26	4,057	181	1	168	10
Prince Ed. Island,	183	35,366	1,454	128	21,191	715	311	56,557	2,199	..	..	..
Nova Scotia,	957	85,068	6,021	223	49,306	1,706	1,180	134,374	7,727	1	94	7
Bermuda,	3	1,167	31	4	1,539	45	7	2,706	79	2	368	17
Antigua,	..	..	..	2	392	14	2	392	14	..	..	..
Jamaica,	..	..	..	1	155	8	1	155	8	..	..	..
Turks' Island,	3	346	16	..	..	..	3	346	16	..	..	..
Barbadoes,	3	442	21	2	228	12	5	670	33	..	..	..
Nassau,	1	87	7	..	..	..	1	87	7	..	..	..
St. Kitts,	1	105	6	..	..	..	1	105	6	..	..	..
Cape de Verd I'nd,	1	634	16	2	878	28	3	1,512	44	..	..	..
St. Thomas,	..	..	..	1	628	18	1	628	18	..	..	..
Netherlands,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	631	26
Norway,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France,	2	580	19	3	877	30	5	1,457	49	..	..	..
Spain,	2	306	17	12	4,087	137	14	4,393	154	..	..	..
U. S. of America.	651	59,617	3,255	387	83,559	2,726	1,038	143,176	5,981	398	119,625	3,759
Cuba & Porto Rico,	23	3,667	169	2	702	22	25	4,369	191	1	155	6
St Pierre Miquelon	..	..	..	4	230	15	4	230	15	..	..	..
Italy,	..	..	..	3	997	30	3	997	30	..	..	..
Belgium,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	122	6
Hayti,	2	264	13	..	..	..	2	264	13	..	..	..
St. Domingo,	1	73	5	..	..	..	1	73	5	..	..	..
Portugal,	..	..	..	3	1,361	51	3	1,361	51	..	..	..
Prussia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anguilla,	1	90	5	..	..	..	1	90	5	..	..	..
St. Martins,	2	224	13	..	..	..	2	224	13	..	..	..
Bahamas,	3	528	24	..	..	..	3	528	24	1	106	5
Martinique,	1	87	5	..	..	..	1	87	5	..	..	..
Venzuela,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alexandria, Egypt,	..	..	..	1	166	7	1	166	7	..	..	..
Total.	2,097	252,012	13,391	859	186,406	6,335	2,956	438,418	19,726	409	122,318	3,858

Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Cleared at all the Ports

United Kingdom,	475	263,236	6,366	..	..	..	475	263,236	6,366	154	84,035	2,116
Canada.	83	7,084	662	65	4,016	288	148	11,100	950	..	..	..
Newfoundland,	13	1,279	74	3	217	15	16	1,496	89	..	..	..
Prince Ed. Island,	225	35,411	1,470	90	13,400	524	315	48,811	1,994	1	44	5
Nova Scotia,	925	86,125	4,749	226	16,855	1,180	1,151	102,980	5,929	..	..	..
Bermuda,	3	289	18	..	..	..	3	289	18	..	..	..
Jamaica,	6	1,115	45	..	..	..	6	1,115	45	..	..	..
Barbadoes,	37	5,529	248	..	..	..	37	5,529	248	..	..	..
Gibraltar,	2	426	17	..	..	..	2	426	17	..	..	..
Nassau,	11	1,245	64	..	..	..	11	1,245	64	..	..	..
St. Thomas,	5	739	34	..	..	..	5	739	34	..	..	..
Mexico,	4	664	29	..	..	..	4	664	29	..	..	..
Hayti,	6	1,148	60	..	..	..	6	1,148	60	..	..	..
Italy,	2	155	12	..	..	..	2	155	12	..	..	..
Hong Kong,	2	2,674	61	..	..	..	2	2,674	61	..	..	..
France,	1	387	10	..	..	..	1	387	10	2	566	31
Spain,	1	119	8	..	..	..	1	119	8	1	321	9
U. S. of America,	568	50,956	2,830	59	1,954	131	627	52,910	2,961	544	136,500	4,603
Cuba & Porto Rico,	58	13,707	513	..	..	..	58	13,707	513	1	182	5
St Pierre Miquelon	9	559	35	..	..	..	9	559	35	..	..	..
Guadaloupe.	3	430	22	..	..	..	3	430	22	..	..	..
Montevideo,	7	2,641	74	..	..	..	7	2,641	74	..	..	..
China,	..	..	..	1	2,886	34	1	2,886	34	..	..	..
Valparaiso,	3	909	32	..	..	..	3	909	32	..	..	..
Teneriffe,	2	404	15	..	..	..	2	404	15	..	..	..
Surinam,	1	138	6	..	..	..	1	138	6	..	..	..
Australia,	2	1,505	34	..	..	..	2	1,505	34	..	..	..
Total,	2,454	478,874	17,488	444	39,328	2,172	2,898	518,202	19,660	703	221,648	6,769

in the Colony of New Brunswick, from each Country, in the Year 1864.

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
18	7,187	226	19	8,236	248	83	50,327	1,343	53	21,250	673	136	71,577	2,016
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	321	22	..	..	..	3	321	22
1	767	18	1	767	18	..	..	..	3	1,708	47	3	1,708	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	164	13,071	903	26	1,740	129	190	14,811	1,032
1	157	17	2	325	27	9	859	55	19	3,523	153	28	4,382	208
1	44	5	1	44	5	183	35,366	1,454	129	21,235	750	312	56,601	2,204
7	2,446	83	8	2,540	90	958	85,162	6,025	230	51,752	1,789	1,188	136,914	7,817
5	1,774	56	7	2,142	73	5	1,535	51	9	3,313	101	14	4,848	152
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	392	14	2	392	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	155	8	1	155	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	346	16	..	..	..	3	346	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	442	21	2	228	12	5	670	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	87	7	..	..	..	1	87	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	105	6	..	..	..	1	105	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	634	16	2	878	28	3	1,512	44
1	431	11	1	431	14	..	..	..	2	1,059	32	2	1,059	32
..	..	..	3	631	26	3	631	26	..	..	..	3	631	26
3	1,042	31	3	1,042	34	..	..	..	3	1,042	34	3	1,042	34
12	4,949	153	12	4,949	153	2	580	19	15	5,826	183	17	6,406	202
26	9,265	308	26	9,265	308	2	306	17	38	13,352	445	40	13,658	462
267	74,400	2,075	685	191,025	5,837	1,049	179,242	7,014	674	157,959	4,804	1,723	337,201	11,818
4	2,413	63	5	2,568	69	24	3,822	175	6	3,115	85	30	6,937	260
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	230	15	4	230	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	997	30	3	997	30
1	275	11	1	275	11	..	..	..	1	275	11	1	275	11
..	..	..	1	122	6	1	122	6	..	..	..	1	122	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	264	13	..	..	..	2	264	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	73	5	..	..	..	1	73	5
5	1,620	61	5	1,620	61	..	..	..	8	2,981	112	8	2,981	112
2	1,002	30	2	1,002	30	..	..	..	2	1,002	30	2	1,002	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	90	5	..	..	..	1	90	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	224	13	..	..	..	2	224	13
..	..	..	1	106	5	4	631	29	..	..	..	4	634	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	87	5	..	..	..	1	87	5
1	460	13	1	460	13	..	..	..	1	460	13	1	460	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	166	7	1	166	7
2	828	25	2	828	25	..	..	..	2	828	25	2	828	25
377	109,060	3,195	786	231,373	7,053	2,506	374,330	17,249	1,236	295,466	9,530	3,742	669,796	26,779

in the Colony of New Brunswick, for each Country, in the Year 1864.

..	..	..	151	84,035	2,116	629	347,271	8,482	..	..	..	629	347,271	8,482
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	7,084	662	65	4,016	288	148	11,100	950
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1,279	74	3	217	15	16	1,496	89
..	..	..	1	44	5	226	35,455	1,475	90	13,400	524	316	48,855	1,999
..	..	..	..	..	..	925	86,125	4,749	226	16,855	1,180	1,151	102,980	5,929
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	289	18	..	..	..	3	289	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,115	45	..	..	..	6	1,115	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	37	5,529	248	..	..	..	37	5,529	248
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	426	17	..	..	..	2	426	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,245	64	..	..	..	11	1,245	64
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	739	34	..	..	..	5	739	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	664	29	..	..	..	4	664	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1,148	60	..	..	..	6	1,148	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	155	12	..	..	..	2	155	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,674	61	..	..	..	2	2,674	61
..	..	..	2	566	31	3	953	41	..	..	..	3	953	41
..	..	..	1	321	9	2	440	17	..	..	..	2	440	17
39	2,840	463	583	139,540	5,066	1,112	187,456	7,433	98	4,791	594	1,210	192,250	8,027
..	..	..	1	182	5	59	13,889	518	..	..	..	59	13,889	518
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	559	35	..	..	..	9	559	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	430	22	..	..	..	3	430	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2,641	74	..	..	..	7	2,641	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,886	34	1	2,886	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	909	32	..	..	..	3	909	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	404	15	..	..	..	2	404	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	138	6	..	..	..	1	138	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,505	34	..	..	..	2	1,505	34
39	2,840	463	742	224,488	7,232	3,157	700,522	24,257	483	42,168	2,635	3,640	742,690	26,892

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,	1,218	149,547	8,062	263	79,353	2,182	1,481	228,900	10,244	123	72,297	1,961
Campbelton,	18	918	73	1	529	11	19	1,447	84	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	60	9,465	527	42	7,275	283	102	16,740	810	1	23	4
Bathurst,	46	5,703	252	16	2,963	132	62	8,666	384	2	301	10
Caraquette,	39	1,450	150	7	289	29	46	1,739	179	..	..	..
Shippegan,	20	1,171	94	16	683	63	36	1,854	157	..	..	..
Newcastle,	11	1,523	68	28	11,238	348	39	12,761	416	..	..	..
Chatham,	100	10,260	537	27	5,733	225	127	15,993	762	..	..	..
Richibucto,	48	3,893	220	45	10,077	328	93	13,970	548	2	450	21
Buctouche,	1	107	5	42	6,625	243	43	6,732	248	..	..	..
Shediac,	171	39,559	1,750	102	26,706	1,030	273	66,265	2,780	1	748	17
North Joggins,	7	567	41	2	159	12	9	726	53	..	..	..
Sackville,	20	1,544	104	..	..	..	20	1,544	104	..	..	..
Dorchester,	3	145	15	..	..	..	3	145	15	..	..	..
Moncton,	29	1,911	137	..	..	..	29	1,911	137	..	..	..
Hillsborough,	43	3,517	254	101	8,358	520	144	11,875	774	1	95	6
Harvey,	10	930	52	..	..	..	10	930	52	..	..	..
Saint George.	51	2,179	135	54	12,750	360	105	14,929	498	10	1,151	42
Saint Stephen,	18	2,714	120	16	3,087	93	34	5,801	213	7	739	33
Saint Andrews,	120	6,733	431	34	5,735	210	154	12,468	641	257	45,535	1,725
West Isles,	28	5,045	209	4	210	19	32	5,255	228	5	979	39
Fredericton,	36	3,131	152	59	4,636	247	95	7,767	399	..	..	..
Total,	2,097	252,012	13,391	859	186,406	6,335	2,956	438,418	19,726	409	122,318	3,858

Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels Cleared

Saint John,	1,279	273,343	9,265	183	12,744	700	1,462	286,087	9,965	209	117,186	3,183
Campbelton,	1	529	11	5	233	20	6	762	31	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	71	16,510	1,012	20	1,208	83	94	17,718	1,095	..	..	..
Bathurst,	46	9,127	337	15	901	61	61	10,028	398	4	797	27
Caraquette,	45	1,940	194	8	349	33	53	2,289	227	..	..	..
Shippegan,	30	1,623	128	6	276	23	36	1,899	151	..	..	..
Newcastle,	53	20,491	565	..	..	..	53	20,491	565	25	10,343	325
Chatham,	89	20,395	626	26	1,280	96	115	21,675	722	15	5,525	185
Richibucto,	90	17,587	594	6	295	25	96	17,882	619	35	13,481	392
Buctouche,	57	7,660	292	..	..	..	57	7,660	292	11	3,302	110
Shediac,	172	46,780	1,646	108	19,430	961	280	66,210	2,607	11	5,930	161
North Joggins,	11	742	58	..	..	..	11	742	58	..	..	..
Sackville,	6	641	37	1	66	4	7	707	41	..	..	..
Dorchester,	14	1,915	87	..	..	..	14	1,945	87	..	..	..
Moncton,	5	941	37	..	..	..	5	941	37	..	..	..
Hillsborough,	139	13,705	747	..	..	..	139	13,705	747	23	3,191	115
Harvey,	8	827	38	..	..	..	8	827	38	..	..	..
Saint George,	96	17,944	611	31	708	62	127	18,652	673	83	10,431	355
Saint Stephen,	38	7,649	265	1	92	5	39	7,741	270	16	2,054	73
Saint Andrews,	107	11,549	555	29	1,303	71	136	12,852	626	266	48,825	1,814
West Isles.	4	289	20	5	443	28	9	732	48	4	490	24
Fredericton,	90	6,657	360	..	..	..	90	6,657	360	1	93	5
Total.	2,454	478,874	17,488	444	39,328	2,172	2,898	518,202	19,660	703	221,648	6,769

at each Port in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1864.

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
88	44,931	1,008	211	117,228	2,969	1,341	221,841	10,023	351	124,284	3,190	1,692	346,128	13,213
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	918	73	1	529	11	19	1,447	84
..	..	..	1	23	4	61	9,488	531	42	7,275	283	103	16,763	814
3	645	23	5	946	33	48	6,004	262	19	3,608	155	67	9,612	417
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1,450	150	7	289	29	46	1,739	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,171	94	16	683	63	36	1,854	157
25	10,343	325	25	10,343	325	11	1,523	68	53	21,581	673	64	23,104	741
15	5,525	185	15	5,525	185	100	10,260	537	42	11,258	410	142	21,518	947
33	13,031	397	35	13,481	418	50	4,343	241	78	23,108	725	128	27,451	966
11	3,262	110	11	3,262	110	1	107	5	53	9,887	353	54	9,994	358
10	5,183	141	11	5,931	158	172	40,307	1,767	112	31,889	1,171	284	72,196	2,938
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	567	41	2	159	12	9	726	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,544	104	..	..	..	20	1,544	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	145	15	..	..	..	3	145	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1,911	137	..	..	..	29	1,911	137
20	2,986	100	21	3,081	106	44	3,612	260	121	11,344	620	165	14,956	880
2	64	6	2	64	6	10	930	52	2	64	6	12	994	58
68	8,693	299	78	9,844	341	61	3,330	180	122	21,443	659	183	24,773	839
18	2,758	79	25	3,497	112	25	3,453	153	34	5,845	172	59	9,298	325
64	10,314	402	321	55,849	2,127	377	52,268	2,156	98	16,049	612	475	68,317	2,768
19	1,232	116	24	2,211	155	33	6,024	248	23	1,442	135	56	7,466	383
1	93	4	1	93	4	36	3,131	152	60	4,729	251	96	7,860	403
377	109,060	3,195	786	231,378	7,053	2,506	374,330	17,249	1,236	295,466	9,530	3,742	669,796	26,779

at each Port in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1864.

5	906	27	214	118,092	3,210	1,488	390,529	12,451	188	13,650	727	1,676	404,179	13,178
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	529	11	5	233	20	6	762	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	74	16,510	1,012	20	1,208	83	94	17,718	1,095
..	..	..	4	797	27	50	9,924	364	15	901	61	65	10,825	425
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1,940	194	8	349	33	53	2,289	227
..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,623	128	6	276	23	36	1,899	151
..	..	..	25	10,343	325	78	30,834	890	..	..	..	78	30,834	890
..	..	..	15	5,525	185	104	25,920	811	26	1,280	96	130	27,200	907
..	..	..	35	13,481	392	125	31,068	956	6	295	23	131	31,363	1,009
..	..	..	11	3,302	110	68	10,962	402	..	..	..	68	10,962	402
..	..	..	11	5,930	161	183	52,710	1,807	108	19,430	961	291	72,140	2,768
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	742	58	..	..	..	11	742	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	641	37	1	66	4	7	707	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19,45	87	..	..	..	14	1,945	87
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	941	37	..	..	..	5	941	37
..	..	..	23	3,191	115	162	16,896	862	..	..	..	162	16,896	862
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	827	38	..	..	..	8	827	38
1	1,058	20	84	11,489	375	179	28,375	966	32	1,766	84	211	30,141	1,050
3	276	14	19	2,330	87	54	9,703	338	4	368	19	58	10,071	357
30	600	402	296	49,425	2,216	373	60,374	2,369	59	1,903	473	432	62,277	2,842
..	..	..	4	490	24	8	779	44	5	443	28	13	1,222	72
..	..	..	1	93	5	91	6,750	365	..	..	..	91	6,750	365
39	2,840	463	742	224,488	7,232	3,157	700,522	24,257	483	42,168	2,635	3,640	742,690	26,892

An Account of all the New Vessels Registered in New Brunswick in the Year 1864, shewing the Rig, Tonnage, Dimensions, 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.	Tons Register.	Register Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Where built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for classification.
			ft. 10ths	ft. 10ths	ft. 10ths			
New Lampedo	Ship	1078	180 1	36 8½	23 2	Carleton, Saint John	Thomas M'Leod	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Harriett M'Beath	Barque	387	129 2	29 9	13 0	Saint John	M'Intosh & Hatheway	Do do 7 A 1.
Mount Pleasant	Ship	1493	200 8	40 4	24 9½	Do	J. & R. Reed	Do do 4 A 1.
Asiana	Ship	1193	189 7	38 8	23 7	Do	D. V. Roberts	Do do 4 A 1.
Astarte	Ship	1574	206 3½	40 5	21 0	Do	George King	Do do 7 A 1.
Alecto	Barque	476	133 0½	29 4	17 0	Kennebecasis, St. John Co	Thomas E. Millidge	Do do 7 A 1.
Water Lily	Brig	341	121 0	28 9½	15 0	Clifton, King's	W. P. Flewelling	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Minnie	Schooner	161	90 8	26 4	10 2	Kingston, King's	J. S. Wetmore & R. Titus	Do do
Caprera	Ship	598	149 4	31 2½	19 0	Saint Andrews	Alexander Anderson	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1, and classed at French Veritas 5 3-3; L 2.
Arnica	Schooner	95	78 0	24 3	9 0	Saint John	Alexander M'Naughton	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Theodorus	Brigantine	217	95 2	26 8½	11 9½	Indian Town, St. John Co	Daniel Whelpley	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Wilhelmina	Barque	285	125 2	28 0	12 6	Moncton	Abner Jones	Do do 4 A 1.
Violet	Schooner	56	72 0	22 8	6 3	Washademoac, Queen's	Thomas Heatherington	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Island Light	Ship	717	154 3	33 2	20 4	Saint Andrews	Alexander Anderson	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Mineola	Brigantine	233	110 5	26 1	12 2	Sackville	Christopher Boltenhouse	Do do 4 A 1.
Alibi	Barque	612	140 5	31 5½	19 8	St. Martins, St. John Co	Amos Melvin	Do do 4 A 1.
Bernici	Ship	1455	211 5	41 2	24 9½	Saint John	F. & J. Ruddock	Do do 7 A 1.
John Byers	Schooner	169	93 6	26 6½	9 9½	Hopewell, Albert	John & Edward Pye	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Boomerang	Brigantine	196	101 0	26 2	11 08	Dalhousie, Restigouche	G. N. & O. Barberie	Do do
Union T	Brigantine	191	98 4	21 9½	12 1	Long Beach, St. Martins	Simon Tufts	Do do
Sea Pink	Ship	995	168 8	35 2	23 1	Saint John	George King	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Maria Scammell	Barque	391	124 0	28 9½	16 7	Carleton, Saint John	William A. Doherty	Do do 7 A 1.
Maggie M'Lean	Schooner	110	80 3	26 9	8 2	Newcastle, Queen's	Joseph Wasson	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
William Bennett	Brigantine	178	101 9	25 7	11 0	Hillsborough, Albert	Edwin Bennett	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Louisa	Schooner	117	80 3	24 0½	9 6	Upper Gagetown, Queen's	Amasa Coy	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Cavour	Brigantine	231	104 6	26 1	12 9	Dorchester, Westmorland	Robert A. Chapman	Do do
Excelsior	Ship	1232	194 2	37 2½	23 6	Moncton, Westmorland	W. H. F. Sumner	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Georgiana	Barque	600	142 9	32 0½	19 2	Oromocto, Sunbury	Robert Bryson	Do do 4 A 1.
Charlie Wood	Barque	325	119 6	28 4	12 9	Sackville, Westmorland	Henry Purdy	Do do 4 A 1.
Lizzie Morrow	Barque	581	143 9	31 9½	18 7½	Oromocto, Sunbury	George Daniel Morrow	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Isabella	Barque	457	128 4	28 6	17 6	Indian Town, St. John Co	Stephen Rowan	Do do 4 A 1.
Maranoa	Ship	1516	205 3	41 3	25 0	Saint John	M'Intosh & Hatheway	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Hampton	Barque	397	136 1	30 5	12 9	Lower Hillsborough, West'land	Nehemiah Bennett	Do do 4 A 1.

Myrtle	Barque	316	126 0	28 2	12 7½	Musquash, St. John Co	Alexander Anderson	Do do 4 A 1.
Sarah King	Barque	343	130 6	28 8	12 7	Dorchester, Westmorland	William Wilber	Do do 4 A 1.
Dove	Schooner	23	43 5	14 8	5 9	Musquash, St. John Co	Isaiah Traston	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Arcturus	Brigantine	182	94 2	25 9	10 7½	Hopewell, Albert	Simon F. Rose	Do do
Magellan	Barque	318	116 8	29 0	12 7½	Saint Martins, St. John Co	T. H. Bradshaw	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Lalla Rookh	Barque	495	136 8	30 5	17 7	Moncton, Westmorland	Archibald M'Kay	Do do 4 A 1.
Surprise	Schooner	60	65 8	19 6	7 8	Saint Martins, St. John Co	J. H. & S. H. Mosher	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Disraeli	Ship	1016	177 7	36 0	22 4	Richibucto, Kent	L. P. W. DesBrisay	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Volant	Barque	360	120 8	30 4	13 9½	Kingston, King's	Wetmore & Titus	Do do 4 A 1.
C M Reynolds	Brigantine	200	100 6	26 8	11 1	Lepreaux, Charlotte	W. K. Reynolds	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Paragon	Brigantine	233	104 3	26 6	12 2½	Granville, N. S.	Stephen Anderson	Classed at French Register Maritime, 1st class, 1st degree, 5 years.
W K Chapman	Schooner	132	91 2	24 9	10 1	Dorchester, Westmorland	James Chambers	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Alton	Brigantine	101	89 0	24 8	11 6	Tidnish, Westmorland	Hugh Davidson	Do do
Mary A Troop	Barque	302	122 3	26 2	11 9	Granville, N. S.	C. Dunn Pickles	Do do
Mackay	Barque	381	122 5	28 6	16 7½	Shediac, Westmorland	William J. Gilbert	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Loyalist	Brigantine	181	96 0	26 8	11 0	Westfield, King's	Edwin J. Holder	Classed at French Veritas, 5 A 2 3-3.
Kate Upham	Brigantine	299	123 0	29 0	12 9	Dorchester, Westmorland	Acalus L. Palmer	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Bessie Parker	Ship	669	149 0	33 5	19 6	Tynemouth, St. John Co	John Stewart Parker	Do do 4 A 1.
Prince Charlie	Ship	1347	200 3	40 5½	24 0	Saint Martins, St. John Co	James H. Moran	Do do 4 A 1.
Carrie	Brigantine	238	106 9	26 3	12 3	Port Elgin	Edward W. Ogden	Do do 4 A 1.
Jane Brundage	Brigantine	166	96 8	26 1	10 0	Hopewell, Albert	Joel Bennett	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Limi	Ship	962	165 3	37 2½	22 7	Saint Martins, St. John Co	Henry Bradshaw	Do do
Active	Brigantine	221	100 0	25 4	12 5	Annapolis, N. S.	Thomas D. Henderson	Classed at French Register Maritime 1st class, 1st degree, 5 years.
A L Peck	Brigantine	172	97 3	25 6½	10 2	Hopewell, Albert	Miles Peck	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Mary and Ellen	Schooner	11	34 0	10 8	4 8	Spencer's Island, N. S.	Francis Barto	Do do
Viking	Barque	564	145 2	30 2	18 7½	Musquash, St. John Co	John P. Robson	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Cynthia Palmer	Barque	335	122 2	28 3	12 3	Dorchester, Westmorland	Gideon Palmer	Do do 4 A 1.
India	Barque	565	143 8	31 6	17 8	Sackville, Westmorland	C. Boultenhouse	Partially surveyed by Lloyd's for 7 A and classed at French Register Maritime 1st class, 1st degree, 8 years.
Martha	Schooner	131	84 0	24 8	9 0	Woodstock, Carleton	Thomas Longstaff	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Hall & Fairweather	Woodboat	66	72 0	24 0	6 2	Grand Lake, Queen's	Henry Barton	Do do
New Brunswick	Barque	499	135 9	29 7	17 6	Buctouche, Kent	William John Keswick	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Star of the Sea	Brigantine	196	102 6	26 0	11 7	Dorchester, Westmorland	Grequare Bourke	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Hector	Barque	614	147 7	33 0	17 9	Granville, N. S.	Abraham Young	Classed at French Veritas 5 G 2 3-3.
Jane	Schooner	130	82 8	22 6	9 1	Sackville, Westmorland	Henry Purdy	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Phryne	Ship	1320	192 4	38 7	23 9½	Saint John	George King	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Gladstone	Ship	1060	173 3	36 5	23 1	Miramichi, Northumberland	J. H. & J. Harding	Do do 7 A 1.
Norma	Barque	561	145 6	31 7	18 6	Clifton, King's	Wm. P. Flewelling	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1, & classed at French Veritas 5 G 2 3-3.
Hyack	Barque	430	136 3	30 8½	17 0	Hopewell, Albert	Nathan M. Bennett	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Pernix	Ship	1241	189 0	38 4	23 3	Saint Martins, St. John Co	Hugh M'Quiston	Do do 4 A 1.
Rowland Hill	Woodboat	54	67 3	22 0	5 0	Newcastle, Queen's	James Flower	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
True	Woodboat	50	71 6	23 5	6 0	Grand Lake, Queen's	Joseph Bailey	Do do
Minnie	Barque	304	124 0	29 5	12 6½	Tynemouth, St. John Co	Wallace & Lovitt	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Northumberland	Ship	1168	181 0	37 0	21 0	Newcastle, Miramichi	J. H. & J. Harding	Do do 4 A 1.
Alcedo	Barque	564	137 1	31 9	18 7	Moncton, Westmorland	Archibald M'Kay	Classed at French Veritas 5 L 2 3-3.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Vessels' Names.	Rig.	Tons Register.	Register Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Where built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for classification.
			ft. 10ths	ft. 10ths	ft. 10ths			
Althea	Brig	376	119 0	28 2	16 6	Carleton, Saint John	Goldsworthy & Tippett	Classed at French Veritas 5 A 2 3-3.
Lindo	Barque	346	125 6	28 3	12 6½	Miramichi, Northumberland	John Haws	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Annie	Barque	428	115 0	29 0	18 2	Moncton, Westmorland	Alexander Wright	Do do 7 A 1.
Lizzie Troop	Brigantine	207	100 4	26 4	11 6	Wilmot, N. S.	James Ray	Classed at French Veritas 5 A 2 3-3.
Impudence	Schooner	116	80 3	24 8	9 2½	*Saint Martins, St. John Co.*	*J.C.Upham,G.V.Calhoun*	*Not surveyed by Lloyd's.*
Concert	Woodboat	48	66 5	22 4	5 7	Grand Lake, Queen's	Joseph Wasson	Do do
Industry	Woodboat	69	72 0	23 9	6 7	Do	Robert Elkin	Do do
Golden Pledge	Barque	764	161 4	33 2	19 7	*Moncton, Westmorland*	*Abner Jones*	*Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.*
Daniel W Clark	Schooner	116	80 0	25 5	9 4	Carleton, St. John	Thomas M'Leod	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
R Scoles	Brigantine	282	109 4	27 7½	12 7½	Courtenay Bay, Saint John	Thomas M. Jenkins	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Jane Ring	Barque	341	125 1	28 5	12 8	Carleton, Saint John	Wellington Ring	Surveyed to class at French Register Maritime 5 years. 1st class, 1st deg.
Walter Scott	Schooner	156	89 1	25 9	10 5	Fredericton, York	D. Scott & G. A. Cliff	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Ella	Schooner	102	79 8	24 5	9 0	*Musquash, St. John Co*	*Wm. Grundell, J. Byrne*	*Do do*
Madonna	Brigantine	185	96 5	28 0	10 0	Snug Cove, N. S.	Charles O'Regan	Do do
A L Palmer	Brigantine	279	114 9	29 2	11 6	Harvey, Albert	Gilbert Brewster	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
John J Fraser	Schooner	156	92 0	27 0	10 3	Grand Lake, Queen's	Frederick Denton	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Duke of Newcastle	Woodboat	65	71 5	24 0	5 9	Do	David Flower	Do do

Total registered at Saint John, 94 Vessels, 41,428 tons.

Vessels which proceeded to the United Kingdom from Saint John under Governor's Pass, during 1864, without being registered.

Lincolnshire	Ship	1510	207 3	40 5½	24 0	Saint John	James Nevins	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Agamemnon	Ship	1523	206 1	39 8	23 9½	Do	John M'Donald	Do do 7 A 1.
Royal Standard	Ship	1354	193 2	39 3	24 0	Do	Gass, Stewart & Co	Do do 7 A 1.
Traviata	Ship	984	170 2	35 2½	22 9	Do	John M'Donald	Do do 7 A 1.
Lochalva	Brigantine	200	96 0	24 3	12 6½	Musquash, St. John Co	John P. Robson	Do do 4 A 1.
Brunette	Ship	1508	208 4	40 7	24 7	Saint John	Thomas Hilyard [house	Do do 7 A 1.
Princess of Wales	Steamer	686	191 9	26 0	9 7½	Carleton, Saint John	M'Lachlan & Stack-	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Merranya	Ship	1376	196 8	40 1	23 9½	Saint John	Arthur M'Donald	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
British Empire	Ship	1402	199 7½	38 8	23 9½	Do	Nevins & Fraser	Do do 7 A 1.
Glensannox	Ship	1004	168 8	35 7	23 2	Courtenay Bay, St. John	Thomas Potts	Do do 4 A 1.
Abeona	Ship	1079	175 5	36 3½	23 5	Saint John	Gass, Stewart & Co	Do do 7 A 1.
Eurydice	Ship	1247	185 5	38 0	23 9	Do	John Fisher	Do do 7 A 1.
Tewkesbury	Ship	1018	188 4	36 4	22 0	Carleton, Saint John	J. & S. W. Olive	Do do 4 A 1.
Edith	Ship	1089	174 7	36 3	23 5½	Saint John	John M'Donald	Do do 7 A 1.
Florence	Ship	1329	190 2	38 8	23 9½	Do	Do	Do do 7 A 1.

Fille del air	Barque	416	181 8½	24 6	13 7½	Saint Stephen, Charlotte	C. & J. Short	Not surveyed by Lloyd's, proceeded from St. Stephen to Liverpool.
Squando	Ship	1220	191 3	38 5	23 6	Saint John	Charles Sorell	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 4 A 1.
Hantoon	Barque	359	123 2	26 1	14 9½	Rothsay, King's	Wm. H. & D. Maynes	Do do 4 A 1.
Malvina	Ship	772	150 0	33 3½	21 5½	Saint John	John M'Donald	Do do 7 A 1.
Maraquita	Barque	690	158 8	33 0	18 9½	Kennebeccasis, St. John Co	Thomas E. Millidge	Do do 7 A 1.
James Edwards	Ship	1090	179 4	37 0	23 9½	Saint John	Walter Brown	Do do 4 A 1.
Eastern Empire	Ship	1147	177 4	36 2	23 8½	Do	Nevins & Fraser	Do do 7 A 1.
Simla	Ship	1184	181 8	38 0	24 0	Truro, N. S.	James Crowe [house	Do do 4 A 1.
Zelica	Ship	1054	197 5	31 3	22 5	Carleton, Saint John	M'Lachlan & Stack-	Do do 7 A 1.
Zulette	Ship	768	164 0	33 3	20 1	Kennebeccasis, St. John Co	Thomas E. Millidge	Do do 7 A 1.

Total—25 Vessels, measuring 26,009 tons.

PORT OF MIRAMICHI, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hebe	Barque	342	129 9	28 2	12 95	Bathurst, Gloucester	John Ferguson	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Annie and Ellie	Barque	383	132 8	28 1	12 9	Miramichi, Northumberland	Wm. Sinclair	Do do 7 A 1.
Teirziah	Ship	1506	204 4	40 4	24 6	Do	Wm. Muirhead	Do do 7 A 1.
Richmond	Barque	576	137 4	30 7	17 4	Kouchibouguac, Kent	Wm. T. Caie	Do do 7 A 1.
Sandringham	*Ship*	*1167*	*186 5*	*36 4*	*23 6*	*Miramichi, Northumbarland*	*John Harley*	Do do 7 A 1.
Chatham	Barque	384	129 4	30 2	12 8	Do	Johnson & Watt	Do do 7 A 1.
Edward Cardwell	Ship	1323	191 7	38 3	24 8	Do	Peter Mitchell	Do do 4 A 1.
Magnolia	Barque	394	129 9	30 0	12 9	Bathurst, Gloucester	John E. O'Brien	Do do 7 A 1.
Cameo	Ship	965	168 2	33 6	22 5	Miramichi, Northumberland	Wm. Muirhead	Do do 7 A 1.
Sea Mew	Barque	510	141 0	28 4	17 6	Do	John Harley	Do do 7 A 1.
Forest King	Ship	1085	170 0	36 7	23 1	Do	John Haws	Do do 7 A 1.
Julie Ann	Schooner	43	60 0	18 8	8 0	Do	*Vital Allan*	*Not surveyed by Lloyd's.*
Sylvana [neen	Ship	869	166 0	34 0	20 8	Do	Jacob C. Gough	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Kathleen Mavour-	Barque	471	136 0	30 0	16 6	Do	Richard Hutchison	Do do 7 A 1.
Aggie Davison	Schooner	108	76 5	23 1	9 4	Richibucto, Kent	David Doherty	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Weldford	Ship	875	169 0	33 8	21 4	Do	Robert Brown	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Freeland	Ship	840	166 3	33 1	22 6	Do	J. & T. Jardine	Do do 7 A 1.
Lotus	Barque	591	146 0	30 2	18 4	Bathurst, Gloucester	Arthur Gibb	Do do 7 A 1.
Smyrna	Barque	381	133 0	28 1	12 9	Miramichi, Northumberland	Peter Mitchell	Do do 7 A 1.
Star of Derry	Barque	543	140 2	30 2	18 1	Bathurst, Gloucester	John Meehan	Do do 7 A 1.
Marie Victorine	Schooner	35	53 0	16 5	7 1	Caraquet, Gloucester	Ambroix Cormier	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Queensland [down	Ship	738	151 4	32 4	19 9	Miramichi, Northumberland	W. & C. Harley	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Knight of Snow-	Ship	1511	206 0	40 1	24 9	Do	Jacob C. Gough	Do do 7 A 1.
Lightcliffe	Barque	484	154 0	30 6	12 9	Bathurst, Gloucester	John Ferguson	Do do 7 A 1.
Jane Malcolm	Ship	859	169 3	33 0	20 4	Miramichi, Northumberland	Johnson & Watt	Do do 7 A 1.
Anita	Ship	654	158 5	31 6	18 8	Restigouche	Robert S. Tait	Do do 7 A 1.
Lone Star	Brigantine	161	94 6	24 2	10 0	Miramichi, Northumberland	Adam & Shirreff	Do do 7 A 1.
Vinco	Barque	438	131 0	28 8	16 4	Bathurst, Gloucester	John Miller	Do do 7 A 1.
Kent	Barque	279	116 9	26 4	12 8	Kouchibouguac, Kent	Wm. S. Caie	Do do 7 A 1.
New Zealand	Ship	1370	186 7	38 2	24 6	Miramichi, Northumberland	Peter Mitchell	Do do 7 A 1.
Atlanta	Barque	810	163 4	33 7	20 9	Do	John Haws	Do do 7 A 1.

Total—31 Vessels, measuring 20,698 tons.

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Vessels' Names.	Rig.	Tons Register.	Register Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Where built.	Builders.	Remarks as to description of Vessel for classification.
			ft. 10ths	ft. 10ths	ft. 10ths			
Hesperus	Barque	432	131 2	28 65	16 7	Saint Andrews, Charlotte	Wm. Cookson	Classed at French Register Maritime 7 years, 1st class, 1st degree.
Sea Gem	Barque	566	150 5	31 45	18 05	Saint Stephen, do	John & Chas. Short	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Prospect	Brig	135	86 3	24 5½	9 0	Saint Andrews, do	John M'Bride	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Jennie Ellingwood	Barque	437	139 3	31 3	17 5	Do do	Oliver B. Rideout	Classed at French Register Maritime 6 years, 1st class, 1st degree.
Nellie Johnston	Brig	155	94 83	25 33	10 0	Saint George, do	Samuel Drake	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Rosslan	Barque	386	132 2½	27 075	15 5	Saint Andrews, do	Alexander Anderson	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Ben Bolt	Schooner	100	84 3	23 7	8 0	Saint George, do	Samuel Drake	Not surveyed by Lloyd's.
Echo	Schooner 3 masts	152	105 4	28 5	8 4½	Do do	John Kidd	Do do
Nellie Townshend	Barque	390	119 9	27 9½	16 5½	Saint Andrews, do	John Townshend	Classed at French Register Maritime 5 years, 1st class, 1st degree.
Talisman	Ship	1026	181 5	36 7	23 1	Saint Stephen, do	John & Chas. Short	Surveyed by Lloyd's to class 7 A 1.
Alice Leonard	Brig	199	98 2½	27 7½	11 1½	Pennfield, do	James Gillespie	Classed at French Register Maritime 5 years, 1st class, 1st degree.
Lawra Clinch	Schooner	100	77 7	23 1	9 2	Saint Andrews, do	*D. Dowing & H. Gregg*	Classed at French Register Maritime 5 years, 1st class, 1st degree.
Jessie	Barque	353	119 0	27 0	16 4	Do do	Oliver B. Rideout	Classed at French Register Maritime 6 years, 1st class, 1st degree.

Total—13 Vessels, measuring 4,470 tons.

Abstract of New Vessels Registered, &c. during the Year ending 31st December, 1864.

SAINT JOHN—New Vessels Registered, ...	94	41,428	MIRAMICHI—New Vessels Registered, ...	31	20,698
Built for Owners in the U. Kingdom, not registered,	25	26,009	SAINT ANDREWS—New Vessels Registered, ...	13	4,470
	119	67,437	Total for New Brunswick in 1864, 163 Vessels, 92,605 Tons.		

A Return shewing the Names, Tonnage, &c. of the Steam Vessels Registered in New Brunswick on the 31st December 1864.

Steamers' Names.	Where Registered.	When built.	Where Built.	Gross Tonnage.	Register Tonnage.	How propelled.	How employed in 1864.
Lady Colebrooke,	Saint John,	1841	Saint John, N. B.	130	71	Side paddle wheels,	Ferry Boat in Saint John Harbour.
Conqueror,	do.	1845	Glasgow, Scotland,	119	49	do.	Towing in Saint John Harbour.
Forest Queen,	do.	1848	York County, N. B.	179	95	do.	Carrying Passengers on Main River and Grand Lake.
Anna Augusta,	do.	1851	Fredericton, N. B.	128	67	do.	Do. do.
John Waring,	do.	1852	Woodstock, N. B.	120	90	do.	Towing on Main River Saint John.
Lion,	do.	1851	Philadelphia, U. S.	42	10	do.	Do. do. and Saint John Harbour.
Sultan,	do.	1852	do.	51	11	Screw propeller,	Towing in Saint John Harbour.
Bonnie Doon,	do.	1853	Maine, U. S.	86	44	Stern paddle wheel,	Dismantled.
Forty Second,	do.	1853	St. Mary's, York Co. N.B.	49	49	Side paddle wheels,	Ferry Boat, Fredericton.
Magnet,	do.	1853	Mosquito Cove, St. John,	166	109	do.	Towing on Main River Saint John.
Dot,	do.	1853	Eastport, Maine,	37	10	Screw propeller,	Do. do. and Saint John Harbour.
Malden,	do.	1853	Massachusetts, U. S.	80	22	Side paddle wheels,	Towing on Main River Saint John.
Unicorn,	do.	1854	Eastport, U. S.	46	11	Screw propeller,	Do. do. do.
Maid of the Mist,	Miramichi,	1854	Suspension Bridge, U. S.	193	116	Side paddle wheels,	Towing on the Miramichi River.
Tiger,	Saint John,	1855	Saint John, N. B.	105	20	do.	Do. Main River Saint John. [Nova Scotia.
Emperor,	do.	1856	Carleton, St. John, N. B.	671	352	do.	Carrying Passengers, Mails, &c., between St. John &
Tobique,	do.	1860	Hampden, Maine, U. S.	146	107	Stern paddle wheel,	Carrying Passengers on Upper River.
Prince of Wales,	do.	1860	Lancaster, St. John, N. B.	169	68	Side paddle wheels,	Ferry Boat on Saint John Harbour, and Tow Boat.
Trader,	Saint Andrews,	1860	Ellsworth, Maine,	22	9	Screw propeller,	Towing on Magaguadavic River.
Heather Bell,	Saint John,	1861	Carleton, St. John, N. B.	211	137	do.	Carrying Passengers on Main River Saint John.
Antelope,	do.	1861	do.	128	78	do.	Carrying Passengers on Main and Upper River, &c.
Gazelle,	do.	1861	Brewer, Maine, U. S.	109	78	Stern paddle wheel,	Carrying Passengers on Upper River.
Gipsy,	Miramichi,	1862	Bathurst, N. B.	31	23	Side paddle wheels,	Tow Boat in Bay Chaleur.
Sunbury,	Saint John,	1863	Lancaster, St. John, N. B.	185	109	do.	Carrying Passengers and towing on Main River.
Foong Suey,	do.	1863	Brooklyn, New York, U.S.	3017	2379	do.	Carrying Passengers and goods on Chinese waters.
Maria,	do.	1862	Keyport, New Jersey, U.S.	562	406	do.	Carrying Passengers and goods in the West Indies.
Flora,	do.	1861	London, England,	295	165	do.	Do. do. do.

Total—27 Vessels, 4,685 Tons Register.

Abstract of Account of Vessels belonging to Ports in the Province of New Brunswick on the 31st December 1864, 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, ...	...	...	521	174,134
Struck off, viz :—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing,	15	5,736		
Broken up, or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy, and no longer employed at sea, ...	—	—		
Sold to Foreigners, ...	3	1,011		
Transferred and registered *de novo* in the Port, or transferred to other Ports, ...	30	20,865		
Seized as a Prize by the United States, ...	1	164		
			49	27,776
Balance existing from last year's Account, ...	...	...	472	146,348
Added in 1864,—				
New Vessels, ...	84	32,620		
Vessels registered *de novo* on account of purchase, transfer from other Ports, including Foreign, or otherwise, ...	14	6,722		
			98	39,342
Total existing registered Vessels at Saint John on the 31st December 1864.	...	...	570	185,700

PORT OF CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Total amount of last year's Account, ...	...	...	140	15,379
Struck off, viz :—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing,	—	—		
Transferred and registered *de novo* in the Port, or transferred to other Ports, ...	21	8,401		
			21	8,401
Balance existing from last year's Account, ...	...	...	119	6,978
Added in 1864,—				
New Vessels, ...	22	14,221		
Vessels registered *de novo* on account of purchase, transfer from other Ports, including Foreign, or otherwise, ...	4	247		
			26	14,468
Total existing Vessels registered at Chatham on the 31st December 1864, ...	...	...	145	21,446

Abstract of Account of Vessels on 31st December 1864.—*Continued.*

PORT OF SAINT ANDREWS, N. B.

Total amount of last year's Account, ...	...	...	230	22,167
Struck off, viz:—				
Vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, & missing,	6	648		
Broken up, or otherwise destroyed as unseaworthy, and no longer employed at sea, ...	2	177		
Sold to Foreigners, ...	—	—		
Transferred and registered *de novo* in the Port, ...	1	74		
Transferred to other Ports, ...	4	2,283		
			13	3,182
Balance existing from last year's Account, ...	...	...	217	18,985
Added in 1864,—				
New Vessels, ...	14	4,483		
Vessels registered *de novo* on account of purchase, transfer from other Ports, or otherwise, ...	2	130		
Foreign Vessels, ...	10	2,481		
			26	7,094
Total existing Vessels registered at Saint Andrews on the 31st December 1864, ...	...	...	243	26,079

A Return of the New Vessels registered in the Province of New Brunswick, and their tonnage, in each year from 1825 to 1864, both years inclusive, including Vessels built for owners in the United Kingdom, and sent home under Certificate or Governor's Pass.

Year.	No.	Tons.	Year.	No.	Tons.	Year.	No.	Tons.
1825	120	28,893	1839	164	45,864	1852	118	58,399
1826	130	31,620	1840	168	64,104	1853	122	71,428
1827	99	21,806	1841	119	47,140	1854	135	99,426
1828	71	15,656	1842	87	22,840	1855	95	54,561
1829	64	8,450	1843	64	14,550	1856	129	79,907
1830	52	9,242	1844	87	24,543	1857	148	71,989
1831	61	8,571	1845	92	28,972	1858	75	26,263
1832	70	14,081	1846	124	40,383	1859	93	38,330
1833	97	17,837	1847	115	53,373	1860	100	41,003
1834	92	24,140	1848	86	22,793	1861	80	40,523
1835	97	25,796	1849	119	39,280	1862	90	48,719
1836	100	29,643	1850	86	30,356	1863	137	85,250
1837	99	27,288	1851	99	49,595	1864	163	92,605
1838	122	29,167						

Total for 40 years—4,169 Vessels, measuring 1,584,386 tons register; averaging 104 vessels, 39,609 tons, for each year. The Vessels registered since 1st May 1855, were measured under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, which reduced the tonnage by about 10 per cent. as compared with the Act previously in operation.

Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation, Arrived at all the Ports in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1864.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
United Kingdom,	53	27,721	822	112	51,224	1,204	165	78,945	2,026
Colonial,	2,043	222,728	12,606	746	133,595	5,107	2,789	356,323	17,713
American, (U. S.)	401	121,141	3,749	274	66,246	1,874	675	187,387	5,623
French,	—	—	—	1	157	17	1	157	17
Prussian,	2	627	23	19	7,204	229	21	7,831	252
Norwegian,	—	—	—	64	24,909	785	64	24,909	785
Holland,	2	286	14	1	248	8	3	534	22
Swedish,	—	—	—	1	392	14	1	392	14
Hamburg,	4	1,696	30	8	6,092	146	12	7,788	176
Mechlenburg Swerin,	—	—	—	1	333	10	1	333	10
Denmark,	1	131	5	4	1,818	54	5	1,949	59
Cuba,	—	—	—	1	1,016	22	1	1,016	22
Portugal,	—	—	—	3	2,053	55	3	2,053	55
Russia,	—	—	—	1	179	5	1	179	5
Total,	2,506	374,330	17,249	1,236	295,466	9,530	3,742	669,796	26,779

Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation, Cleared at all the Ports in the Colony of New Brunswick, in the Year 1864.

United Kingdom,	189	92,348	2,507	—	—	—	189	92,348	2,507
Colonial,	2,259	388,673	14,882	444	39,243	2,169	2,703	427,916	17,051
American, (U. S.)	597	176,514	5,492	39	2,925	466	636	179,439	5,958
French,	1	157	17	—	—	—	1	157	17
Prussian,	24	6,036	276	—	—	—	24	6,036	276
Norwegian,	64	24,739	770	—	—	—	64	24,739	770
Holland,	2	391	16	—	—	—	2	391	16
Swedish,	1	392	12	—	—	—	1	392	12
Hamburg,	11	6,704	164	—	—	—	11	6,704	164
Mecklenburg Swerin,	1	333	10	—	—	—	1	333	10
Denmark,	5	1,949	59	—	—	—	5	1,949	59
Portugal,	2	1,852	40	—	—	—	2	1,852	40
Russia,	1	434	12	—	—	—	1	434	12
Total,	3,157	700,522	24,257	483	42,168	2,635	3,640	742,690	26,892

Abstract of Shipping registered in the Province of New Brunswick on the 31st December of each year, from 1854 to 1864 respectively.

PORTS.	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.	
	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
Miramichi,.....	103	10,063	105	15,269	110	16,051	126	18,363	119	14,925
Saint Andrews,	193	11,696	195	12,572	197	12,462	188	8,476	196	9,713
Total,.....	878	141,454	866	138,292	892	164,226	857	160,508	812	139,095

Continued.

1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
489	112,420	492	123,425	486	137,873	475	135,247	521	174,134	570	185,700
126	13,556	132	14,910	120	9,338	132	10,826	140	15,379	145	21,446
196	8,079	201	8,748	207	11,029	207	11,645	230	22,167	243	26,079
811	134,055	825	147,083	813	158,240	814	157,718	891	211,680	958	233,225

An Account of Export Duty collected at all the Ports of New Brunswick in the Year ending 31st December 1864.

Articles.	Quantity exported.	Rate of duty.	When Rate imposed.	Gross amount of Duty received.	
				Dollars & Cents.	Sterling.
Deals and Battens, exceeding 9 feet in length,....	242,778,885	1s. currency per M. sup. feet.	March 1844	$48,555 77	
Boards, Scantling and Plank, do. & 5 inches sqr.	26,676,428	do.	do.	5,335 28	
Pine Timber,.....	19,365	1s. cur. per ton of 40 cub. ft.	do.	3,873 00	
Birch Timber,.....	16,368½	9d. cur. per ton do.	do.	2,455 26	
Spruce Timber,.....	2,706	do.	do.	405 90	
Masts and Spars,.....	157	do.	do.	23 55	
				$60,648 76	£12,635 3 2

An Account of Import Duty, including the Railway 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, 1864.

	Imports.	Exports.
Saint John,	$688,067 16	$35,798 95
Campbellton,	1,118 12	60 10
Dalhousie,	7,654 00	1,774 25
Bathurst,	14,601 31	1,019 65
Caraquette,	4,830 71	1 93
Shippegan,	2,825 10	...
Newcastle,	35,162 47	5,004 59
Chatham,	36,549 54	3,405 05
Richibucto,	10,373 37	4,776 50
Buctouche,	903 40	1,621 84
Shediac,	2,777 60	3,382 49
Bay de Verte,	631 94	...
North Joggins,	34 62	...
Sackville,	5,179 17	47 66
Dorchester,	1,413 63	71 70
Moncton,	6,710 86	62 00
Hillsborough,	890 29	66 92
Harvey,	278 87	126 26
Saint George,	2,376 81	2,124 90
Saint Stephen,	31,377 83	...
Saint Andrews,	13,006 51	1,263 25
West Isles,	5,791 32	15 31
Fredericton,	28,253 75	25 40
Woodstock,	6,172 96	...
Grand Falls,	549 65	...
Tobique,	465 11	...
Edmundston,	...	...
	$907,997 10	$60,648 75

Return shewing the Gross Amount of Revenue in Dollars, (consisting of Import Duties, Railway Impost Duties, Export Duties, Casual and Territorial Revenue, Supreme Court Fees, Auction Duty, Seizures, Light House Duty, Seamen's Hospital Dues, Buoy and Beacon Dues,) of the Province of New Brunswick, during each Financial Year, from 1837 to 1864, both years inclusive.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1837	$301,283	1847	$509,641	1856	596,994
1838	316,670	1848	345,751	1857	668,256
1839	493,142	1849	382,146	1858	545,431
1840	439,772	1850	416,348	1859	773,524
1841	443,934	1851	469,452	1860	833,324
1842	223,616	1852	552,880	1861	706,395
1843	237,995	1853	738,909	1862	692,230
1844	369,335	1854	812,219	1863	844,894
1845	511,012	1855	509,905	1864	1,060,815
1846	509,615				

Total value in Dollars of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick from and to each Country, in the Year ending 31st December 1864.

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom, ...	$3,598,125 00	$2,732,733 00
Jersey, ...	18,581 00	...
Gibraltar, ...	...	3,870 00
Melbourne, ...	...	5,028 00
Canada, ...	245,020 00	60,044 00
Nova Scotia, ...	1,360,342 00	556,924 00
Prince Edward Island, ...	112,728 00	85,261 00
Newfoundland, ...	11,872 00	7,467 00
Barbadoes, ...	9,779 00	43,338 00
Jamaica, ...	1,371 00	8,640 00
Saint Kitts, ...	150 00	969 00
Bermuda, ...	4,497 00	5,695 00
Nassau, ...	530 00	42,740 00
Turks' Island, ...	1,526 00	...
Saint Vincent, ...	924 00	...
France, ...	63,226 00	7,490 00
Spain, ...	598 00	8,826 00
Portugal, ...	2,570 00	...
Netherlands, ...	9,536 00	1,003 00
Italy, ...	...	11,737 00
Teneriffe, ...	...	3,854 00
United States, ...	3,316,824 00	1,266,148 00
Mexico, ...	2,595 00	6,425 00
Surinam, ...	...	2,580 00
Cuba and Porto Rico, ...	178,302 00	158,424 00
Hayti, ...	5,302 00	1,613 00
Saint Thomas, ...	...	2,803 00
Saint Pierre Miquelon, ...	...	3,481 00
Saint Martins, ...	68 00	...
Martinique, ...	886 00	...
Guadaloupe, ...	...	3,665 00
Valparaiso, ...	...	6,999 00
Montevideo, ...	...	16,122 00
	$8,945,352 00	$5,053,879 00
Sterling,	£1,863,615	£1,052,891

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 37 years, viz. between the years 1828 and 1864, both years inclusive.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1828,	£643,581	£457,855	1847,	£1,125,328	£696,399
1829,	638,076	514,219	1848,	629,408	639,199
1830,	693,561	570,307	1849,	693,927	601,462
1831,	603,870	427,318	1850,	815,531	658,018
1832,	704,059	541,800	1851,	980,300	772,024
1833,	694,599	558,527	1852,	1,110,601	796,335
1834,	781,167	578,907	1853,	1,716,108	1,072,491
1835,	969,860	652,154	1854,	2,068,773	1,104,215
1836,	1,249,537	652,645	1855,	1,431,330	826,381
1837,	1,058,050	650,615	1856,	1,521,178	1,073,351
1838,	1,204,629	792,119	1857,	1,418,943	917,775
1839,	1,513,204	819,291	1858,	1,162,771	810,779
1840,	1,336,317	753,036	1859,	1,416,034	1,073,422
1841,	1,291,611	700,699	1860,	1,446,740	916,372
1842,	540,307	487,479	1861,	1,238,133	947,091
1843,	639,686	538,592	1862,	1,291,604	803,445
1844,	850,099	598,837	1863,	1,595,513	1,029,329
1845,	1,105,998	787,624	1864,	1,863,615	1,052,891
1846,	1,036,016	886.763			

Total value in Dollars of the Imports and Exports of the Province of New Brunswick at each of the Ports, in the year ending 31st December 1864.

	Imports.	Exports.
Saint John,	$6,921,939 00	$2,970,247 00
Dalhousie,	75,372 00	102,967 00
Bathurst,	143,446 00	99,732 00
Campbelton,	16,356 00	2.876 00
Caraquet,	39,228 00	52,115 00
Shippegan,	20,820 00	45,291 00
Newcastle,	382,652 00	164,057 00
Chatham,	304,845 00	198,429 00
Richibucto,	76,101 00	168,080 00
Buctouche,	862 00	53,446 00
Shediac,	126,787 00	174,721 00
Bay Verte,	1,240 00	...
North Joggins,	221 00	7,031 00
Sackville,	31,332 00	11,305 00
Dorchester,	15,032 00	12,296 00
Moncton,	94,833 00	10,873 00
Hillsborough,	10,200 00	180,928 00
Harvey,	3,323 00	5,771 00
Saint George,	38,414 00	144,561 00
Saint Stephen,	206,960 00	125,114 00
Saint Andrews,	297,970 00	241,381 00
West Isles,	52,568 00	40,615 00
Fredericton,	84,851 00	133,715 00
Woodstock,	...	108,328 00
	$8,945,352 00	$5,053,879 00
Sterling,	£1,863,615	£1,052,891

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value, if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		no.	no.	no.	no.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Axes, 3lb weight and upwards,	Canada,	3		3	3	3		0 99	30 cents and 3 per cent.
	United States,	673	1,020	1,693	451	1,408		146 49	
	Total,	676	1,020	1,696	454	1,411		147 48	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Ale and Porter,	United Kingdom,	42,135		42,135	33,084	24,091		3,871 63	10 cts. per gal. and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	5,045		5,045	5,045	1,875		560 69	
	Nova Scotia,	2,030		2,030	1,869	1,193		220 28	
	United States,	815	2,771	3,586	2,654	1,046		273 25	
	Total,	50,025	2,771	52,796	42,652	28,205		4,925 85	
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
Animals, viz :— Horses,	Nova Scotia,	31		31	31	3,100			Free under Reciprocity.
	P. E. Island,	26		26	26	1,580			
	United States,		2	2	2	150			
	Total,	57	2	59	59	4,830			
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
Oxen, Cows, and Bulls,	Nova Scotia,	611		611	611	24,440			Free.
	P. E. Island,	102		102	102	1,332			
	United States,		25	25	25	2,160			
	Total,	713	25	738	738	27,932			
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
Calves,	Nova Scotia,	118		118	118	236			Free.
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
Sheep and Lambs,	United Kingdom,	2		2	2	49		1 47	3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	5,453		5,453	5,453	10,906			Free.
	P. E. Island,	904		904	904	1,915			
	Total,	6,359		6,359	6,359	12,870		1 47	
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
Hogs and Pigs,	P. E. Island,	55		55	55	181			Free.
	United States,	1		1	1	5			
	Total,	56		56	56	186			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Ashes—Pot and Pearl, (Admitted free at Chatham.)	United Kingdom,	6		6	6	129		5 08	3 per cent.
	Canada,	2		2	2	8			
	Nova Scotia,	4		4	4	20		0 48	
	United States,	232	138	370	370	2,173			Free.
	Total,	244	138	382	382	2,330		5 56	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Ashes—Saleratus, (Admitted free at Newcastle and Harvey.)	United States,	73	47	120	115	397		50 97	15½ per cent.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Apothecary Wares, viz :— Brimstone, Sulphur, Muriatic Acid, Chloride of Lime, Soda Ash, Copperas, Alum, Prussiate of Potash, Nitre, Spelter, and Phosphorus,	United Kingdom,	353	1	354	350	3,802		149 30	4 per cent.
	Canada,	6		6	6	23		0 92	
	Nova Scotia,	8		8	8	36		1 44	
	United States,	527	151	678	668	3,346		132 21	
	Total,	894	152	1,046	1,032	7,207		283 87	

Value stated by Importers.

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Apothecary Wares, not otherwise enumerated,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1,194	packages. 3	packages. 1,197	packages. 1,212	Dollars. 28,830	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 4,524 49	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	10		1 58	
	Canada,	8		8	8	33		5 10	
	Nova Scotia,	109		109	78	4,865		636 51	
	United States,	915	1,260	2,175	1,649	21,556		2,751 69	
	Total,	2,227	1,263	3,490	2,948	55,294		7,919 37	
Agricultural Implements, and parts thereof, except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks,	United Kingdom,	packages. 230	packages.	packages. 230	packages. 203	2,960		389 76	17½ per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	3		0 45	
	Canada,	5		5	5	123		21 44	
	Nova Scotia,	6		6	8	15		8 30	
	United States,	1,209	1,409	2,618	2,080	11,595		1,591 94	
	Total,	1,451	1,409	2,860	2,297	14,696		2,011 89	
Butter and Cheese,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 4,661	lbs.	lbs. 4,661	lbs. 4,622	966		28 67	3 per cent.
	Canada,	57,482		57,482	57,482	10,064			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	83,953		83,953	83,953	16,758			
	P. E. Island,	43,438		43,438	43,438	5,613			
	United States,	80,131	229,715	309,846	309,846	72,179			
	United States,		780	780	780	145		4 35	3 per cent.
	Total,	269,665	230,495	500,160	500,121	105,725		33 02	
Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including India Rubber Shoes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 98	packages.	packages. 98	packages. 99	6,216		1,123 34	18 per cent.
	Jersey,	6		6	6	611		109 96	
	Canada,	56		56	56	1,775		319 54	
	Nova Scotia,	80		80	84	5,324		943 17	
	P. E. Island,	2		2	2	60		10 80	
	United States,	383	2,366	2,749	1,671	66,489		6,374 02	
	Total,	625	2,366	2,991	1,921	80,475		8,880 83	
Bricks, Building,	United Kingdom,	no. 92,000	no.	no. 92,000	no. 92,000	788		68 52	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	580		580	580	4		0 62	
	Nova Scotia,	75,000		75,000	75,000	750			Free.
	P. E. Island,	1,800		1,800	1,800	16		2 48	15½ per cent.
	United States,	35,000	8,200	43,200	43,200	224		35 57	
	Total,	204,380	8,200	212,580	212,580	1,782		107 19	
Brushes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 84	packages.	packages. 84	packages. 80	3,189		530 32	18 per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	19		3 46	
	Nova Scotia,	18		18	17	702		123 55	
	United States,	39	105	144	140	3,003		525 48	
	Total,	142	105	247	238	6,913		1,182 81	
Bread,	United Kingdom,	packages. 21	packages.	packages. 21	packages. 21	85		29 60	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	100		100	100	209		31 00	
	Canada,	353		353	338	1,238		184 80	
	Nova Scotia,	47		47	47	156		24 21	
	P. E. Island,	4		4	4	12		1 86	
	United States,	554	295	849	686	2,677		330 18	
	Total,	1,079	295	1,374	1,196	4,368		601 65	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Books, Printed,	United Kingdom,	packages. 75	packages.	packages. 75	packages. 75	Dollars. 5,339	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 222 15	3 per cent.
	Canada,	23		23	23	2,061		61 83	
	Nova Scotia,	101		101	101	7,693		230 80	
	P. E. Island,	3		3	3	243		7 30	
	United States,	160	1,376	1,536	1,405	31,935		901 76	
	Total,	362	1,376	1,738	1,607	47,271		1,423 84	
Books, Blank,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	packages.	packages. 1	packages. 1	19		2 95	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	8		8	8	487		76 43	
	United States,	15	20	35	29	709		95 65	
	Total,	24	20	44	38	1,215		175 03	
Beans and Peas,	United Kingdom,	bushels. 17	bushels.	bushels. 17	bushels. 17	27		0 81	3 per cent.
	Canada,	553		553	553	690			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	31		31	31	62			
	United States,	2,047	2,236	4,283	4,283	9,994			
	Total,	2,648	2,236	4,884	4,884	10,773		0 81	
Barley—Pot and Pearl,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 452	barrels.	barrels. 452	barrels. 418	2,624		71 69	3 per cent.
	Canada,	80		80	80	311			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	6		6	6	34			
	P. E. Island,	192		192	192	710			
	United States,	109	19	128	128	901			
	Total,	839	19	858	824	4,580		71 69	
Bran, Horse Feed & Pig Feed,	United States,	tons. 694	tons. 11	tons. 705	tons. 705	17,668			Free.
Burning Fluid,	United States,	packages. 77	packages. 1	packages. 78	packages. 83	1,772		304 09	15½ per cent.
Boot Webbing and Shoe Thread,	United Kingdom,	packages. 53	packages.	packages. 53	packages. 52	6,679		196 50	3 per cent.
	Canada,	1		1	1	24		0 72	
	Nova Scotia,	27		27	27	6,251		189 32	
	United States,	1	9	10	10	2,370		71 09	
	Mexico,	1		1		80			
	Total,	83	9	92	90	15,404		457 63	
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 3,417	lbs.	lbs. 3,417	lbs. 2,607	510		64 18	2 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	556		556	556	69		13 18	
	Canada,	7,598		7,598	7,598	851		177 49	
	Nova Scotia,	514		514	514	69		12 34	
	P. E. Island,	80		80	80	9		1 87	
	United States,	11,895	4,447	16,342	13,578	1,490		316 24	
	Total,	24,060	4,447	28,507	24,933	2,998		585 30	
Candles—Sperm and Wax,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 919	lbs.	lbs. 919	lbs. 813	261		55 93	6 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	12		12	12	4		0 84	
	United States,	468	72	540	540	102		35 45	
	Total,	1,399	72	1,471	1,365	367		92 22	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Cotton Warps,	United Kingdom,	packages. 154	packages.	packages. 154	packages. 165	Dollars. 41,031	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 1,734 77	4 per cent.
	Canada,	2		2	2	152		6 08	
	Nova Scotia,	6		6	5	1,153		33 08	
	United States,	19	53	72	72	6,527		261 06	
	Total,	181	53	234	244	48,863		2,034 99	
Cider,	United Kingdom,	gals. 1,113	gals.	gals. 1,113	gals. 1,113	336		65 73	5 cents per gal. and 3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 592	barrels.	barrels. 592	barrels. 592	1,520			Free.
	United States,	gals. 835	gals. 2,542	gals. 3,377	gals. 2,130	608		118 39	5 cents per gal. and 3 per cent.
	Total,	1,948	2,542	4,490	3,243	2,464		184 12	
Coffee,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 79,613	lbs.	lbs. 79,613	lbs. 66,295	12,433		1,973 63	2½ cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	64		64	64	7		1 81	
	Canada,	656		656	656	74		18 19	
	Nova Scotia,	20,073		20,073	16,865	3,137		500 49	
	P. E. Island,	1,054		1,054	1,054	238		33 50	
	Jamaica,	9,092		9,092		1,106			
	Holland,	5,264		5,264	2,800	1,076		87 16	
	United States,	15,586	19,727	35,313	36,623	3,631		1,029 97	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	186		186	186	35		5 75	
	Aux Cayes,	9,102		9,102	6,732	1,027		187 23	
	Total,	140,690	19,727	160,417	131,275	22,764		3,837 73	
Canvas,	United Kingdom,	yards. 539,346	yards.	yards. 539,346	yards. 514,242	143,533		5,592 68	4 per cent.
	Jersey,	2,854		2,854	2,854	585		23 39	
	Canada,	1,479		1,479	1,479	316		12 65	
	Nova Scotia,	11,819		11,819	6,759	1,072		42 83	
	United States,	10,146	46,080	56,226	53,167	12,599		457 13	
	Total,	565,644	46,080	611,724	578,501	158,105		6,128 68	
Cordage,	United Kingdom,	coils. 14,804	coils.	coils. 14,804	coils. 14,062	240,918		9,105 03	4 per cent.
	Jersey,	124		124	124	1,412		56 47	
	Canada,	25		25	25	341		13 67	
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	10		0 38	
	United States,	644	488	1,132	1,071	9,215		339 28	
	Total,	15,598	488	16,086	15,283	251,896		9,514 83	
Copper and Patent Metal, in Sheets, Bars, Bolts, & Scrap,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 4,724	cwt.	cwt. 4,724	cwt. 4,562	93,902		3,624 40	4 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	721		721	721	12,797		511 89	
	United States,	328	483	811	792	17,615		692 50	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	73		73	73	1,325		53 00	
	Total,	5,846	483	6,329	6,148	125,639		4,881 79	
Chairs, and parts of Chairs,	Canada,	packages. 19	packages.	packages. 19	packages. 19	10		1 73	18 per cent.
	United States,	1,938	514	2,452	2,389	4,334		754 19	
	Total,	1,957	514	2,471	2,408	4,344		755 92	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value, if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Clocks, and material of Clocks,	Nova Scotia,	8		8	8	399		70 86	18 per cent.
	United States,	74	167	241	225	2,833		454 75	
	Total,	82	167	249	233	3,232		525 61	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, and other Vehicles, & parts thereof,	United Kingdom,	4		4	1	615		0 84	18 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	6		6	3	94		0 72	
	P. E. Island,	1		1	1	16		2 88	
	United States,	266	339	605	596	15,300		2,335 21	
	Total,	277	339	616	601	16,025		2,339 65	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Corn Broom Brush,	United States,	256	77	333	333	6,030			Free.
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Coal Dust,	United States,	11	25	36	36	142			Free.
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Coals,	United Kingdom,	16,997		16,997	17,051	37,832		1,134 97	3 per cent.
	Canada,	21		21	21	61		1 82	
	Bermuda,	144	123	267	267	393		11 80	
	Nova Scotia,	10,813		10,813	10,813	39,509			Free.
	United States,	2,468	696	3,164	3,164	25,179			
	Total,	30,443	819	31,262	31,316	102,974		1,148 59	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Charcoal,	Nova Scotia,	100		100	100	50			Free.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Cotton Batting,	United Kingdom,	14		14	14	1,538		57 19	3 per cent.
	United States,	391	1,335	1,726	1,273	6,130		182 69	
	Total,	405	1,335	1,740	1,287	7,668		239 88	
		bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.				
Cotton Wool,	Nova Scotia,	5		5	5	3,772			Free.
	United States,	16	116	132	132	46,941			
	Total,	21	116	137	137	50,713			
		bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.				
Cotton Waste,	United States,	1	14	15	15	791		1 08	3 per cent.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Confectionary,	United Kingdom,	15		15	14	401		58 59	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	8		1 24	
	Canada,	13		13	13	73		11 32	
	Nova Scotia,	24		24	25	76		12 55	
	P. E. Island,	2		2	2	11		1 75	
	United States,	196	108	304	301	3,391		516 90	
	Total,	251	108	359	356	3,960		602 35	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Corks,	United Kingdom,	32		32	24	848		106 10	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	2		31	
	Canada,	2		2	2	9		1 39	
	Nova Scotia,	75		75	5	769		13 45	
	France,	8		8		229			
	Portugal,	196		196	196	984		152 52	
	United States,	40	17	57	41	1,155		121 83	
	Total,	354	17	371	269	3,996		395 60	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Chalk and Whiting,	United Kingdom,	24		24	126	57		21 19	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	1		19	
	United States,	1		1	1	4		65	
	Total,	26		26	128	62		22 03	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Cranberries,	United States.	2	7	9	9	91			Free.
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Cement,	United Kingdom,	13		13	13	24		3 77	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	105		105	105	99		15 38	
	United States,	2,090	1,100	3,190	3,190	825		127 90	
	Total,	2,208	1,100	3,308	3,308	948		147 05	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Dulse,	Nova Scotia,	160		160	160	320			Free.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Dye Stuffs and Dye Woods,	United Kingdom,	88		88	87	2,921		90 48	3 per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	2		06	
	Canada,	1		1	1	11		33	
	Nova Scotia,	28		28	20	291		7 68	
	United States,	932	358	1,290	1,233	4,039		109 21	
	Aux Cayes,	142		142		2,098			
	Saint Domingo,		51	51		612			
	United States,	22		22	22	113			Free.
	Total,	1,214	409	1,623	1,364	10,087		207 76	
		doz.	doz.	doz.	doz.				
Eggs,	Canada,	140		140	140	19			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	60,101		60,101	60,101	6,010			
	P. E. Island,	64,975		64,975	64,975	7,657			
	United States,	300	549	849	849	146			
	Total,	125,516	549	126,065	126,065	13,832			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Earthenware,	United Kingdom,	1,896		1,896	1,655	42,544		5,722 44	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	11		11	11	314		48 71	
	Canada,	2		2	2	18		2 72	
	Nova Scotia,	31		31	30	1,161		179 74	
	United States,	388	58	446	402	3,711		200 28	
	Total,	2,328	58	2,386	2,100	47,748		6,153 89	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Fruit, Dried, except produce of United States,	United Kingdom,	71,377		71,377	62,698	4,532		1,376 79	2 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	96		96	96	6		2 10	
	Canada,	552		552	552	47		12 45	
	Nova Scotia,	39,848		39,848	30,046	3,149		672 40	
	P. E. Island,	150		150	150	15		3 45	
	France,	521		521	378	129		9 70	
	United States,	111,772	71,224	182,996	149,706	12,711		3,201 50	
	Total,	224,316	71,224	295,540	243,626	20,589		5,278 39	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Fruit Dried, produce of United States and Nova Scotia,	Canada,	1		1	1	6			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	156		156	156	405			
	United States,	265	624	889	889	13,809			
	Total,	422	624	1,046	1,046	14,220			

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Fruit, Green, viz: Oranges and Lemons,	Canada,	2		2	2	7		1 26	18 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	33		5 94	
	P. E. Island,	4		4	4	12		2 16	
	United States,	1,481	1,873	3,354	3,757	9,754		1,566 87	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	1		1	1	4		72	
	Total,	1,489	1,873	3,362	3,765	9,810		1,576 95	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Apples and Pears,	Canada,	623		623	623	1,797			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	19,127		19,127	19,127	28,928			
	P. E. Island,	12		12	12	24			
	United States,	1,539	3,487	5,026	5,026	11,355			
	Total,	21,301	3,487	24,788	24,788	42,104			
		boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.				
Plums,	Nova Scotia,	323		323	323	1,292			Free.
	P. E. Island,	91		91	91	364			
	Total,	414		414	414	1,656			
Cherries,	Nova Scotia,	1,140		1,140	1,140	456			Free.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Felt and Silk Plush for Hatters' purposes,	United Kingdom,	102		102	102	3,371		134 84	4 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	105		105	105	1,496		59 84	
	United States,	917	224	1,141	1,141	1,519		58 95	
	Total,	1,124	224	1,348	1,348	6,386		253 63	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Flour, Wheat,	Canada,	33,899		33,899	33,899	147,242			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	143		143	143	744			
	P. E. Island,	552		552	552	2,632			
	United States,	180,896	41,506	222,402	222,402	989,362			
	Total,	215,490	41,506	256,996	256,996	1,139,980			
		bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.				
Flour, Buckwheat,	United States,	168	66	234	234	805			Free.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Furniture, except belonging to families arriving in N. B.	United Kingdom,	28		28	27	465		83 77	18 per cent.
	Canada,	64		64	64	176		31 75	
	Nova Scotia,	52		52	52	299		53 93	
	United States,	5,147	1,746	6,893	6,701	19,232		2,900 25	
	Total,	5,291	1,746	7,037	6,844	20,172		3,069 70	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Feathers,	Canada,	4		4	4	20		3 10	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	12		1 86	
	United States,	30	26	56	54	513		72 90	
	Total,	35	26	61	59	545		77 86	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Fire Bricks and Tiles,	United Kingdom,	50		50	50	2,049		77 07	4 per cent.
	United States,	9	8	17	16	39		1 52	
	Total,	59	8	67	66	2,088		78 59	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Fire Clay,	United Kingdom,	21		21		54			4 per cent.
	United States,	3		3	3	3		12	
	Total,	24		24	3	57		12	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
FISH, viz:	United Kingdom,	3		3	3	14		42	3 per cent.
Salted, Dry,	Canada,	5		5	5	18			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	12,736		12,736	12,736	38,615			
	P. E. Island,	814		814	814	2,574			
	United States,	376	545	921	921	2,771			
	Total,	13,934	545	14,479	14,479	43,992		42	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Salted, Wet,	Canada,	1,164		1,164	1,164	1,180			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	8,044		8,044	8,044	31,056			
	P. E. Island,	736		736	736	2,477			
	Newfoundland,	5,590		5,590	5,590	11,140			
	United States,	137	145	282	282	2,917			
	Total,	15,671	145	15,816	15,816	48,770			
		boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.				
Smoked,	Nova Scotia,	15,860		15,860	15,860	6,406			Free.
	United States,	301	151	452	452	125			
	Total,	16,161	151	16,312	16,312	6,531			
		boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.				
Fresh and Preserved, including Lobsters,	Nova Scotia,	397		397	397	423			Free.
	United States,	5	41	46	46	228			
	Total,	402	41	443	443	651			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Sardines,	France,	10		10	10	167		5 82	3 per cent.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				
GRAIN, viz:	Canada,	5		5	5	6			Free.
Wheat,	P. E. Island,	78		78	78	78			
	United States,	10	3	13	13	28			
	Total,	93	3	96	96	112			
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bashels.				
Indian Corn,	Canada,	36		36	36	30			Free.
	United States,	15,637	4,925	20,562	20,562	17,363			
	Total,	15,673	4,925	20,598	20,598	17,393			
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				
Barley,	Canada,	9		9	9	9			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	1,321		1,321	1,321	1,057			
	P. E. Island,	20,167		20,167	20,167	16,083			
	United States,	375	10	385	385	315			
	Total,	21,872	10	21,882	21,882	17,464			
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				
Oats,	Canada,	3,457		3,457	3,457	1,448			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	13,745		13,745	13,745	5,324			
	P. E. Island,	62,478		62,478	62,478	23,097			
	Total,	79,680		79,680	79,680	29,869			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Glassware,	United Kingdom,	9,186		9,186	7,989	19,544		2,493 61	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	2		2	2	20		3 10	
	Canada,	229		229	229	562		87 18	
	Nova Scotia,	20		20	20	681		105 58	
	United States,	1,237	1,476	2,713	2,190	18,780		2,413 39	
	Total,	10,674	1,476	12,150	10,430	39,587		5,102 86	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value, if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.			Dollars.	
Glasses, Looking,	United Kingdom,	18		18	18	728		114 38	18 per cent.
	United States.	45	34	79	70	558		67 52	
	Total.	63	34	97	88	1,286		181 90	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Gypsum,	Nova Scotia.	312		312	312	665			Free.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Gunpowder,	United Kingdom,	1,442		1,422	1,387	4,880		731 91	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	12		12	12	48		7 44	
	Canada,	8		8	8	47		7 22	
	Total.	1,422		1,442	1,407	4,975		746 57	
		bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.				
Guano,	United Kingdom,	30		30	30	221		6 63	3 per cent.
	United States,	139	8	147	147	622		18 66	
	Total,	169	8	177	177	843		25 29	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Groceries, not otherwise enumerated,	United Kingdom,	6,820		6,820	5,553	46,597		6,203 75	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	3		3	3	16		2 39	
	Canada,	31		31	31	175		27 22	
	Nova Scotia,	544		544	423	7,146		843 85	
	France,	61		61	47	1,012		131 04	
	United States,	993	2,298	3,291	2,334	19,504		2,461 17	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	1		1	1	3		47	
	Total,	8,453	2,298	10,751	8,392	74,453		9,669 89	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Hides, Foreign, green, dried, or salted, except produce U. S.	United Kingdom,	15		15	15	310		12 40	4 per cent.
	United States,	14	5	19	19	5,002		200 28	
	Total,	29	5	34	34	5,312		212 68	
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
Hides, produce of United States and British N. A. Colonies,	Nova Scotia,	35		35	35	105			Free.
	P. E. Island,	1,109		1,109	1,109	4,436			
	United States,	4,814	314	5,128	5,128	32,577			
	Total,	5,958	314	6,272	6,272	37,118			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Hats and Hat Bodies,	United Kingdom,	65		65	60	7,654		1,317 44	18 per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	14		2 52	
	Nova Scotia,	51		51	49	5,275		945 09	
	United States,	97	604	701	531	26,500		3,760 69	
	Total,	214	604	818	641	39,443		6,025 74	
		bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.				
Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Manilla, unmanufactured,	United Kingdom,	219		219	219	5,803		174 09	3 per cent.
	United States,	971	14	985	985	20,265		607 96	
	Total,	1,190	14	1,204	1,204	26,068		782 05	
		bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.				
Hemp, produce of United States,	United States,	235	88	323	323	16,603			Free.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Hops,	United States,	65	80	145	145	4,372		677 80	15½ per cent.

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

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Haberdashery, including Cottons, Woolens, Velvets, Silks, Dress Furs, Umbrellas, Cotton Wick, Wearing Apparel, and Oil Clothing,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4,246	packages.	packages. 4,246	packages. 3,981	Dollars. 1,258,493	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 178,932 34	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	68		68	68	10,390		1,608 16	
	Canada,	76		76	76	13,565		2,049 78	
	Nova Scotia,	1,580		1,580	1,558	566,763		85,803 46	
	P. E. Island,	19		19	19	4,482		694 00	
	Newfoundland,	2		2	2	42		6 39	
	Bermuda,	2		2		747			
	United States,	472	2,707	3,179	1,978	425,945		56,420 66	
	Mexico,	3		3		660			
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	10			Homespun, Free.
	Total,	6,469	2,707	9,176	7,683	2,281,097		325,514 79	
Hardware, including Spades, Shovels, Scythes, R. Hooks, Pots & Pans, Cutlery, B. Lead, Shot, Daguerreotype Stock, Jack Screws, Gas Fittings, &c.	United Kingdom,	packages. 3,192	packages.	packages. 3,192	packages. 2,974	105,141		14,843 54	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	15		15	15	406		62 95	
	Canada,	1,027		1,027	667	4,119		618 35	
	Nova Scotia,	316		316	185	23,117		3,169 80	
	P. E. Island,	7		7	7	219		35 75	
	United States,	2,984	5,291	8,275	6,532	106,895		13,244 70	
	Total,	7,541	5,291	12,832	10,380	239,897		31,975 09	
Hair and Moss,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4	packages.	packages. 4	packages. 8	130		35 59	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	286		44 31	
	United States,	76	40	116	116	1,074		166 67	
	Total,	81	40	121	125	1,490		246 57	
Hay,	Canada,	tons. 6	tons.	tons. 6	tons. 6	81			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	485		485	485	5,886			
	United States,	38	16	54	54	567		87 95	15½ per cent.
	Total,	529	16	545	545	6,534		87 95	
India Rubber, manufactured, except Boots and Shoes,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	packages.	packages. 1	packages. 1	179		27 92	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	2		2	2	339		52 49	
	United States,	16	123	139	135	8,159		1,218 56	
	Total,	19	123	142	138	8,677		1,298 97	
Iron, viz :— Anchors, Chain Cables, and other Chains,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1,815	packages.	packages. 1,815	packages. 1,673	159,381		5,565 52	4 per cent.
	Canada,	4		4	4	21		85	
	Nova Scotia,	61		61	61	7,179		287 16	
	United States,	25	16	41	15	2,894		47 00	
	Total,	1,905	16	1,921	1,753	169,475		5,900 53	
Bolts, Bars, Plates, Sheets, Old, and Railroad Iron,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 246,193	cwt.	cwt. 246,193	cwt. 236,397	492,891		19,091 78	4 per cent.
	Jersey,	41		41	41	139		5 56	
	Canada,	276		276	276	882		35 28	
	Nova Scotia,	2,260		2,260	2,260	2,921		116 84	
	P. E. Island,	311		311	311	749		28 20	
	United States,	534	188	722	6,396	5,826		718 49	
	Mexico,	200		200	200	90		3 60	
	Total,	249,815	188	250,003	245,881	503,498		19,999 75	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Iron, viz :— Nails and Spikes,	United Kingdom,	7,304		7,304	6,383	30,442		3,915 69	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	105		105	105	158		24 49	
	Canada,	110		110	110	482		74 67	
	Nova Scotia,	50		50	50	326		50 59	
	United States,	509	1,223	1,732	832	8,024		630 30	
	Total,	8,078	1,223	9,301	7,480	39,432		4,695 74	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Wrought and Cast of all other kinds, including Cast Iron Pipes, Rivets,	United Kingdom,	433		433	417	2,540		393 10	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	75		75	75	410		63 57	
	Nova Scotia,	336		336	336	503		77 94	
	United States,	846	798	1,644	1,645	9,911		1,486 47	
	Total,	1,690	798	2,488	2,473	13,364		2,021 08	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Iron Castings, viz :— Stoves, Grates, Fire Frames, Ranges, Boilers, Furnaces, and parts thereof,	United Kingdom,	382		382	248	3,692		654 27	18 per cent.
	Canada,	10		10	10	64		29 55	
	Nova Scotia,	15		15	15	130		23 34	
	United States,	1,023	407	1,430	1,252	8,092		1,300 93	
	Total,	1,430	407	1,837	1,525	11,978		2,008 09	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Iron, Pig,	United Kingdom,	2,478		2,478	2,478	35,906		1,436 24	4 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	456		456	456	10,944			Free.
	Bermuda,	51		51	51	711		28 44	4 per cent.
	Total,	2,985		2,985	2,985	47,561		1,464 68	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Iron Ore,	Nova Scotia,	57		57	57	342			Free.
	United States,	622		622	622	9,199			
	Total,	679		679	679	9,541			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Jewelry, Silver Plate, Plated Ware, and Watches,	United Kingdom,	8		8	23	2,703		643 07	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	6		6	6	378		58 59	
	Nova Scotia,	47		47	41	31,149		3,547 01	
	United States,	16	71	87	86	9,430		1,448 69	
	Total,	77	71	148	156	43,660		5,697 36	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Indigo,	United Kingdom,	36		36	34	5,009		148 29	3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	10		0 30	
	United States,		2	2		13			
	Total,	37	2	39	35	5,032		148 59	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Leather—Sole, Upper, Harness, and Belt,	United Kingdom,	3,356		3,356	3,386	1,791		191 58	4 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	748		748	748	294		38 73	
	Canada,	4,337		4,337	4,257	997		203 50	
	Nova Scotia,	3,304		3,304	3,304	1,135		166 21	
	P. E. Island,	1,229		1,229	1,229	316		58 57	
	United States,	75,337	97,126	172,463	144,687	42,650		7,134 31	
	Total,	88,311	97,126	185,437	157,611	47,183		7,792 90	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

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Sheep Skins, tanned and dressed,	United Kingdom,	no. 411	no.	no. 411	no. 579	Dollars. 249	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 40 18	60 cents per doz. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	102		102	102	40		6 29	
	Canada,	6		6	6	2		0 37	
	Nova Scotia,	3,807		3,807	3,807	1,710		242 02	
	United States,	575	1,308	1,883	1,883	1,117		127 75	
	Total,	4,901	1,308	6,209	6,377	3,118		416 61	
Calf Skins, tanned,	United Kingdom,	no. 128	no.	no. 128	no. 416	251		59 09	$1.20 per doz. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	82		82	82	112		11 56	
	Canada,	36		36	36	75		5 86	
	Nova Scotia,	2,450		2,450	2,450	5,250		403 09	
	United States,	518	423	941	929	2,113		155 82	
	Total,	3,214	423	3,637	3,913	7,801		635 42	
Leather Manufactures,	United Kingdom,	packages. 65	packages.	packages. 65	packages. 65	7,735		1,391 00	18 per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	44		7 88	
	Canada,	8		8	8	79		14 13	
	Nova Scotia,	82		82	81	13,315		2,333 32	
	United States,	95	114	209	245	11,016		1,967 73	
	Total,	251	114	365	400	32,189		5,714 06	
Lines and Twines,	United Kingdom,	packages. 303	packages. 10	packages. 313	packages. 299	27,736		797 87	3 per cent.
	Jersey,	5		5	5	149		4 47	
	Canada,	5		5	5	348		10 44	
	Nova Scotia,	12		12	10	1,691		115 81	
	United States,	40	56	96	85	6,727		196 58	
	Total,	365	66	431	404	36,651		1,125 17	
Lime,	Canada,	barrels. 32	barrels.	barrels. 32	barrels. 32	30			Free.
	United States,	355		355	355	260		40 20	15½ per cent.
	Total,	387		387	387	290		40 20	
Lead,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 995	cwt.	cwt. 995	cwt. 1,027	5,472		236 14	4 per cent.
	Jersey,	11		11	11	65		2 61	
	Nova Scotia,	3		3	3	21		0 84	
	United States,	1	28	29	14	164		4 16	
	Total,	1,010	28	1,038	1,055	5,722		243 75	
Lard,	Jersey,	lbs. 300	lbs.	lbs. 300	lbs. 300	30		0 90	3 per cent.
	Canada,	9,334		9,334	9,334	594			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	412		412	412	58			
	P. E. Island,	4,516		4,516	4,516	476			
	United States,	61,887	16,716	78,603	78,603	13,823			
	Total,	76,449	16,716	93,165	93,165	14,981		0 90	
Marble Manufactures,	United Kingdom,	packages. 6	packages.	packages. 6	packages. 4	357		49 16	15½ per cent.
	United States,	110	67	177	174	1,330		197 21	
	Total,	116	67	183	178	1,687		246 37	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

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		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Marble, unwrought,	United States,	283	60	343	343	2,003		60 25	*Italian*—3 per cent.
	United States,	585	97	682	682	3,952			*United States*—Free.
	Total,	868	157	1,025	1,025	5,955		60 25	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Meats—Salted, Cured, or Smoked,	United Kingdom,	200		200	200	20		60	3 per cent.
	Canada,	298,895		298,895	298,895	25,107			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	114,221		114,221	114,221	10,758			
	P. E. Island,	45,970		45,970	45,970	3,311			
	United States,	1,148,034	451,811	1,599,845	1,599,845	117,987			
	Total,	1,607,320	451,811	2,059,131	2,059,131	157,183		60	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Do. Fresh, including Poultry,	Canada,	200		200	200	20			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	9,710		9,710	9,710	681			
	P. E. Island,	3,270		3,270	3,270	251			
	United States,	1,720		1,720	1,720	175			
	Total.	14,900		14,900	14,900	1,127			
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Molasses and Treacle,	Canada,	8,940		8,940	7,278	2,438		201 21	2 cents per gal. and 3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	320,720		320,720	304,214	103,512		9,086 02	
	P. E. Island,	19,657		19,657	19,657	6,448		586 75	
	Barbadoes,	47,433		47,433	32,778	9,779		1,770 81	
	Bermuda,	2,823		2,823	3,340	847		92 21	
	Saint Vincent,	2,255		2,255		677			
	United States,	124,746	72,436	197,182	185,612	55,916		5,156 38	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	511,510		511,510	404,637	88,521		11,362 11	
	Mexico,	1,762		1,762	105	441		2 88	
	Martinique,	4,326		4,326	4,326	886		113 10	
	Total,	1,044,172	72,436	1,116,608	961,947	269,465		28,371 47	
		hhds.	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.				
Melado,	United States,	219		219	219	15,157		2,349 29	15½ per cent.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Musical Instruments, viz :— Piano Fortes,	United Kingdom,	3		3	3	523		94 08	18 per cent.
	Canada,	1		1	1	110		19 00	
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	283		43 92	
	United States,	24	108	132	130	16,522		2,623 20	
	Total,	29	108	137	135	17,438		2,780 20	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
All other Musical Instruments,	Nova Scotia,	4		4	4	93		14 33	15½ per cent.
	United States,	35	83	118	107	5,724		847 74	
	Total,	39	83	122	111	5,817		862 07	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Meal, Corn, and Rye Flour,	Canada,	376		376	376	1,592			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	90		90	90	390			
	P. E. Island,	30		30	30	160			
	United States,	11,512	1,205	12,717	12,717	39,775			
	Total,	12,008	1,205	13,213	13,213	41,917			

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

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Meal—Oat and Peas,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 68	barrels.	barrels. 68	barrels. 67	Dollars. 444	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 13 10	3 per cent.
	Canada,	184		184	184	876			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	55		55	55	288			
	P. E. Island,	1,442		1,442	1,442	7,255			
	United States,		15	15	15	60		1 80	3 per cent.
	United States,	350	642	992	992	4,883			Free.
	Total,	2,099	657	2,756	2,755	13,806		14 90	
Machinery,	United Kingdom,	packages. 11	packages.	packages. 11	packages. 10	343		47 11	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	4		4	4	130		21 47	
	United States,	293	604	897	736	24,615		2,935 27	
	Total,	308	604	912	750	25,088		3,003 85	
Nuts and Almonds,	United Kingdom,	packages. 240	packages.	packages. 240	packages. 234	1,760		261 60	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	15		15		233			
	France,	252		252	242	1,666		258 27	
	United States,	249	261	510	380	3,634		456 79	
	United States,		72	72	72	786			Free.
	Total,	756	333	1,089	928	8,079		976 66	
Naval Stores, including Pitch, Tar, and Rosin,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 1,530	barrels.	barrels. 1,530	barrels. 1,519	9,047		268 78	3 per cent.
	Jersey,	19		19	19	119		3 56	
	Canada,	74		74	74	2,884		1 82	
	Nova Scotia,	15		15	15	72		2 15	
	United States,	153	47	200	199	3,246		96 30	
	United States,	1,157	119	1,276	1,276	2,093			Free.
	Total,	2,948	166	3,114	3,102	17,461		372 61	
Oakum,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 6,399	cwt.	cwt. 6,399	cwt. 6,299	37,782		1,487 75	4 per cent.
	Jersey,	5		5	5	26		1 06	
	Canada,	8		8	8	29		1 16	
	United States,	660	29	689	674	3,662		143 45	
	Total,	7,072	29	7,101	6,986	41,499		1,633 42	
Oil, Palm,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 35	lbs.	lbs. 35	lbs. 35	5		00 16	3 per cent.
	United States,	1,943	7,193	9,136	9,136	816		24 48	
	Total,	1,978	7,193	9,171	9,171	821		24 64	
Oil, Fish,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 1	barrels.	barrels 1	barrels. 1	5		0 15	Free.
	Canada,	9		9	9	195			
	Nova Scotia,	437		437	437	9,971			
	P. E. Island,	6		6	6	133			
	Newfoundland,	32		32	32	690			
	United States,	85	195	280	280	7,047			
	Total,	570	195	765	765	18,040		0 15	
Oil of all other kinds, and Varnish,	United Kingdom,	gals. 36,374	gals.	gals. 36,374	gals. 33,467	26,593		3,788 72	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	722		722	722	405		62 85	
	Canada,	235		235	235	217		33 65	
	Nova Scotia,	884		884	884	605		93 76	
	United States,	13,520	18,016	31,536	22,973	18,415		2,245 93	
	Total,	51,735	18,016	69,751	58,281	46,235		6,224 91	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Oil, Coal, including Petroleum, Well Oil, & analogous Oils,	Canada,	barrels. 20	barrels.	barrels. 20	barrels. 20	Dollars. 429	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 66 54	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	2		2	2	27		4 18	
	United States,	1,024	1,491	2,515	2,388	31,315		4,605 84	
	Total,	1,046	1,491	2,537	2,410	31,771		4,676 56	
Oysters,	P. E. Island,	barrels. 1,332	barrels.	barrels. 1,332	barrels. 1,332	2,664			Free.
	United States,	147	281	428	428	915			
	Total,	1,479	281	1,760	1,760	3,579			
Paper, Sheathing,	United Kingdom,	rolls. 92	rolls.	rolls. 92	rolls. 99	4,784		199 69	4 per cent.
	Canada,	1		1	1	3		12	
	United States,	618	787	1,405	1,323	2,071		76 95	
	Total,	711	787	1,498	1,423	6,808		276 76	
Paper, Printing,	United Kingdom,	packages. 87	packages.	packages. 87	packages. 87	4,033		115 69	3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	23		23	16	1,043		20 19	
	United States,	294	567	861	769	11,735		325 29	
	Total,	404	567	971	872	16,811		461 17	
Paper Manufactures, except Printed Books,	United Kingdom,	packages. 487	packages.	packages. 487	packages. 446	8,547		1,161 21	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	3		3	3	2		0 31	
	Nova Scotia,	15		15	15	483		72 70	
	United States,	584	641	1,225	1,041	10,300		1,528 98	
	Total,	1,089	641	1,730	1,505	19,332		2,763 20	
Printing Presses, Type, & Ink,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 2	packages.	packages. 2	packages. 2	22		0 67	3 per cent.
	United States,	36	100	136	129	2,584		76 45	
	Total,	38	100	138	131	2,606		77 12	
Pictures, including Paintings and Plates,	United Kingdom,	packages. 4	packages.	packages. 4	packages. 4	179		28 65	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	6		6	8	1,109		51 86	
	United States,	9	27	36	36	501		78 51	
	Total,	19	27	46	48	1,789		159 02	
Paint and Putty,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 5,578	cwt.	cwt. 5,578	cwt. 4,669	34,990		4,477 51	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	42		42	42	228		35 36	
	Canada,	6		6	6	33		5 11	
	Nova Scotia,	2		2	2	10		1 55	
	United States,	199	100	299	299	1,452		165 45	
	Total,	5,827	100	5,927	5,018	36,713		4,684 98	
Pipes, Tobacco,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1,569	packages.	packages. 1,569	packages. 1,543	2,135		326 96	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	13		13	13	21		3 18	
	Nova Scotia,	12		12	12	202		31 32	
	United States,	22	7	29	20	103		13 83	
	Total,	1,616	7	1,623	1,588	2,461		375 29	
Perfumery,	United Kingdom,	packages. 46	packages.	packages. 46	packages. 22	2,703		376 12	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	8		1 24	
	Nova Scotia,	16		16	12	910		138 89	
	United States,	15	13	28	27	460		69 41	
	Total,	78	13	91	62	4,081		585 66	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Robes and Skins, dressed, including Buffalo Skins,	United Kingdom,	2		2	1	284		21 70	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	8		8	8	172		26 66	
	United States,	17	19	36	34	1,697		244 63	
	Total,	27	19	46	43	2,153		292 99	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Rice, unground, Newcastle admitted a quantity from United Kingdom free,	United Kingdom,	1,777		1,777	1,930	10,277		294 88	3 per cent.
	Jersey,	3		3	3	10		0 30	
	Canada,	6		6	6	49		1 47	
	Nova Scotia,	21		21	21	120		2 82	
	United States,	9	28	37	37	162		4 86	
	Canada,	3		3	3	33			Free, Bathurst & Newcastle.
	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	2			Free, Bathurst.
	United States,		60	60	60	344			Free.
	Total,	1,820	88	1,908	2,061	10,997		304 33	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Soap,	United Kingdom,	56,416		56,416	45,880	2,794		522 46	1 cent per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	2,470		2,470	2,470	135		28 75	
	Canada,	7,170		7,170	7,170	313		81 10	
	Nova Scotia,	3,391		3,391	3,391	194		39 72	
	P. E. Island,	113		113	113	10		1 43	
	United States,	14,635	13,945	28,580	19,018	1,724		223 26	
	Total,	84,195	13,945	98,140	78,042	5,170		906 72	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Spirits, viz: Alcohol,	Canada,	41		41	41	41		15 58	35 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	687		687	578	536		214 24	
	Netherlands,		11,253	11,253	1,546	5,627		564 05	
	United States,	96,143	17,698	113,841	94,395	70,245		34,564 47	
	Total,	96,871	28,951	125,822	96,560	76,449		35,358 34	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Brandy,	United Kingdom,	27,688		27,688	15,044	36,859		12,733 11	80 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	2		2	2	3		1 69	
	Canada,	185		185	61	271		53 17	
	Nova Scotia,	749		749	1,848	1,535		1,580 29	
	France,	44,019		44,019	12,808	53,923		10,722 72	
	United States,	108	855	963	874	2,068		738 67	
	Total,	72,751	855	73,606	30,637	94,659		25,829 65	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Gin and Whiskey,	United Kingdom,	140,644		140,644	103,999	68,269		63,821 95	60 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	1,262		1,262	1,262	400		739 20	
	Canada,	855		855	675	420		415 90	
	Nova Scotia,	18,087		18,087	8,738	8,201		5,377 38	
	P. E. Island,	288		288	200	119		122 57	
	Netherlands,		7,320	7,320	4,047	2,782		2,478 06	
	United States,	21,631	3,137	24,768	5,214	12,610		8,246 76	
	Total,	182,767	10,457	193,224	128,135	92,801		76,201 77	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Sante, and other Cordials,	Canada,	2½		2½	2½	4		62	20 cents per gal. and 3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	29½		29½	29½	80		8 30	
	United States,	428	126	554	558	1,002		141 79	
	Total,	460	126	586	590	1,086		150 71	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value, if calculated officially	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Spirits, viz: All other Cordials, including Old Tom,	United Kingdom,	gals. 4,574	gals.	gals. 4,574	gals. 3,084	Dollars. 3,396		Dollars. 1,620 01	50 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	4		4	4	9		2 27	
	Nova Scotia,	327		327	122	229		64 51	
	France,	31		31	31	55		17 13	
	United States,		27	27	88	26		45 83	
	Total,	4,936	27	4,963	3,329	3,715		1,749 75	
British Spirits and Tinctures,	United Kingdom,	gals. 72	gals.	gals. 72	gals. 198	36		64 08	30 cents per gal. and 3 per cent.
	United States,		152	152	152	198		51 55	
	Total,	72	152	224	350	234		115 63	
Rum and all other Spirits not enumerated,	United Kingdom,	gals. 4,116	gals.	gals. 4,116	gals. 4,133	2,998		1,529 31	35 cents per gallon, and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	438		438	272	224		99 29	
	Nova Scotia,	60,029		60,029	42,902	29,788		15,574 70	
	P. E. Island,	170		170	170	119		63 07	
	St. Kitts,				230			82 48	
	Bermuda,	1,152		1,152	229	691		84 38	
	United States,	8,503	12,091	20,594	11,818	8,639		4,274 37	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,				252			91 62	
	Total,	74,408	12,091	86,499	60,006	42,459	Value stated by Importers.	21,799 22	
Wines,	United Kingdom,	gals. 15,987	gals.	gals. 15,987	gals. 11,363	11,520		4,622 83	30 cents per gallon, and 15½ per cent.
	Canada,	200		200	200	108		76 93	
	Nova Scotia,	4,102		4,102	1,744	2,635		715 15	
	P. E. Island,	26		26	26	18		10 59	
	France,	6,049		6,049	1,408	3,866		554 22	
	Portugal,	800		800		486			
	United States,	4,351	7	4,358	5,060	3,401		2,119 24	
	Total,	31,515	7	31,522	19,801	22,034		8,098 96	
Wines,	United Kingdom,	gals. 6,596	gals.	gals. 6,596	gals. 3,283	9,422		3,407 20	80 cents per gallon, and 15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	6		6	6	9		5 07	
	Canada,	72		72	72	119		76 07	
	Nova Scotia,	3,257		3,257	1,649	4,383		1,675 97	
	France,	315		315	207	409		206 76	
	United States,	982	34	1,016	93	1,174		94 12	
	Total,	11,228	34	11,262	5,310	15,516		5,465 19	
Wines,	United Kingdom,	gals. 4,444	gals.	gals. 4,444	gals. 1,935	10,627		2,634 48	90 cents per gallon, and 15½ per cent.
	Canada,	2		2	2	6		1 98	
	Nova Scotia,	648		648	297	1,497		404 84	
	France,	152		152	29	446		45 12	
	United States,	3	8	11	26	29		33 29	
	Total,	5,249	8	5,257	2,289	12,605		3,119 71	
Sugar, refined, or white bastard, and Sugar Candy, except in Loaves,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 322,992	lbs.	lbs. 322,992	lbs 271,001	26,116		6,217 66	2 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	634		634	444	80		10 62	
	Nova Scotia,	28,439		28,439	6,901	1,619		161 87	
	United States,	52,315	98,680	150,995	148,789	15,111		3,316 01	
	Total,	404,380	98,680	503,060	427,135	42,926		9,706 16	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Sugar, Brown, Muscovado, Clayed, and any other kinds of Sugar not refined,	Jersey,	516		516	516	30		7 35	$1.20 per cwt. and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	528		528	528	44		7 92	
	Nova Scotia,	1,501,851		1,501,851	1,248,615	107,257		18,287 85	
	P. E. Island,	896		896	896	73		11 78	
	Jamaica,	3,475		3,475	3,475	265		51 38	
	Bermuda,	22,166		22,166	19,675	1,108		279 20	
	United States,	293,476	137,339	430,815	341,957	25,558		4,852 14	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	1,726,599		1,726,599	1,415,865	88,282		20,074 30	
	St. Martins,	1,220		1,220	1,220	68		17 29	
	Total,	3,550,727	136,339	3,688,066	3,032,747	222,686		43,589 21	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Seeds,	United Kingdom,	81		81	78	1,388		40 92	3 per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	3		09	
	Canada,	68		68	68	612			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	21		21	21	598		25 70	3 per cent.
	P. E. Island,	29		29	29	86			Free.
	United States,	296	905	1,201	1,201	8,629			
	United States,	2	24	26	26	944		28 31	3 per cent.
	Total,	498	929	1,427	1,424	12,260		95 02	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Salt of all kinds,	United Kingdom,	11,662		11,662	11,444	17,582		513 37	3 per cent.
	Jersey,	326		326	326	699		20 96	
	Canada,	133		133	133	438		13 15	
	Nova Scotia,	1,051		1,051	1,051	1,341		40 21	
	Turks' Island,	1,270		1,270	1,270	1,526		45 78	
	St. Vincent,	130		130	130	247		7 41	
	St. Kitts,	50		50	50	150		4 50	
	Nassau,	200		200	200	528		15 84	
	Spain,	353		353	353	598		17 94	
	Portugal,	220		220	220	496		14 70	
	United States,	785	750	1,535	1,512	2,382		73 66	
	Total,	16,180	750	16,930	16,689	25,981		767 52	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Shrubs, Trees, and Plants,	United Kingdom,	1		1		7			3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	2		2	2	13		0 39	
	Canada,	7		7	7	9			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	5		5	5	43			
	United States,	90	69	159	159	5,545			
	Total,	105	69	174	173	5,617		0 39	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Sails and Rigging for new Ships,	United Kingdom,	1,851		1,851	1,351	75,148		3,246 42	4 per cent.
	United States,	1		1	33	30		94 92	
	Total,	1,852		1,852	1,384	75,178		2,441 34	
Sails and Rigging, &c. Wrecked material,	Nova Scotia,	packages. 22	packages.	packages. 22	packages. 22	2,000		0 60	3 per cent.
Straw,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 6	tons.	tons. 6	tons. 6	48			Free.
Sand,	Nova Scotia,	tons. 67	tons.	tons. 67	tons. 67	402			Free.
	United States,	4		4	4	68			
	Total,	71		71	71	470			

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Stationery, including Ink, Sealing Wax, &c.	United Kingdom,	279		279	285	13,447		2,261 89	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	2		2	2	45		5 38	
	Canada,	3		3	3	230		35 70	
	Nova Scotia,	47		47	48	2,585		389 28	
	United States,	207	206	413	399	7,230		1,096 36	
	Mexico,	1		1		25			
	Total,	539	206	745	737	23,562		3,788 61	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Stone, Burr and Grindstones,	Nova Scotia,	150		150	150	200			Free.
	United States,		10	10	10	741			
	Total,	150	10	160	160	941			
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Slates,	United Kingdom,	144		144	144	2,699		80 97	3 per cent.
	United States,	15		15	15	527			Free.
	Total,	159		159	159	3,226		80 97	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Stone & Slate Manufactures,	United States,	36	6	42	42	279		43 29	15½ per cent.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Skins, undressed, including Sheep Skins,	Nova Scotia,	1		1	1	10		0 30	3 per cent.
		no.	no.	no.	no.				
	Nova Scotia,	620		620	620	620			Free.
	P. E. Island,	16,560		16,560	16,560	8,280			
	United States,	645		645	645	640			
	Total,	17,826		17,826	17,826	9,550		0 30	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Steel, Bar and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	2,937		2,937	2,506	18,353		632 66	4 per cent.
	Jersey,	2		2	2	19		0 76	
	Canada,	9		9	9	75		2 98	
	Nova Scotia,	241		241	238	1,183		45 80	
	United States,		365	365	85	2,817		16 94	
	Total,	3,189	365	3,554	2,840	22,447		699 14	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Tobacco, Manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars,	United Kingdom,				100			4 87	4 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	300		300	300	62		13 87	
	Canada,	10,638		10,638	10,638	2,576		502 80	
	Nova Scotia,	22,341		22,341	22,738	6,887		1,120 17	
	P. E. Island,	1,872		1,872	1,872	505		90 02	
	United States,	241,846	251,655	493,501	469,873	128,670		22,528 90	
	Total,	276,997	251,655	528,652	505,521	138,700		24,260 63	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Unmanufactured,	Canada,	457		457	457	53		1 58	3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	5,029		5,029	5,029	590		17 70	
	United States,	7,805	22,800	30,605	30,605	4,484		134 52	
	United States,	17,245	32,905	50,150		9,590			Free.
	Total,	30,536	55,705	86,241	36,091	14,717		153 80	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Snuff,	United Kingdom,	2		2	2	24		4 38	18 per cent.
	Canada,	7		7	7	60		10 87	
	Nova Scotia,	7		7	7	62		11 10	
	United States,	79	24	103	100	1,306		230 81	
	Total,	95	24	119	116	1,452		257 16	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Cigars,	United Kingdom,	packages. 5	packages.	packages. 5	packages. 5	Dollars. 596	Value stated by Importers.	Dollars. 107 31	18 per cent.
	Canada,	7		7	7	8		1 44	
	Nova Scotia,	20		20	18	1,033		150 09	
	United States,	96	109	205	190	13,311		1,908 11	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,				150			81 00	
	Total,	128	109	237	370	14,948		2,247 95	
Tea,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 651,772	lbs.	lbs. 651,772	lbs. 552,930	177,399		26,612 26	4 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Jersey,	4,113		4,113	4,113	1,055		196 18	
	Canada,	1,634		1,634	1,634	442		78 13	
	Nova Scotia,	48,713		48,713	40,910	13,513		1,974 04	
	P. E. Island,	2,474		2,474	2,474	781		122 39	
	United States,	461,028	106,986	568,014	455,978	122,334		22,039 50	
	Mexico,	5,193		5,193	43	1,299		2 05	
	Total,	1,174,927	106,986	1,281,913	1,058,082	316,823		51,024 55	
Tea, Green,	United Kingdom,	lbs. 427	lbs.	lbs. 427	lbs. 544	282		53 39	8 cents per lb. and 3 per cent.
	Canada,	126		126	126	76		12 35	
	Total,	553		553	670	358		65 74	
Tin, Block and Sheet,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 3,041	cwt.	cwt. 3,041	cwt. 3,317	22,936		988 35	4 per cent.
	Canada,	2		2	2	16		0 64	
	Nova Scotia,	12		12	12	93		3 70	
	United States,	96	40	136	74	1,321		27 76	
	Total,	3,151	40	3,191	3,405	24,366		1,020 45	
Tallow and Soap Grease,	Canada,	lbs. 130	lbs.	lbs. 130	lbs. 130	15			Free.
	P. E. Island,	417		417	417	41			
	United States,	125,695	117,705	243,400	243,400	24,278			
	Total,	126,242	117,705	243,947	243,947	24,334			
Trunks, Valises & Portmanteaus,	United States,	packages. 2,000	packages. 365	packages. 2,365	packages. 2,298	5,319		680 48	18 per cent.
Toys,	United Kingdom,	packages. 35	packages.	packages. 35	packages. 24	2,087		163 75	15½ per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	55		55	52	3,585		508 83	
	United States,	24	39	63	49	1,436		115 35	
	Total,	114	39	153	125	7,108		787 93	
Turpentine, Raw,	United Kingdom,	packages. 1	packages.	packages. 1	packages. 1	31		0 93	3 per cent.
	United States,	2		2	2	35			Free.
	Total,	3		3	3	66		0 93	
Vinegar,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 2	barrels.	barrels. 2	barrels. 98	77		122 74	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	5		5	5	29		4 54	
	Canada,	7		7	7	85		13 20	
	Nova Scotia,	16		16	16	114		15 83	
	France,	164		164	25	1,324		40 34	
	United States,	547	148	695	729	3,756		596 39	
	Total,	741	148	889	880	5,385		793 04	

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Vegetables, viz:	Canada,	113		113
Potatoes,	Nova Scotia,	72,282		72,282
	P. E. Island,	8,094		8,094
	United States,	450	1,669	2,119
	Total.	80,939	1,669	82,608
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Turnips,	Nova Scotia,	5,522		5,522
	P. E. Island,	609		609
	Total,	6,131		6,131
		packages.	packages.	packages.
Onions,	Canada,	78		78
	Nova Scotia,	1		1
	United States,	303	1,318	1,621
	United States,		52	52
	Total,	382	1,370	1,752
		packages.	packages.	packages.
Carrots, Beets, Parsnips,	Nova Scotia,	3,483		3,483
Cabbage, Horse Radish,	United States,	18	3,799	3,817
Lettuce, &c.	Total,	3,501	3,799	7,300
		feet.	feet.	feet.
Wood Goods, viz:	Nova Scotia,	155,250		155,250
Boards and Scantling, Pi. & Sp.	United States.	200	6,429	6,629
	Total,	155,450	6,429	161,879
		feet.	feet.	
Hardwood Boards,	United States,	1,020	2,870	90
		feet.	feet.	feet.
Deals,	Nova Scotia,	2,285,000		2,285,000
		cords.	cords.	cords.
Firewood,	Nova Scotia,	928		928
		cords.	cords.	cords.
Lathwood,	Nova Scotia,	15		15
	P. E. Island,	5		5
	Total,	20		20
		no.	no.	no.
Treenails,	Nova Scotia,	7,500		7,500
	United States,	35,528	33,820	69,348
	Total,	43,028	33,820	76,848
		cords.	cords.	cords.
Bark,	Nova Scotia.	7		7
		no.	no.	no.
Hacmatac Knees,	Canada,	743		743
		no.	no.	no.
Shingles,	Nova Scotia,	21,000		21,000
	United States,	5,550,000		5,550,000
	Total,	5,571,000		5,571,000
		packages.	packages.	packages.
Last Blocks,	Nova Scotia,	14		14
	United States,		5	5
	Total,	14	5	19

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value, if calculated officially	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
bushels.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
113	36			Free.
72,282	35,901			
8,094	2,261			
2,119	1,060			
82,608	39,258			
bushels.				
5,522	1,104			Free.
609	123			
6,131	1,227			
packages.				
78	230			Free.
1	5			
1,621	5,194			
52	228		6 84	3 per cent.
1,752	5,657		6 84	
packages.				
3,483	5,460			Free.
3,817	14,118			
7,300	19,578			
feet.				
155,250	1,242			Free.
6,629	82			
161,879	1,324			
feet.				
3,890	563			Free.
feet.				
2,285,000	18,260			Free.
cords.				
928	3,712			Free.
cords.				
15	150			Free.
5	15			
20	165			
no.				
7,500	150			Free.
69,348	5,262			
76,848	5,412			
cords.				
7	28			Free.
no.				
743	2,857			Free.
no.				
21,000	210			Free.
5,550,000	8,546			
5,571,000	8,756			
packages.				
14	140			Free.
5	46			
19	186			

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
Wood Goods, viz:									
Ship Wedges,	Nova Scotia,	boxes. 13	boxes.	boxes. 13	boxes. 13	Dollars. 39		Dollars.	Free.
Ox Bows,	Nova Scotia,	doz. 5	doz.	doz. 5	doz. 5	10			Free.
Ash Plank,	United States,	feet. 1,000	feet. 150	feet. 1,150	feet. 1,150	125			Free.
Mahogany,	United States,	packages. 650	packages. 115	packages. 765	packages. 789	2,203		64 88	3 per cent.
Lignumvitæ, $13 admitted free St. Andrews.	Nova Scotia,	tons. 13	tons.	tons. 13	tons. 13	375		11 25	3 per cent.
	United States,	20	4	24	24	630		18 50	
	Hayti,	62		62	62	828		24 84	
	Saint Domingo,	81		81	81	737		22 11	
	Total,	176	4	180	180	2,570		76 70	
Spars and Masts,	United States,	no. 6	no.	no. 6	no. 6	843			Free.
Staves,	Nova Scotia,	no. 2,500	no.	no. 2,500	no. 2,500	75			Free.
Cherry Wood,	United States,	feet. 103	feet. 1,472	feet. 1,575	feet. 1,575	107			Free.
Cork Wood,	Portugal,	packages.	packages. 317	packages. 317	packages. 317	600		18 00	3 per cent.
Rattans,	Netherlands,	packages. 129	packages.	packages. 129	packages. 129	51		1 53	3 per cent.
Oak Plank,	United States,	feet.	feet. 88,000	feet. 88,000	feet. 88,000	3,658			Free.
Walnut Boards,	Nova Scotia,	feet. 340	feet.	feet. 340	feet. 340	24			Free.
	United States,	13,580	9,070	22,660	22,660	2,613			
	Total,	13,930	9,070	23,000	23,000	2,637			
Oak Timber,	Canada,	tons. 54	tons.	tons. 54	tons. 54	670			Free.
	United States,	154	1,512	1,666	1,666	34,043			
	Total,	208	1,512	1,720	1,720	34,713			
Birch Timber,	Canada,	tons. 3	tons.	tons. 3	tons. 3	17			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	400		400	400	1,200			
	P. E. Island,	540		540	540	1,620			
	United States,	2		2	2	9			
	Total,	945		945	945	2,846			
Pine Timber,	Canada,	tons. 206	tons.	tons. 206	tons. 206	3,276			Free.
	United States,		69	69	69	1,110			
	Total,	206	69	275	275	4,386			
Tamarac Timber,	Canada,	tons. 86	tons.	tons. 86	tons. 86	1,313			Free.
Elm Timber,	Canada,	tons. 24	tons.	tons. 24	tons. 24	327			Free.

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
Wooden Ware Manufactures, including Matches, Picture Frames, Corn Brooms, Axe and Whip Handles, &c.	United Kingdom,	89		89	82	1,709		274 53	18 per cent.
	Jersey,	1		1	1	12		2 19	
	Canada,	73		73	73	201		36 20	
	Nova Scotia,	59		59	59	390		72 54	
	P. E. Island,	100		100	100	132		23 70	
	United States,	4,911	2,522	7,433	6,036	21,667		3,175 99	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	175		175	175	131		23 61	
	Portugal,	80		80	80	10		1 80	
	Total,	5,488	2,522	8,010	6,606	24,252		3,610 56	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Wooden Manufactures, except Wooden Wares,	United Kingdom,	26		26	16	117		14 55	15½ per cent.
	Canada,	2		2	2	48		7 44	
	United States,	715	263	978	959	1,815		275 87	
	Total,	743	263	1,006	977	1,980		297 86	
		bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.				
Wool,	Canada,	5		5	5	100			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	107		107	107	2,386			
	P. E. Island,	36		36	36	750			
	United States,	70	29	99	99	2,423			
	United States,	104		104	104	2,122		63 66	3 per cent.
	Total,	322	29	351	351	7,781		63 66	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Zinc,	United Kingdom,	673		673	581	3,741		129 81	4 per cent.
	Canada,	2		2	2	7		0 28	
	Nova Scotia,	5		5	5	32		1 28	
	United States,	156	12	168	164	1,019		38 60	
	Total,	836	12	848	752	4,799		169 97	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Plumbago, Leeches, Sand & Earth, Manure, Cane, &c.	Canada,	81		81	81	227			Free.
	Nova Scotia,	100		100	100	3,320			
	P. E. Island,	1		1	1	3			
	United States,	122	82	204	204	1,841			
	Total,	304	82	386	386	5,391			
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Leeches, Pine Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c., paying 3 per cent.	United Kingdom,	121		121	123	1,089		34 33	3 per cent.
	Nova Scotia,	40		40	40	109		3 26	
	Nassau,	1		1	1	2		06	
	United States,	221	504	725	721	3,204		96 04	
	Total,	383	504	887	885	4,404		133 69	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated, paying 4 pr. ct.	United Kingdom,	5		5	5	48		1 92	4 per cent.
	United States,	5		5	5	17		0 68	
	Total,	10		10	10	65		2 60	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Miscellaneous Articles, not otherwise enumerated—Blacking, Images, Chess Boards, Fenders, Curling Stones, Soap Stone, &c. paying 15½ per cent.	United Kingdom,	60		60	61	633		99 39	15½ per cent.
	Jersey,	6		6	6	110		17 12	
	Canada,	5		5	5	74		11 47	
	Nova Scotia,	21		21	21	210		32 61	
	United States,	133	78	211	228	2,078		307 36	
	Total,	225	78	303	321	3,105		467 95	

Value stated by Importers.

GENERAL IMPORTS INTO THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
		packages.	packages.	packages.
Miscellaneous Articles, paying 18 per cent.	United Kingdom,	11		11
	Canada,	4		4
	Nova Scotia,	1		1
	United States,	11	16	27
	Total,	27	16	43

Total amount of value of Goods liable to Duty, imported into New Brunswick in 1864, ... $6,692,488

Ditto not liable to Duty, ditto, ... 2,252,864

Total value of Imports into New Brunswick in 1864, ... $8,945,352

The Dutiable Goods imported in 1864 amounted in value to 74.82 per cent. of the whole importations.

The Free Goods imported in 1864 amounted in value to 25.18 per cent. of the whole importations.

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

Quantities entered for home consumption	Value in Currency of total Imports.	Average price fixed for the value if calculated officially.	Gross amount of Duty received in dollars & cents.	Rate of Duty, and when imposed.
packages.	Dollars.		Dollars.	
11	474	Value stated by Importers.	85 40	18 per cent.
4	25		4 00	
1	4		0 72	
27	66		20 96	
43	569		111 08	

The Duties collected in New Brunswick in 1864, on the dutiable Goods, amounted to 13.57 per cent. on their total value.

The Duties collected on all Goods imported into New Brunswick in 1864, (including dutiable and free goods) amounted to 10.15 per cent. on their gross value.

Amount of Bullion and Coin imported by the Banks into New Brunswick in 1864, ... $170,840

Ditto exported by ditto from ditto, ... $188,855

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. 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.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Apothecary Wares,	Nova Scotia,				77	77		1,196	1,196	
	P. E. Island,				42	42		1,344	1,344	
	Bermuda,				7	7		191	191	
	Mexico,				10	10		78	78	
	United States,	2		2	657	659	20	4,282	4,302	
	Total.	2		2	793	795	20	7,091	7,111	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Animals, viz: Horses,	P. E. Island,	11		11		11	660		660	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Sheep,	Nassau,	185		185		185	555		555	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Hogs,	Nassau,	3		3		3	13		13	
	Newfoundland,	1		1		1	5		5	
	Total,	4		4		4	18		18	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Antimony Ore,	United Kingdom,	323		323		323	1,293		1,293	
	United States,	200		200		200	200		200	
	Total.	523		523		523	1,493		1,493	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Axes,	P. E. Island,	40		40		40	50		50	
	United States,				1,032	1,032		835	835	
	Total,	40		40	1,032	1,072	50	835	885	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Ale and Porter,	P. E. Island,	980		980	157	1,137	160	26	186	
	United States,				1,872	1,872		398	398	
	Total,	980		980	2,029	3,009	160	424	584	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Agricultural Implements,	United States,				265	265		7,392	7,392	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Apples,	United Kingdom,	93		93		93	171		171	
	Nova Scotia,				5	5		42	42	
	P. E. Island,	120		120		120	360		360	
	Nassau,	80		80		80	148		148	
	United States,		26	26		26	65		65	
	United States,				579	579		1,341	1,341	
	Total,	293	26	319	584	903	744	1,383	2,127	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Ashes,	United States,				19,063	19,063		1,075	1,075	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Bricks,	Nova Scotia,	265,376		265,376		265,376	1,912		1,912	
	Canada,				1,300	1,300		19	19	
	Total,	265,376		265,376	1,300	266,676	1,912	19	1,931	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Bones,	United States,		77	77		77	1,191		1,191	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Bread,	Nova Scotia,				15	15		20	20	
	P. E. Island,	10		10		10	40		40	
	United States,				143	143		575	575	
	Total,	10		10	158	168	40	595	635	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Butter, Cheese, and Lard,	Nova Scotia,	200		200	1,053	1,253	50	206	256	
	P. E. Island,	750		750		750	90		90	
	Canada,	1,200		1,200		1,200	240		240	
	Nassau,	5,333		5,333		5,333	868		868	
	Bermuda,		933	933		933	249		249	
	Guadaloupe,	116		116		116	25		25	
	United States,		4,760	4,760	1,230	5,990	495	145	640	
	Total,	7,599	5,693	13,292	2,283	15,575	2,017	351	2,368	
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				
Beans,	Nova Scotia,	8		8		8	25		25	
	United States,				68	68		160	160	
	Total,	8		8	68	76	25	160	185	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Boots and Shoes,	United States,				414	414		5,654	5,654	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Books, Printed,	United States,				70	70		410	410	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Barrels, Empty,	Nova Scotia,	1		1		1	1		1	
	Bermuda,		6	6		6	6		6	
	United States,		344	344		344	224		224	
	Total,	1	350	351		351	231		231	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Coals and Shale,	Nova Scotia,	1,402		1,402	133	1,535	11,219	644	11,863	
	United States,	16,609		16,609	604	17,213	149,101	3,236	152,337	
	Total,	18,011		18,011	737	18,748	160,320	3,880	164,200	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Cider,	United States,				1,349	1,349		235	235	
	Nassau,	240		240		240	19		19	
	Total,	240		240	1,349	1,589	19	235	254	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Coffee,	United States,				4,362	4,362		624	624	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Clocks,	United States,				13	13		174	174	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Cement,	Nova Scotia,				16			29	29	
	P. E. Island,	4		4		4	8		8	
	United States.				21			81	81	
	Total,	4		4	37	4	8	110	118	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Carriages,	United States,				29			2,258	2,258	
	P. E. Island,	4		4		4	240		240	
	Total,	4		4	29	4	240	2,258	2,498	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Candles,	Nova Scotia,				40	40		10	10	
	United States,				3,630	3,630		397	397	
	Total,				3,670	3,670		407	407	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Copper,	United States,				56	56		10	10	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Cordage and Rope.	Nova Scotia,				1,085	1,085		15,995	15,995	
	P. E. Island,				44	44		440	440	
	Nassau,				20	20		203	203	
	Bermuda,				2	2		24	24	
	United States,	77			87	164	378	1,169	1,547	
	Total.	77			1,238	1,315	378	17,831	18,209	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Canvas,	Nova Scotia,				158	158		7,159	7,159	
	P. E. Island,				10	10		350	350	
	United States,				79	79		967	967	
	Total,				247	247		8,476	8,476	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Dulse,	United States,		211	211		211	1,227		1,227	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Earthenware and Glass,	Nova Scotia,				1,047	1,047		4,914	4,914	
	P. E. Island,				80	80		670	670	
	Bermuda,				5	5		5	5	
	United States,				410	410		5,422	5,422	
	Total,				1,542	1,542		11,011	11,011	
		boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.	boxes.				
Eggs,	P. E. Island,				1	1		25	25	
	Bermuda,	8		8	11	19	94	25	119	
	United States,	274	74	348		348	1,435	727	2,162	
	Nassau,	6		6		6	87		87	
	Canada,	14		14		14	170		170	
	Total,	302	74	376	12	388	1,786	777	2,563	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Flour, Wheat.	United Kingdom,				453	453		1,890	1,890	
	Nova Scotia,				7,570	7,570		40,797	40,797	
	P. E. Island,				239	239		1,213	1,213	
	Nassau,				175	175		913	913	
	United States,				6,178	6,178		30,890	30,890	
	Mexico,				40	40		200	200	
	Total,				14,655	14,655		75,903	75,903	
		bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.				
Flour, Buckwheat,	United States,				72	72		272	272	
	Nova Scotia,	2		2		2	6		6	
	Total,	2		2	72	74	6	272	278	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Furniture,	Nova Scotia,				13	13		100	100	
	P. E. Island,				73	73		411	411	
	Nassau,				20	20		600	600	
	United States,				127	127		568	568	
	Total,				233	233		1,679	1,679	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Fowls,	Nassau,	395		395		395	485		485	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Furs,	Nova Scotia,	9		9		9	1,177		1,177	
	United Kingdom,	8		8		8	2,500		2,500	
	Canada,	9		9		9	3,134		3,134	
	P. E. Island,				7	7		518	518	
	Total,	26		26	7	33	6,811	518	7,329	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
Fruit, Dried,	P. E. Island,	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
	United States,				1,200	1,200		120	120	
	Total,				7,183	7,183		988	988	
					8,383	8,383		1,108	1,108	
Fruit, Green,	United States.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
					37	37		147	147	
Feathers,	United States,	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
					40	40		20	20	
Fish, Fresh, viz. Salmon,	Nova Scotia,	no. 16	no.	no. 16	no.	no. 16	32		32	
	Canada,	220		220		220	154		154	
	United States,		11,331	11,331		11,331	11,817		11,817	
	Total,	236	11,331	11,567		11,567	12,003		12,003	
Preserved and Spiced,	United Kingdom,	packages. 45,505	packages. 50	packages. 45,555	packages.	packages. 45,555	79,821		79,821	
	Nova Scotia,	320		320		320	2,814		2,814	
	Bermuda,		126	126		126	238		238	
	United States,	1,333		1,333		1,333	11,010		11,010	
	Mexico,	2		2		2	24		24	
	Montevideo,	6		6		6	54		54	
	Nassau,	40		40		40	100		100	
	Total,	47,206	176	47,382		47,382	94,061		94,061	
Salted, Dry,	United Kingdom,	cwt. 3,424	cwt.	cwt. 3,424	cwt.	cwt. 3,424	10,272		10,272	
	Canada,	10,088		10,088		10,088	33,114		33,114	
	Nova Scotia,	59		59		59	212		212	
	Bermuda,	99		99		99	320		320	
	Italy,	1,590		1,590		1,590	5,575		5,575	
	Naples,	2,054		2,054		2,054	6,162		6,162	
	Spain,	2,542		2,542		2,542	7,626		7,626	
	United States,	20	7,347	7,367	195	7,562	29,453	706	30,159	
	Cuba,	50		50		50	250		250	
	Mexico,	25		25		25	75		75	
	Teneriffe,	100		100		100	300		300	
	Total,	20,051	7,347	27,398	195	27,593	93,359	706	94,065	
Salted, Wet,	United Kingdom,	barrels. 98	barrels.	barrels. 98	barrels.	barrels. 98	328		328	
	Canada,	1,353		1,353		1,353	4,431		4,431	
	Nova Scotia,	3,088		3,088		3,088	9,115		9,115	
	P. E. Island,	908		908	110	1,018	2,792	440	3,232	
	Nassau,	134		134		134	558		558	
	Jamaica,	40		40		40	400		400	
	United States,	8,633	8,640	17,273	202	17,475	58,666	681	59,347	
	Mexico,	50		50		50	150		150	
	Guadaloupe,	179		179		179	750		750	
	Teneriffe,	25		25		25	100		100	
	Surinam,	100		100		100	250		250	
	Total,	14,608	8,640	23,248	312	23,560	77,549	1,121	78,661	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
Smoked,	United Kingdom,	boxes. 7,376	boxes.	boxes. 7,376	boxes.	boxes. 7,376	Dollars. 3,260	Dollars.	Dollars. 3,260	
	Nova Scotia,	2,000		2,000		2,000	816		816	
	Nassau,	122		122		122	26		26	
	United States,	25,331	3,420	28,751	391	29,142	12,751	98	12,849	
	Porto Rico,	100		100		100	30		30	
	Teneriffe,	200		200		200	72		72	
	Surinam,	408		408		408	204		204	
	Total,	35,537	3,420	38,957	391	39,348	17,159	98	17,257	
Gypsum,	United States,	tons. 5,367	tons. 3,888	tons. 9,255	tons.	tons. 9,255	8,914		8,914	
Gunpowder,	Nova Scotia,	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels. 11	barrels. 11		96	96	
Groceries,	Nova Scotia,	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages. 440	packages. 440		3,027	3,027	
	P. E. Island,				21	21		157	157	
	Nassau,				6	6		274	274	
	Bermuda,				6	6		130	130	
	United States,				905	905		7,777	7,777	
	Mexico,				50	50		100	100	
	Total,				1,428	1,428		11,465	11,465	
Grain, including Oats, Corn, &c.	Nova Scotia,	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels. 100	bushels. 100		76	76	
	Bermuda,		960	960		960	543		543	
	Nassau,	685		685		685	313		313	
	Barbadoes,	350		350		350	140		140	
	United States,	11,982		11,982	160	12,142	5,898	160	6,058	
	Total,	13,017	960	13,977	260	14,237	6,894	236	7,130	
Haberdashery, including Cottons, Woolens, Silks, Hats, Umbrellas, Cotton Batting, &c. &c.	United Kingdom,	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages. 34	packages. 34		7,946	7,946	
	Canada,				1	1		20	20	
	Nova Scotia,				1,784	1,784		199,928	199,928	
	P. E. Island,				197	197		37,282	37,282	
	Bermuda,				4	4		260	260	
	Nassau,				12	12		2,364	2,364	
	United States,				1,888	1,888		61,622	61,622	
	Total,				3,920	3,920		309,422	309,422	
Hay,	United Kingdom,	tons. 11	tons.	tons. 11	tons.	tons. 11	182		182	
	Nassau,	5		5		5	94		94	
	United States,	20		20		20	200		200	
	Mexico,	6		6		6	72		72	
	Total,	42		42		42	548		548	
Hardware, including Tin, Shot, and Lead,	United Kingdom,	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages. 4	packages. 4		98	98	
	Canada,				651	651		1,440	1,440	
	Nova Scotia,				1,305	1,305		35,412	35,412	
	P. E. Island,				160	160		1,491	1,491	
	Nassau,				197	197		1,416	1,416	
	Bermuda,				51	51		331	331	
	United States,				1,418	1,418		30,181	30,181	
	Mexico,				9	9		340	340	
	Total,				3,795	3,795		70,709	70,709	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Iron, Wrought and Cast, including Nails, Spikes, and Machinery,	Nova Scotia,				1,261	1,261		32,258	32,258	
	P. E. Island,	2		2	3	5	140	421	561	
	Nassau,				2	2		151	151	
	Bermuda,	5		5	8	13	21	330	351	
	United States,	4		4	418	422	85	15,899	15,984	
	Mexico,	2		2		2	100		100	
	Total,	13		13	1,692	1,705	346	49,059	49,405	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Iron, unwrought, including Bars and Sheets,	United Kingdom,				1,077	1,077		40,815	40,815	
	Nova Scotia,				854	854		47,683	47,683	
	Canada,				1	1		120	120	
	P. E. Island,				1	1		96	96	
	Nassau,				1	1		228	228	
	United States,	290		290	3	293	9,459	274	9,733	
	Total,	290		290	1,937	2,227	9,459	89,216	98,675	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Iron, Old and Scrap,	Nova Scotia,				48	48		123	123	
	United States,	580	940	1,520	130	1,650	2,111	117	2,228	
	Total,	580	940	1,520	178	1,698	2,111	240	2,351	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Iron, Pig,	United Kingdom,	1,880		1,880	82	1,962	68,575	3,220	71,795	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Iron, Bar,	United Kingdom,				185	185		7,560	7,560	
	United States,				91	91		6,113	6,113	
	Total,				276	276		13,673	13,673	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Ice,	Nassau,	200		200		200	300		300	
	Jamaica,	200		200		200	300		300	
	Total,	400		400		400	600		600	
		hhds.	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.	hhds.				
Lime,	Nova Scotia,	7,175		7,175		7,175	6,670		6,670	
	P. E. Island,	154		154		154	130		130	
	United States,		4,515	4,515		4,515	3,612		3,612	
	Total,	7,329	4,515	11,844		11,844	10,412		10,412	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Limestone,	Nova Scotia,				371	371		394	394	
	P. E. Island,				75	75		31	31	
	Total,				446	446		425	425	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Logwood,	United Kingdom,				131	131		1,155	1,155	
	United States,				50	50		500	500	
	Total,				181	181		1,655	1,655	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Leather Manufactures, including Boots & Shoes,	Nova Scotia,				40	40		1,391	1,391	
	P. E. Island,	12		12		12	350		350	
	Nassau,				94	94		4,377	4,377	
	Bermuda,				9	9		205	205	
	United States,				28	28		1,789	1,789	
	Total,	12		12	171	183	350	7,762	8,112	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
Leather,	United States,	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
					19,562	19,562		4,637	4,637	
Molasses,	United Kingdom,	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
	Nova Scotia,				6,039	6,039		1,124	1,124	
	P. E. Island,				28,154	28,154		10,066	10,066	
	United States,				3,500	3,500		1,075	1,075	
					15,391	15,391		4,229	4,229	
	Total,				53,084	53,084		16,494	16,494	
Marble & Marble Manufactures,	Nova Scotia,	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
					16	16		420	420	
	P. E. Island,	75		75		75	520		520	
	United States,				64	64		194	194	
	Total,	75		75	80	155	520	614	1,134	
Meal—Oatmeal, Corn Meal, and Rye Flour,	Nova Scotia,	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
					273	273		1,185	1,185	
	United States,	1		1	3	4	5	8	13	
	Total,	1		1	276	277	5	1,193	1,198	
Meats, Salted,	Nova Scotia,	barrels. 2	barrels.	barrels. 2	barrels. 89	barrels. 91	26	1,467	1,493	
	P. E. Island,	1		1		1	20		20	
	Canada,				2	2		40	40	
	Nassau,	107		107	1,188	1,295	1,216	20,282	21,498	
	Bermuda,		1	1		1	10		10	
	United States,	1	117	118	20	138	893	3,646	4,539	
	Mexico,				10	10		90	90	
	Total.	111	118	229	1,309	1,538	2,165	25,525	27,690	
Meats, Fresh,	Canada,	lbs. 4,000	lbs	lbs. 4,000	lbs.	lbs. 4,000	280		280	
Manganese,	United Kingdom,	tons. 50	tons.	tons. 50	tons.	tons. 50	400		400	
	United States,		169	169		169	2,301		2,301	
	Total.	50	169	219		219	2,701		2,701	
Musical Instruments,	P. E. Island,	no. 16	no.	no. 16	no.	no. 16	626		626	
	United States,				38	38		4,641	4,641	
	Total,	16		16	38	54	626	4,641	5,267	
Oakum,	Nova Scotia,	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt. 426	cwt. 426		2,745	2,745	
	P. E. Island,	11		11		11	70		70	
	Total,	11		11	426	437	70	2,745	2,815	
Naval Stores,	Nova Scotia,	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels. 29	barrels. 29		116	116	
	P. E. Island,				22	22		20	20	
	United States,				9	9		131	131	
	Total,				60	60		267	267	
Old Rope, Junk, &c.	United States,	cwt. 207	cwt. 5,225	cwt. 5,432	cwt.	cwt. 5,432	6,071		6,071	
Oysters,	Canada,	packages. 4,797	packages.	packages. 4,797	packages.	packages. 4,797	5,493		5,493	
	United States,				3	3		12	12	
	Total,	4,797		4,797	3	4,800	5,493	12	5,505	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Oil, Fish,	United Kingdom,	3,529		3,529		3,529	1,764		1,764	
	Nova Scotia,	158		158		158	147		147	
	Canada,	10,920		10,920		10,920	7,724		7,724	
	United States,				160	160		94	94	
	Total.	14,607		14,607	160	14,767	9,635	94	9,729	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Oil, Coal and Mineral, refined,	P. E. Island,	454		454		454	227		227	
	United States,				9,748	9,748		4,693	4,693	
	Total.	454		454	9,748	10,202	227	4,693	4,920	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Oil of all other kinds,	United Kingdom,	2,107		2,107		2,107	1,054		1,054	
	Nova Scotia,				4,849	4,849		3,635	3,635	
	Nassau,	62		62		62	48		48	
	Bermuda,		40	40		40	18		18	
	United States,	38	300	338	2,341	2,679	87	2,041	2,128	
	Cuba,				680	680		736	736	
	Montevideo,	500		500		500	220		220	
	Total,	2,707	340	3,047	7,870	10,917	1,427	6,412	7,839	
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.				
Paint and Putty,	Nova Scotia,				548	548		3,234	3,234	
	P. E. Island,				21	21		221	221	
	United States,				623	623		1,678	1,678	
	Total,				1,192	1,192		5,133	5,133	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Paper Manufactures,	Nova Scotia,				28	28		756	756	
	P. E. Island,				101	101		840	840	
	Bermuda,				13	13		568	568	
	United Kingdom,	1		1		1	10		10	
	United States,				478	478		4,137	4,137	
	Mexico,				7	7		90	90	
	Total,	1		1	627	628	10	6,391	6,401	
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.	barrels.				
Plaster, calcined and Farmers',	Nova Scotia,	100		100		100	115		115	
	P. E. Island,	21		21		21	42		42	
	United States,	8,000		8,000	1,000	9,000	11,200	1,264	12,464	
	Total,	8,121		8,121	1,000	9,121	11,357	1,264	12,621	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Rice,	Nova Scotia,				6,888	6,888		251	251	
	United States,				1,330	1,330		103	103	
	Total,				8,218	8,218		354	354	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Sugar, Maple,	P. E. Island,	4,000		4,000		4,000	296		296	
	United States,	31,685		31,685		31,685	2,457		2,457	
	Total,	35,685		35,685		35,685	2,753		2,753	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Sugar, Brown,	Nova Scotia,				106,798	106,798		7,266	7,266	
	P. E. Island,				5,000	5,000		300	300	
	United States,				35,876	35,876		4,012	4,012	
	Total,				147,674	147,674		11,578	11,578	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Soap,	Nova Scotia,	1,237		1,237
	P. E. Island,	4,460		4,460
	Nassau,			
	Bermuda,			
	United States,			
	Mexico,			
	Total,	5,697		5,697
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Salt,	Canada,			
	Nova Scotia,			
	P. E. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
		gals.	gals.	gals.
Spirits of all kinds,	United Kingdom,			
	P. E. Island,			
	Nassau,			
	United States,			
	United States,			
	Nova Scotia,			
	Mexico,			
	Montevideo,			
	Total,			
		tons.	tons.	tons.
Stone, including Building and Grindstones,	Canada,	60		60
	Nova Scotia,			
	Newfoundland,	2		2
	United States,	6,432	320	6,752
	Total,	6,494	320	6,814
		packages.	packages.	packages.
Sails and Rigging,	United Kingdom,	2		2
	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,	17		17
	Total,	19		19
		no.	no.	no.
Skins, Sheep,	United States,	4,150	39,031	43,181
		barrels.	barrels.	barrels.
Skins, Calf,	United States,	123		123
		no.	no.	no.
Skins, Hides,	United States,	70		70
		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Steel,	United Kingdom,			
	Nova Scotia,			
	P. E. Island,			
	United States,			
	Total,			
		packages.	packages.	packages.
Seeds,	Nova Scotia,			
	United States,	120		120
	Total,	120		120

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	QUANTITIES. Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
	1,237	66		66	
	4,460	312		312	
2,860	2,860		286	286	
132	132		13	13	
7,316	7,316		534	534	
2,000	2,000		120	120	
12,308	18,005	378	953	1,331	
bushels.	bushels.				
3,624	3,624		725	725	
39,524	39,524		9,881	9,881	
4,385	4,385		942	942	
2,263	2,263		787	787	
49,794	49,794		12,335	12,335	
gals.	gals.				
850	850		1,700	1,700	
4,221	4,221		3,770	3,770	
497	497		298	298	
7,213	7,213		7,711	7,711	
4,687	4,687		1,942	1,942	
4,901	4,901		3,487	3,487	
300	300		260	260	
117	117		68	68	
22,786	22,786		19,236	19,236	
tons.	tons.				
	60	698		698	
5	5		58	58	
	2	30		30	
27	6,779	46,712	287	46,999	
32	6,846	47,440	345	47,785	
packages.	packages.				
	2	53		53	
595	595		17,318	17,318	
	17	230		230	
595	614	283	17,318	17,601	
no.	no.				
	43,181	32,753		32,753	
barrels.	barrels.				
	123	6,943		6,943	
no.	no.				
191	261	324	945	1,287	
cwt.	cwt.				
80	80		80	80	
112	112		687	687	
20	20		350	350	
15	15		199	199	
227	227		1,316	1,316	
packages.	packages.				
5	5		67	67	
136	256	650	685	1,335	
141	261	650	752	1,402	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Doallrs.	
Tea,	Nova Scotia,				26,310	26,310		7,281	7,281	
	P. E. Island,				3,571	3,571		950	950	
	Nassau,				160	160		40	40	
	United States,				147,596	147,596		31,168	31,168	
	Total,				177,637	177,637		39,439	39,439	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Tobacco,	Nova Scotia,				8,898	8,898		2,123	2,123	
	P. E. Island,				672	672		168	168	
	United States,				23,575	23,575		8,439	8,439	
	Total,				33,145	33,145		10,730	10,730	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Cigars,	United States,				36	36		330	330	
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				
Vegetables, including Potatoes and Turnips,	Nova Scotia,				1,055	1,055		529	529	
	Nassau,	2,095		2,095		2,095	1,028		1,028	
	Bermuda,	295		295		295	166		166	
	Barbadoes,	835		835		835	378		378	
	United States,	8,506	8,302	16,808	6	16,814	7,252	16	7,268	
	Cuba,	480		480		480	243		243	
	Mexico,	35		35		35	18		18	
	Total,	12,246	8,302	20,548	1,061	21,609	9,085	545	9,630	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Woodenware, manufactured,	Canada,				6	6		20	20	
	Nova Scotia,				36	36		323	323	
	Nassau,	92		92		92	161		161	
	Bermuda,		20	20		20	56		56	
	United States,	864		864	490	1,354	1,720	2,502	4,222	
	Melbourne,		98	98		98	500		500	
	Total,	956	118	1,074	532	1,606	2,437	2,845	5,282	
		gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.	gals.				
Wine,	Nova Scotia,				1,260	1,260		1,851	1,851	
	P. E. Island,				600	600		706	706	
	United States,				1,728	1,728		2,162	2,162	
	Bermuda,				87	87		191	191	
	Total,				3,675	3,675		4,910	4,910	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Wool,	United States,		22,157	22,157		22,175	6,787		6,787	
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
Woolen Rags,	United States,		10,851	10,851		10,851	244		244	
		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.				
Wood, viz:	United Kingdom,	6,212,685	434,950	6,647,635		6,647,635	56,750		56,750	
Boards, Scantling, and Plank, exceeding nine feet long,	Canada,	138,000		138,000		138,000	1,029		1,029	
	Nova Scotia,	784,954		784,954	25,000	809,954	7,295	250	7,545	
	P. E. Island,	917,600		917,600		917,600	5,489		5,489	
	Newfoundland,	570,500		570,500		570,500	4,553		4,553	
	Barbadoes,	4,332,812		4,332,812		4,332,812	37,616		37,616	
	Bermuda,	52,000		52,000		52,000	520		520	
	Nassau,	451,250		451,250		451,250	4,316		4,316	
	Melbourne,		431,000	431,000		431,000	4,310		4,310	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Wood, viz:	Nevis,	71,096		71,096		71,096	711		711	
Boards, Scantling, and	Jamaica,	823,400		823,400		823,400	7,572		7,572	
Plank, exceeding nine	Gibraltar,	361,500		361,500		361,500	3,615		3,615	
feet long,	United States,	5,122,814	6,984,456	12,107,270	7,962,228	20,069,498	111,958	75,767	187,725	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	3,556,050	210,000	3,766,050		3,766,050	37,595		37,595	
	St. Thomas,	271,500		271,500		271,500	2,715		2,715	
	Aux Cayes, Hayti,	99,250		99,250		99,250	993		993	
	St. Pierre,	171,800		171,800		171,800	1,420		1,420	
	Spain,		175,000	175,000		175,000	1,200		1,200	
	Guadaloupe,	253,750		253,750		253,750	2,538		2,538	
	Mexico,	319,750		319,750		319,750	3,198		3,198	
	Teneriffe,	150,540		150,540	146,665	297,205	1,505	1,467	2,972	
	Surinam,	235,000		235,000		235,000	2,120		2,120	
	Valparaiso,	632,937		632,937		632,937	6,329		6,329	
	Montevideo,	1,019,178		1,019,178		1,019,178	10,192		10,192	
	Total,	26,548,366	8,235,400	34,783,772	8,133,893	42,917,665	315,539	77,484	393,023	
		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.				
Boards, Scantling, and	United Kingdom,	10,672,079	3,852,287	14,524,366		14,524,366	104,280		104,280	
Plank, not exceeding	Canada,	28,500		28,500		28,500	152		152	
nine feet long,	Nova Scotia,	1,210,512		1,210,512		1,210,512	8,691		8,691	
	P. E. Island,	138,150		138,150		138,150	548		548	
	Newfoundland,	92,900		92,900		92,900	546		546	
	Jamaica,	21,685		21,685		21,685	172		172	
	Barbadoes,	159,245		159,245		159,245	1,268		1,268	
	Nassau,	62,807		62,807		62,807	502		502	
	Nevis,	25,941		25,941		25,941	208		208	
	Bermuda,	10,095		10,095		10,095	80		80	
	Melbourne,		18,874	18,874		18,874	150		150	
	United States,	1,669,416	70,093	1,739,509	549,563	2,289,072	11,746	4,397	16,143	
	Cuba & Porto Rico,	903,609		903,609		903,609	7,228		7,228	
	St. Pierre,	109,800		109,800		109,800	507		507	
	Teneriffe,	57,356		57,356		57,356	460		460	
	Guadaloupe,	44,000		44,000		44,000	352		352	
	Valparaiso,	48,860		48,860		48,860	390		390	
	Montevideo,	367,320		367,320		367,320	2,938		2,938	
	Hayti,	30,848		30,848		30,848	250		250	
	Mexico,	132,198		132,198		132,198	956		956	
	Total,	15,785,321	3,941,254	19,726,575	549,563	20,276,138	141,424	4,397	145,821	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Clapboards,	Nova Scotia,	857,250		857,250		857,250	13,090		13,090	
	Bermuda,	2,500		2,500		2,500	38		38	
	United States,	106,000	634,175	740,175	445,375	1,185,550	11,615	6,869	18,484	
	Mexico,	5,000		5,000		5,000	75		75	
	Total,	970,750	634,175	1,604,925	445,375	2,050,300	24,818	6,869	31,687	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Wood, viz :		feet.	feet.	feet.
Deals exceeding nine feet long,	United Kingdom,	201,437,481	38,341,217	239,778,698
	Canada,	6,000		6,000
	Nova Scotia,	549,850		549,850
	P. E. Island,	2,328,450	10,000	2,338,450
	Newfoundland,	65,000		65,000
	Bermuda,	37,000		37,000
	France,		943,000	943,000
	Netherlands,		40,314	40,314
	United States,	384,750	2,063,500	2,448,250
	St. Pierre,	29,000		29,000
	Mexico,	15,794		15,794
	Montevideo,	235,800		235,800
	Total,	205,089,125	41,398,031	246,487,156
		feet.	feet.	feet.
Deals not exceeding nine feet long,	United Kingdom,	14,401,788	1,473,336	15,875,124
	Nova Scotia,	14,700		14,700
	P. E. Island,	218,055		218,055
	Newfoundland,	3,000		3,000
	France,		42,590	42,590
	United States,	16,220		16,220
	St. Pierre,	750		750
	Total,	14,654,513	1,515,926	16,170,439
		cords.	cords.	cords.
Firewood,	United States,	185		185
	Nova Scotia,	110		110
	Total,	295		295
		no.	no.	no.
Knees, Ship,	Canada,	309		309
		tons.	tons.	tons.
	Nova Scotia,	8		8
		no.	no.	no.
	United Kingdom,	1,787		1,787
	United States,	2,684	8,995	11,679
	Total,	4,788	8,995	13,783
		no.	no.	no.
Laths,	United Kingdom,	1,758,100	92,000	1,850,100
	Nova Scotia,	4,409,800		4,409,800
	P. E. Island,	178,000		178,000
	Newfoundland,	66,000		66,000
	Nassau,	77,000		77,000
	Bermuda,	64,000		64,000
	Barbadoes,	39,500		39,500
	Melbourne,		30,000	30,000
	Netherlands,		3,000	3,000
	United States,	9,019,600		9,019,600
	Cuba,		15,000	15,000
	Valparaiso,	140,000		140,000
	Mexico,	5,000		5,000
	Total,	15,757,000	140,000	15,897,000

OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially)
feet.	feet.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
	239,778,698	1,932,942		1,932,942	
	6,000	24		24	
	549,850	2,708		2,708	
	2,338,450	13,893		13,893	
	65,000	260		260	
	37,000	444		444	
	943,000	7,258		7,258	
	40,314	360		360	
35,526	2,483,776	18,798	320	19,118	
	29,000	224		224	
	15,794	140		140	
	235,800	2,122		2,122	
35,526	246,522,682	1,979,173	320	1,979,493	
feet.	feet.				
	15,875,124	86,749		86,749	
	14,700	71		71	
	218,055	887		887	
	3,000	12		12	
	42,590	232		232	
	16,220	106		106	
	750	3		3	
	16,170,439	88,060		88,060	
cords.	cords.				
	185	414		414	
	110	110		110	
	295	524		524	
no.	no.				
	309	618		618	
tons.	tons.				
	8	547		547	
no.	no.				
	1,787	1,787		1,787	
	11,679	11,658		11,658	
	13,783	14,610		14,610	
no.	no.				
	1,850,100	1,822		1,822	
	4,409,800	4,402		4,402	
	178,000	198		198	
	66,000	95		95	
	77,000	74		74	
	64,000	57		57	
	39,500	40		40	
	30,000	30		30	
	3,000	3		3	
8,008,700	17,028,300	8,013	6,683	14,696	
	15,000	15		15	
	140,000	140		140	
	5,000	5		5	
8,008,700	23,905,700	14,894	6,683	21,577	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
Wood, viz :		cords.	cords.	cords.	cords.	cords.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Lathwood,	United Kingdom,	513	27	540	5	545	2,394	20	2,414	
	United States.	50		50		50	150		150	
	Total.	563	27	590	5	595	2,544	20	2,564	
Bark,		cords.	cords.	cords.	cords.	cords.				
	Canada,	68		68		68	277		277	
	United States.	243	670	913		913	4,366		4,366	
	Total.	311	670	981		981	4,643		4,643	
Logwood,	United States,	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.				
					240,000	240,000		943	943	
Oars,		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
	St. Pierre,	375		375		375	475		475	
	Mexico.	24		24		24	7		7	
	Total.	399		399		399	482		482	
Hoop Poles,		bundles.	bundles.	bundles.	bundles.	bundles.				
	Nova Scotia,		22,000	22,000		22,000	132		132	
	United States.		3,167	3,167	8,000	11,167	95	240	335	
	Total.		25,167	25,167	8,000	33,167	227	240	467	
Shooks—Box and Hhd.		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
	Nova Scotia,	500		500		500	250		250	
	Barbadoes,	45		45		45	34		34	
	Jamaica,	80		80		80	60		60	
	United States,	30,902	12,200	43,102		43,102	16,930		16,930	
	Cuba & Porto Rico.	260,291		260,291		260,291	112,211		112,211	
	Total.	291,818	12,200	304,018		304,018	129,485		129,485	
Headings,		pairs.	pairs.	pairs.	pairs.	pairs.				
	United States.	22,000	10,000	32,000		32,000	1,280		1,280	
Pickets,		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
	United Kingdom,	4,020,231	277,400	4,297,631		4,297,631	14,274		14,274	
	Nova Scotia,	152,800		152,800		152,800	495		495	
	P. E. Island,	37,000		37,000		37,000	185		185	
	Barbadoes,	35,500		35,500		35,500	117		117	
	Newfoundland,	11,434		11,434		11,434	59		59	
	Nassau,	2,958		2,958		2,958	9		9	
	Jamaica,	12,000		12,000		12,000	36		36	
	Melbourne,		10,000	10,000		10,000	30		30	
	United States,	1,497,440	1,324,095	2,821,535	16,250	2,837,785	8,733	425	9,158	
	Teneriffe,	5,000		5,000		5,000	15		15	
	St. Thomas,	5,000		5,000		5,000	13		13	
	Mexico,	5,000		5,000		5,000	15		15	
	Montevideo,	50,850		50,850		50,850	153		153	
	Surinam.	2,000		2,000		2,000	6		6	
	Total.	5,837,213	1,611,495	7,448,708	16,250	7,464,958	24,140	425	24,565	
Sash, Door, Window Stuff, & Curtain Sticks.		pairs.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.				
	Melbourne,		200	200		200	8		8	
	United States,				131,000	131,000		2,060	2,060	
	Total.		200	200	131,000	131,200	8	2,060	2,068	
Sleepers, Railroad,		pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.				
	United Kingdom,	6,978		6,978		6,978	2,093		2,093	
	United States,	88,512	39,830	128,342		128,342	48,931		48,931	
	Total.	95,490	39,830	135,320		135,320	51,024		51,024	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. 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.	no.	no.	no.	no.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Wood, viz :										
Staves,	United Kingdom,	4,300		4,300		4,300	29		29	
	Nova Scotia,	20,000		20,000		20,000	100		100	
	United States,	920,113		920,113		920,113	3,020		3,020	
	United States,		33,000	33,000		33,000	990		990	
	Total,	944,413	33,000	977,413		977,413	4,139		4,139	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Cedar Posts,	Nova Scotia,	3,287		3,287		3,287	285		285	
	United States,	2,989	3,300	6,289		6,289	523		523	
	Total,	6,276	3,300	9,576		9,576	808		808	
		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.				
Spool Stuff,	United States,		15,000	15,000		15,000	180		180	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Spars and Masts,	United Kingdom,	627		627		627	650		650	
	Nova Scotia,	3		3		3	500		500	
	P. E. Island,	21		21		21	60		60	
	Bermuda,	50		50		50	250		250	
	Newfoundland,	13		13		13	50		50	
	Barbadoes,	6		6		6	6		6	
	United States,	6	860	866		866	1,302		1,302	
	Total,	726	860	1,586		1,586	2,818		2,818	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Treenails,	United Kingdom,				1,680	1,680	12		12	
	Nova Scotia,	6,000		6,000		6,000	48		48	
	Total,	6,000		6,000	1,680	7,680	60		60	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Shingles,	United Kingdom,	20,000		20,000		20,000	50		50	
	Nova Scotia,	8,962,500		8,962,500		8,962,500	12,459		12,459	
	P. E. Island,	4,134,500		4,134,500		4,134,500	4,741		4,741	
	Newfoundland,	1,408,000		1,408,000		1,408,000	1,697		1,697	
	Nassau,	121,754		121,754		121,754	300		300	
	Jamaica,	100,000		100,000		100,000	100		100	
	Barbadoes,	2,783,025		2,783,025		2,783,025	3,729		3,729	
	Bermuda,	39,000		39,000		39,000	150		150	
	Nevis,	34,210		34,210		34,210	50		50	
	United States,	15,728,850	9,943,500	25,672,350	55,216,250	80,888,600	58,123	110,051	168,174	
	Cuba,	110,000		110,000		110,000	110		110	
	Aux Cayes,	185,000		185,000		185,000	220		220	
	Hayti,	50,000		50,000		50,000	150		150	
	St. Pierre,	682,000		682,000		682,000	792		792	
	St. Thomas,	52,000		52,000		52,000	75		75	
	Montevideo,	143,000		143,000		143,000	355		355	
	Valparaiso,	45,000		45,000		45,000	140		140	
	Mexico,	44,400		44,400		44,400	70		70	
	Total,	34,643,239	9,943,500	44,586,739	55,216,250	99,802,989	83,311	110,051	193,362	
		pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.				
Edgings,	P. E. Island,	1,525		1,525		1,525	61		61	
	Nova Scotia,	675		675		675	27		27	
	Total,	2,200		2,200		2,200	88		88	

GENERAL EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEAR 1864.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES. PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE OF COLONY. In British Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total.	QUANTITIES. British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	VALUE IN DOLLARS. Produce and Manufactures of the Colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	Total.	Average price fixed for the value (if calculated officially.)
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Wood, viz :	United Kingdom,	15,829	454	16,283	954	17,237	79,589	2,862	82,451	
Birch Timber,	P. E. Island,	3		3		3	10		10	
	Newfoundland,	6		6		6	24		24	
	Bermuda,	3		3		3	12		12	
	United States,	8		8		8	24		24	
	St. Pierre,	10		10		10	40		40	
	Total,	15,859	454	16,313	954	17,267	79,699	2,862	82,561	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Spruce Timber,	United Kingdom,	1,968		1,968		1,968	9,115		9,115	
	Gibraltar,	4		4		4	20		20	
	Total,	1,972		1,972		1,972	9,135		9,135	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Pine Timber,	United Kingdom,	19,495	186	19,681		19,681	135,167		135,167	
	P. E. Island,	15		15		15	60		60	
	Newfoundland,	20		20		20	80		80	
	Bermuda,	20		20		20	160		160	
	Netherlands,		74	74		74	590		590	
	Total,	19,550	260	19,810		19,810	136,057		136,057	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Hacmatac Timber,	United Kingdom,	826		826		826	5,836		5,836	
	Nova Scotia,	409		400		400	2,064		2,064	
	United States,	394	485	879		879	4,823		4,823	
	Total,	1,620	485	2,105		2,105	12,723		12,723	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Hemlock Timber,	United Kingdom,	307		307		307	2,500		2,500	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Oak Timber,	Gibraltar,				5	5		135	135	
		tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.				
Lignumvitæ,	United Kingdom,				18	18		200	200	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Wedges,	United Kingdom,	3,000		3,000		3,000	18		18	
		no.	no.	no.	no.	no.				
Spruce Spars,	United Kingdom,	53,882	79	53,961		53,961	53,870		53,870	
	Nova Scotia,	2,972		2,972		2,972	1,981		1,981	
	Newfoundland,	32		32		32	56		56	
	Gibraltar,	96		96		96	100		100	
	Netherlands,		60	60		60	50		50	
	United States,	9,621	2,140	11,761		11,761	6,670		6,670	
	Teneriffe,	5		5		5	25		25	
	Montevideo,	30		30		30	20		20	
	Total,	66,638	2,279	68,917		68,917	62,772		62,772	
		packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.	packages.				
Miscellaneous, not otherwise enumerated,	United Kingdom,	51	100	151	2	153	450	25	475	
	Canada,	510		510	20	530	100	22	122	
	Nova Scotia,				88	88		439	439	
	P. E. Island,	100		100	5	105	50	19	69	
	United States,	130		130	324	454	130	3,840	3,970	
	Total,	791	100	891	439	1,330	730	4,345	5,075	

A TABLE shewing the different Rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
Acids, except Muriatic & Sulphuric,	15½ per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
" Muriatic and Sulphuric,	4 "	Free.	10 "	5½ "	10 "
Agricultural Implements, and parts thereof, except Spades, Shovels, Scythes, and Reaping Hooks,	17½ "	When specially imported for the encouragement of Agriculture,—Free. Otherwise,—20 per cent.	10 "	11 "	10 "
Alcohol, per gal.	35 cents and 3 per cent.	15 cents pr. gal. & 100 pr. ct.	90 cents per proof gallon.	$1.20 per gallon.	1s. 6d. per gallon proof, Island currency, or 25 cents.
Ale, in bottles or otherwise,	10 cents per gal. & 3 pr. ct.	30 per cent.	6 cents per gallon.	In bottles, the dozen of 2 gallons, 24 cents; 8 cents in casks.	5d. per gallon Island currency, or about 7 cents.
Alkali, Marine (except Barilla,)	15½ per cent.	20 "	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Almonds,	15½ "	20 "	10 per cent.	11 "	3d. per lb. Island currency, shelled, or about 4 cents.
Aloes,	15½ "	20 "	10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
Alum,	4 "	Free.	10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
Anchovies,	3 "	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	5s. 6d. per cwt.	10 "
Animals, of all kinds, alive, if produce of the British North American Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.	Horses, each $10; Cattle over 3 years, $7.50; Cattle under 3 years, $2.50; Sheep, 75 cents; Hogs alive, over 100 lbs, $5; Do. under, 50 cents; Asses and Mules, free.	Free.	Free.
Anchors,	4 "	Free, and if under 6 cwt. 10 per cent.	5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	1 per cent.
Antimony,	15½ "	Free.	10 "	5½ "	10 "
Apparel, wearing,	15½ "	25 per cent.	10 "	11 "	12½ "
Apparel, baggage, household effects, working tools, and implements of trade, used and in use of families arriving in this Province, if used by them abroad, and not intended for any other person or persons or for sale,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Arsenic,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Ashes, viz:—Potash, Pearlash, and Salaratus, the produce of the British North American Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.—Also Channel Islands, Great Britain and Ireland.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
Do if mixed with Soda,	15½ "	Free.	10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
Asphaltum,	15½ "	20 per cent.	10 "	11 "	10 "
Axes of 3lbs. weight and upwards,	30 cents and 3 per cent.	20 "	10 "	11 "	10 "
Balsams,	15½ per cent.	Free.	10 "	11 "	10 "
Barilla,	3 "	Free.	Free.	11 "	10 "
Bark, produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Barytes, Sulphate of	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Barley, produce of British North Am. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Pot, 20 per cent. Other,—Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Baskets of wood,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do. of other material,	15½ "	20 "
Beads,	15½ "	20 "
Beer, malt,	10 cents per gal. & 3 pr. ct.	30 "
Beer, not malted,	15½ per cent.	20 "
Bells and Bell Metal,	15½ "	20 "
Blacking,	15½ "	30 "
Bones & Bone dust, for use as manure,	Free.	Free.
Books, Printed, including Pamphlets, Newspapers, Handbills, and Printed Music,	3 per cent.	Printed Books, Music, free. Newspapers, Handbills, 20 per cent.
Do. Blank,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Boots, of whatever material, and parts thereof,	18 "	25 "
Bootwebbing,	3 "	20 "
Borax,	15½ "	Free.
Bottles and Vials,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Brandy,	80 cents per gal. & 3 pr. ct.	15 cents per gal. & 30 pr. ct.
Brass, Manufactures of,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Do. or Patent Metal, in Sheets, Bars, Bolts, or Scrap,	4 "	10 "
Bread and Biscuit,	15½ "	20 "
Bricks and Tiles of Fire Clay,	4 "	Free.
Do. of other material,	15½ "	20 p ct. (Grain Tiles 10 p. ct.)
Brimstone,	4 "	Free.
Bristles,	15½ "	Free.
Brocade of Gold or Silver,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Brooms, of Corn Brush,	18 "	20 "
Do. of other material,	15½ "	20 "
Bronze, Manufactures, and Powder of,	15½ "	20 "
Brushes of all kinds,	18 "	20 "
Bullion and Coins,	Free.	Free.
Burning Fluid,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Burr or Grindstone, hewn or wrought, or unwrought if produce of B.N.A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Butter, produce of the United States or B. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Free.	Free, including United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Free.	5½ per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
6 cents per gallon.	8 cents per gallon in casks; 24 cents per doz. bottles of 2 gallons.	5d. per gallon Island currency, or about 7 cents.
10 per cent.	Do. do. do.	Do. do. do.
10 pr. ct.—for Churches free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers free, except reprints, 20 per cent. Handbills and Printed Music, 10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent. not including "parts thereof."
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	5½ "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
90 cents per gal.	120 cents per gallon proof by Syke's hydrometer.	4s. 6d. per gallon proof, Island currency, or 75 cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	2 "
$1 per 100 lbs.—Ship or Navy Bread, free.	6 cents per cwt. and 10 pr. ct. on duty from U. States and other foreign places. Free from Channel Islands, United Kingdom, & B. N. America.	Navy and Pilot, free, Fine, 10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 cents per gal.	11 per cent.	7½d. per gallon, Island cur'y or about 10 cents.
Free.	Free, also from U. Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Free.	Free, also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
$1.75 per 100 lbs.	8 pr. cent. & 10 pr. ct. on duty;	Free.

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Buttons,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Cables,	4 "	Free.
Calf Skins, tanned or dressed,	$1.20 per doz. & 3 pr. ct.	20 per cent.
Camphor,	15½ per cent.	20 "
Candles—Spermaceti and Wax,	6 cents per lb, & 3 pr. ct.	20 "
Do. all of other material,	2 cents per lb, & 3 pr. ct.	20 "
Candlesticks,	15½ per cent.	20 "
Candle and Lamp Wick,	15½ "	20 pr. ct. Candle, 10 pr. ct. Lamp.
Canes—Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed, unmanufactured, the produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. Walking, or Sticks,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do. for Skirts and Chairs,	15½ "	20 "
Canvas,	4 "	20 pr. ct. over No. 6, under free.
Caoutchouc, and manufactures of, except Boots and Shoes,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Caps of Cloth,	15½ "	20 "
Carboys, empty,	4 "	20 "
Cards—Wool Cards & Playing do.	15½ "	20 "
Carriages, Sleighs, Wagons, & other Vehicles, and parts thereof, being in a finished state and fit for use.	18 "	20 "
Carriages of Travellers (properly such) not intended for sale,	Free.	Free.
Cassia,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Casts of Busts and Statues,	15½ "	Free.
Chalk, in crude state,	3 "	20 per cent.
Chain Cables, and other Chains,	4 "	Over ¾ inch, free,—others, 20 per cent.
Chairs, and prepared parts of, or for Chairs,	18 "	20 per cent.
Cheese, produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Chicory, or any other vegetable substance applied to the use of Chicory or Coffee—if mixed with Coffee, to pay duty as Coffee,	2½ cents per lb, & 3 pr. ct.	Ground, 3 cents per lb, and 30 per cent. Unground, 3 cents per lb, and 5 per cent.
Do. not mixed with Coffee,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
China or Porcelain Ware, plain or ornamental,	15½ "	20 "
Chloride of Lime,	4 "	20 per cent.
Chocolate,	15½ "	20 "
Cigars,	18 "	
Value not over $10 per M.	18 "	$2 per M. and 40 pr. ct.
Over $10 and not over $20,	18 "	$3 " 40 "
Over $20 and not over $40,	18 "	$4 " 40 "
Over $40, per M.	18 "	$5 " 40 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
5 "	5½ "	1 "
10 "	11 "	6¼ "
10 "	5½ "	10 "
8 cents per lb.	11 "	10 "
3 cents per lb.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	Free.
10 "	11 "	Free.
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
5 "	5½ "	2 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
Free.	Free.	Free.
5 cents per lb.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 per cent. (if for Religious purposes, Free.)	10 "
10 "	11 per cent.	10 "
5 "	5½ "	1 per cent., Chain Cables.
10 "	11 "	12½ per cent.
Free.	Free—also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
$1 per 100 lbs.	11 per cent.	Free.
5 cents per lb.	2 cents per lb. and 10 per cent on Duty.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 per cent.—Free for manure.	10 "
3 cents per lb.—Produce of Br. N. A. Colonies, free.	2 cents per lb. & 10 per cent. on Duty.	3d. per lb. Island currency, or about 4 cents.
20 per cent.	$2.64 per M.	20 per cent.
20 "	$2.64 "	20 "
20 "	$2.64 "	20 "
20 "	$2.64 "	20 "
20 "	$2.64 "	20 "

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Cider, produce of Br. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	20 per cent.
Do. otherwise,	5 cents per gal. & 3 per ct.	20 "
Cinnamon,	15½ per cent.	30 "
Citron, preserved, dry,	2 cents per lb. & 3 per ct.	3 cents per lb. & 15 pr. ct.
Clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials of, or for Clocks,	18 per cent.	20 per cent.
Clothing, ready made,	15½ "	25 "
Cloth,	15½ "	20 "
Cloves,	15½ "	20 "
Coals, produce of Br. N. A. Colonies, or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Cobalt, and preparations of,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Cochineal,	3 "	Free.
Cocoa and Cocoa Paste,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Cocoa Nuts,	3 "	20 "
Coffee, ground and unground, whether mixed with Chickory or not,	2½ cents per lb, & 3 pr. ct.	3 cents per lb, and 30 per cent. ground. 3 cents per lb, and 5 per cent. unground.
Coins,	Free.	Free.
Coir Rope,	4 per cent.	20 per cent.
Confectionary of all kinds, (except Sugar Candy,)	15½ "	3 cents per lb. & 15 pr. ct.
Copper, produce of B. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Do. in sheets, bars, bolts, & scraps,	4 per cent.	10 per cent.
Do. manufactures of,	15½ "	20 "
Copperas, Green,	4 "	Free.
Coral, rough,	3 "	Free.
Do. manufactured,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Cordage,	4 "	20 "
Cordials, viz :—Lemon Syrup, Shrub, Santa,	20 cents per gal. & 3 per ct.	15 cents pr gal. & 100 pr ct.
Do. all others,	50 " " & 3 per ct.	15 " & 100 "
Cork Tree, Bark of, rough,	3 per cent.	Free.
Corks,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Corn, Grain, Meal, Flour, and Breadstuffs of all kinds, if the produce of the B. N. A. Colonies or U. States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Corn Brooms,	18 per cent.	20 per cent.
Corn Broom Brush, produce of U. S.	Free.	20 "
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	20 "
Cotton Wool and Cotton Waste, produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent	20 per cent
Do. Batting and Wadding,	3 "	20 "
Do. Warp,	4 "	10 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	8 cents per gallon in casks, 24 " per doz. of 2 gals. in bot.	5d. per gallon, Island currency, or about 7 cents.
10 "	Do. do.	Do. do.
10 pr ct.—Ground, 5 cts pr lb.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
20 "	11 "	25 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free from the United States. 24 cents per ton at the Port of St. John's from all other places.	Free.
Free.		Free.
10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	5½ "	10 "
Cocoa, free.	2 cents per lb. and 10 pr. cent on Duty.	3d. per lb. Island currency, or about 4 cents per lb.
Cocoa Paste, 3 cents per lb.		
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
4 cents per lb, green.	2 cents per lb. and 10 pr. cent on Duty.	2d. per lb. green, 3d. per lb. ground, Island currency, or about 3 and 4 cents.
5 " " roast or ground.		
Free.	Free.	Free.
5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	2 per cent.
20 "	$3.30 per cwt.	4d. per lb, Island currency, or about 5 cents.
Free.	Free.	2 per cent.
Free.	5½ per cent.	2 "
10 per cent.	11 "	2 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
5 "	5½ "	2 "
90 cents per gallon.	72 cents per gallon.	1s. per gal. Island currency, about 17 cents.
90 " "	72 " "	3s. 6d. per gal. Isl. currency, or 58 cents.
Free.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	5½ "	10 "
Free.	Free, also United Kingdom & Channel Islands.	Free except fine Bread, 10 per cent.
Free—Wheat Flour 25 cts. pr. [bbl.	11 per cent.	Free 12½ per cent.
10 per cent.	Free from U. S., B. N. A., U. K., and Channel Isles.	
10 "	Free.	Free.
10 "	11 per cent.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
Cotton, other manufactures of,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Crayons,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	11 "	10 "
Cream of Tartar,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	5½ "	10 "
Cucumbers, fresh, the produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Do. pickled,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Daguerreotype apparatus,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	11 "	10 "
Dates,	2 cts. per lb. and 30 per ct.	20 "	10 "	3 cents per lb.	1d. pr. lb. Is'ld cur. or 1 4-10 cents.
Drugs of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ per cent.	20 "	10 "	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Dye stuffs, produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free, and B. N. A. Colonies, U. K., and Channel Islands.	Free for Dye Woods.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free for Dye Woods.
Earth,	Free.	Free.	10 per ct., B. N. Colonies Free.	5½ "	Free.
Earthenware,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
Eel-grass and Sea-weed,	Free.	Free.	10 "	11 "	Free.
Eggs,	Free.	Free.	U. S. Free, others 10 per cent.	Free, U. States, B. N. America, United Kingdom and Channel Islands, other places 11 per cent.	Free.
Do. artificial,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Embroidery and Needlework,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	11 "	10 "
Essences,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	11 "	10 "
Extracts, not particularly enumerated nor otherwise charged with Duty, or exempted from it,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	11 "	10 "
Feathers in Beds,	18 "	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 cts. per lb. and 10 per ct. on duty.	10 "
Do. for Beds, in bags or otherwise,	15½ "	20 "	10 "	2 cts. per lb. and 10 per ct. on duty.	10 "
Felt in rolls or sheets,	4 "	20 "	10 "	11 per cent.	10 "
Figs,	2 cts. per lb and 30 per ct.	20 "	10 "	3 cents per lb.	1d. pr. lb. Is'ld. Cy., or 1 4-10 cents.
Firearms, from British Dominions,	15½ per cent.	20 "	10 "	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fish, and products of Fish or other creatures living in the waters, viz: Fish Oil, Train Oil, Spermaceti Oil, Head matter and Blubber, Fins and Skins, the produce of the Fisheries of the B. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Fish, Fish Oil, and products of Fish and all other creatures living in the waters, the produce of the Fisheries of the United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free, also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Fish, and products of Fish and all other creatures living in the waters, otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent on Oil and $1 32 per cwt. on Fish.	Free.
Flax and Tow, unmanufactured, the produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Flour, the produce of the British N. A. Colonies, or United States,	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.	25 cents per barrel.	36 cts. and 10 per ct. on duty.	Free.

A TABLE shewing the different Rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Flowers and Flower Roots, produce of United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. artificial,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Frames for Pictures, Prints, Drawings, and Mirrors,	18 "	20 "
Fruit, dried or undried, the produce of the British N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Fruit, dried, otherwise produced,	2 cents per lb. & 3 pr. ct.	20 per cent.
Do. raw or undried, except Oranges and Lemons, otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. preserved in Syrup,	15½ per cent.	15 per ct. and 3 cents per lb.
Furs, Skins, and Tails of all kinds, undressed, if produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. dressed,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Fustic,	3 "	Free.
Galls,	3 "	20 per cent.
Gelatine,	15½ "	20 "
Geneva or Gin,	60 cts. per gall. and 3 per ct.	15 cts. per gallon and 100 per cent.
Ginger,	15½ per cent.	30 per cent ground, and 20 per cent. unground.
Glass, viz :—Looking Glasses,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do. Looking Glass Plates, Silvered,	15½ "	20 "
Do. Carboys,	4 "	20 "
Do. Window, Phials, and ornaments, and manufactures of Glass not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	20 "
Gloves, kid or leather,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do. of other material,	15½ "	20 "
Glue,	15½ "	20 "
Gold, leaf, and manufactures of,	15½ "	20 "
Guano,	3 "	Free.
Groceries of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Gums,	15½ "	Free.
Gunpowder from British Dominions,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Guns from do.	15½ "	20 "
Gutta Percha and manufactures of,	15½ "	20 "
Gypsum or Plaster Stone, ground and unground, produce of British N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. calcined in Plaster of Paris,	15½ "	10 per cent.
Haberdashery, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
Free.	Free also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
10 per cent. except Raisins which are 2 cents per lb. and Apples and Pears dried $1 per barrel.	3 cents per lb.	1d. per lb. Island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
10 per cent; Apples fresh $1 per barrel, and Pears fresh $1 per barrel.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
20 per cent.	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	Free.
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
70 cents per gallon proof, by Sykes' Hydrometer.	$1 20 per gallon, proof by Sykes' Hydrometer.	3s. 6d. per gal. proof or about 58 cents.
4 cents per lb. ground, 10 per cent unground.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
10 "	Free.	Free.
10 "	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

A TABLE shewing the different Rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Hair for Masons' use,	Free.	Free.
Hammers and Hatchets,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Hardware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	20 "
Hats, of whatever material made, and Hat bodies,	18 "	20 "
Hay and Straw, produce of British North American Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Hay, otherwise,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Hemp, unmanufactured, the produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Hides—Green, dried, salted & cured, produce of Br. N. A. Colonies, or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	4 per cent.	Free.
Hones and Whetting Stones,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Honey,	15½ "	20 "
Horns, produce of Br. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Hoops, Wooden,	18 "	20 per cent.
Hops,	15½ "	20 "
Hosiery,	15½ "	20 "
Household Furniture, except the effects of Immigrants,	18 "	20 "
Do. effects of Immigrants—(See Apparel.)		
Implements of Trade, except working tools of Immigrants, (for which see Apparel,)	15½ "	20 "
India Rubber, and manufactures of, except Boots and Shoes,	15½ "	20 "
Ink, Printers',	3 "	Free.
Do. all other kinds,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Iron, in pigs and blooms, the produce of Br. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Do. in pigs, bolts, bars, and sheets, and Railway rails and chairs,	4 per cent.	10 pr cent.—Pig Iron, free.
Do. Wire, Scrap, and Hoop Iron,	4 "	10 pr ct.—Scrap, 20 pr ct.
Do. Castings, viz:—Cooking, Close, Box and round Stoves, and parts thereof, (except square stoves called Canada Stoves;) apparatus for Cooking Stoves; Franklin Stoves, Register Grates, Fire Frames, and parts thereof; Kitchen Ranges, Boilers, Cast Iron Furnaces, and parts thereof,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do. Other Castings and Manufactures of,	15½ "	20 "
Isinglass,	15½ "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	11 "	Free.
Free.	11 "	10 per cent.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Free.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 per cent. except Coats also.
Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
5 pr ct.—Rails & Pig Iron free.	Pig, free; others, 5½ per cent.	5 per cent.
5 per cent.—Scrap free.	11 per cent.	5 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Ivory, manufactured,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Japanned Ware, or Lacquered,	15½ "	20 "
Jet, wrought or unwrought,	15½ "	20 "
Jewelry,	15½ "	20 "
Junk,	3 "	Free.
Knives,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Lac Dye,	3 per cent.—Free, U. S.	20 per cent.—Free U.S.
Lace,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Lamp Black,	15½ "	20 "
Lamps,	15½ "	20 "
Lard, produce of Br. N. A. Colonies, or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. Oil,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Lead, in pigs, produce of B.N.A.Col.	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	4 per cent.	Free.
Do. in bars and sheets,	4 "	10 per cent.
Do. White, Black, and Red,	15½ "	20 pr ct.—If Dry, 10 pr ct.
Do. Manufactures of,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Leather—Sole, Upper, Belt, and Harness, Patent and Enamelled,	4 cents per lb, & 3 pr ct.	20 "
Do. Manufactures of,	18 per cent.	20 "
Lemons,	18 "	Free.
Lemon Syrup,	20 cents per gal. & 3 pr. ct.	20 per cent.
Lignumvitæ,	3 per cent.	Free.
Lime, produce of B. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	15½ per cent.	Free.
Do. Chloride of,	4 "	Free.
Lines,	3 "	20 pr ct.–Fish'g Lines free.
Do. Clothes Lines and Bed Cords, as Cordage,	4 "	20 per cent.
Linen or Linen & Cotton Manufactr's,	15½ "	20 "
Liquorice,	15½ "	20 "
Litharge,	15½ "	10 "
Locks and Latches,	15½ "	20 "
Logwood,	3 "	Free.
Looking Glasses or Mirrors,	18 "	20 per cent.
Looking Glass Plates, silvered,	15½ "	20 "
Do. do. Frames,	18 "	20 "
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,	15½ "	20 "
Mace,	15½ "	30 "
Machinery, except of or for Clocks,	15½ "	20 "
Madder and Garancine,	3 "	20 "
Mahogany, rough timber, or sawn,	3 "	Free.
Malt,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Malt Liquors,	10 cents per gal. & 3 per ct.	30 "
Manganese, oxide of ore,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. produce B.N.A.Col. & U. States,	Free.	Free.

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	11 "	2 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.—Free, U. S.	11 pr ct.—Free, produce of U. S., B. N. A., U. K., or Channel Islands.	10 "
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
$1.55 per 100 lbs.	11 per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
Free.	11 "	10 "
Free.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	Sole, 1d. pr lb. Island currency, 1 4-10 cts.; other kinds, 6¼
10 "	11 "	10 per cent. [pr ct.
10 "	11 "	10 "
20 "	11 "	1s. per gal. Island currency, about 17 cents.
10 per cent.	11 "	Free.
Free.	11 "	Free.
Free.	11 "	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	Free.
10 pr cent.—Fish'g Lines free.	5½ "	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	5½ "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	Free.
10 "	11 "	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
5 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	Free.
Free.	11 "	10 per cent.
6 cents per gallon.	8 cents pr gal. in casks, 24 cts. pr doz. bottles of 2 gallons.	5d. per gallon, Island currency, or about 7 cents.
Free.	5½ per cent.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Manilla, unmanufactured,	3 per cent.	Free.
Manures of all kinds, produce of U. S.	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Maps and Charts,	3 "	10 per cent.
Marmalade,	15½ "	15 pr cent, & 3 cents pr lb.
Matches,	18 "	20 per cent.
Mathematical Instruments,	15½ "	20 "
Matts and Matting,	15½ "	20 "
Mattresses, for household use,	18 "	20 "
Do. Eelgrass for Sailors' hammocks,	15½ "	20 "
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salted, the produce of British N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Medicines of all kinds,	15½ "	20 p ct. Patent Med. 30 p c.
Mercury and mercurial preparations,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Molasses,	3 per ct., & 2 cents per gall.	10 pr ct., & 5 cents per gal.
Moss or Lichen for Dyers' use,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. all other kinds,	15½ "	Free.
Mouldings veneered, and other,	18 "	20 per cent.
Musical Instruments, except Piano Fortes,	15½ "	20 "
Mustard,	15½ "	20 "
Nails,	15½ "	20 "
Naphtha,	15½ "	15 cents per gallon.
Newspapers,	3 "	20 per cent.
Nickel,	15½ "	Free.
Nitre or Saltpetre,	4 "	Free.
Nuts of all kinds, except Cocoa Nuts,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Nutmegs,	15½ "	30 "
Oakum,	4 "	Free.
Ochre, produce of B. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free, if dry.
Do. otherwise,	15½ per cent.	Free, if dry.
Oil, the product of Fish or other creatures living in the waters, if the produce of the Fisheries of the B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free, crude.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free, crude.
Do. all other not elsewhere enumerated,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Oil Seed Cake,	15½ "	Free.
Oil Cloth,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Olives, pickled or preserved,	15½ "	20 "
Onions, produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Oranges,	18 "	Free.

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
20 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free, also of United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Beef & Pork, salted, pr bbl. $1.	$1.98 pr cwt. except Beef, which is 48 cents pr bbl. & 10 pr ct. on duty; and Pork, 72 cents and 10 per cent.	Free.
Do. fresh, pr 100 lbs. $1.		
Bacon & Hams, pr 100 lbs. $2.		
10 pr cent, Patent do. 20 pr ct.	5 per cent.	10 per cent, Patent, 30 pr cent.
10 "	5½ "	10 per cent.
5 cents per gallon.	5 cents per gallon.	4d. per gallon Island currency, or about 5½ cents.
Free from United States,	Free if from B.N.A.Col., U.S., U. K., & Channel Islands,	10 per cent.
otherwise 10 per cent.	otherwise 11 per cent.	
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
10 pr ct.—For Churches, free.	11 "	12½ "
		10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	5½ "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	Free.	Free.
10 "	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	5½ "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 per cent, also Cocoa Nuts.
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
5 "	5½ "	2 "
Free.	11 "	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
Free.	Free.	Free.
	11 per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.—Rock Coal Oil & Benzole, 7 cents per gal.	11 "	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
50 cents per 100 lbs.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Ores of Metals of all kinds, produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Ornaments, composed of wood or leather, or both,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do. of other material,	15½ "	20 "
Osnaburgs,	15½ "	20 "
Painters' Colors of all kinds, except Ochre, the produce of B. N. A. Colonies,	15½ "	20 "
Palm Oil,	3 "	Free.
Palm Leaf,	3 "	20 per cent.
Pamphlets,	3 "	Free.
Paper Sheathing,	4 "	20 per cent.
Do. Printing,	3 "	15 "
Do. Other,	15½ "	20 "
Parchment,	15½ "	20 "
Pasteboard,	15½ "	20 "
Pelts, produce of B. N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 "	Free.
Pens, Pencils, and Pencil Cases,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Pepper,	15½ "	20 pr ct. Ground, 30 pr ct.
Perfumery of all kinds,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Pewter, manufactured,	15½ "	20 "
Do. in cakes or pigs,	4 "	Free.
Phosphorus,	4 "	10 per cent.
Piano Fortes,	18 "	20 "
Pickles,	15½ "	20 "
Pictures,	15½ "	10 "
Picture Frames,	18 "	20 "
Pimento,	15½ "	20 pr ct. Ground, 30 pr ct.
Pitch, produce of United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Planes, ironed,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Do. without irons,	18 "	20 "
Plantains,	3 "	Free.
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees, produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Plate, Gold or Silver,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Plated Wares,	15½ "	20 "
Platinum,	15½ "	Free.
Ploughs, and parts of Ploughs,	17½ "	20 per cent.
Pocket Books and Port Monaies of Leather, or if Leather is the article of chief value,	18 "	20 "
Porter,	3 pr cent. & 10 cents pr gal.	30 "
Portmanteaus,	18 per cent.	20 "
Potash, Prussiate of	4 "	free.
Pots for Cooking Stoves,	18 "	20 per cent.
Do all other,	15½ "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
Free, not less than Demy size.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
10 pr ct. 4 cents pr lb Ground.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 pr cent.—Paintings, free.	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 pr cent. Ground, 4 cts pr lb.	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
5 per cent.	11 "	Free.
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 pr cent.—Old, fit only to be re-manufactured, free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
6 cents per gal.	8 cents per gallon in casks, 24 " per doz. in bot. of 2 gals.	5d. per gallon Island currency, or about 7 cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	5½ "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Poultry, produce of B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Printing Presses,	3 "	Free.
Prints and Drawings,	15½ "	10 per cent.
Prunes, dried,	3 per ct. and 2 cents per lb.	20 "
Putty,	15½ per cent.	20 "
Quicksilver, ore of, produce of the B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	20 per cent.
Quills,	15½ "	20 "
Rags, imported from the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 "	Free.
Railway Rails and Chairs,	4 "	10 per cent.
Raisins,	3 per ct., & 2 cents per lb.	20 "
Rakes, and parts thereof,	17½ "	20 "
Red or Guinea Wood,	3 "	Free.
Reaping Hooks,	15 "	20 "
Rice, ground and unground, produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Rigging and Sails for new Ships,	4 "	Sails, 10 pr ct. Rigging, 20.
Do. saved from vessels wrecked,	3 "	Free within the limits of the Province.
Rock Salt, produce of B. N. A. Col.	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Rope, (Cordage,)	4 "	20 per cent.
Do. old,	3 "	Free.
Rosin,	3 "	Free.
Rosin Oil,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Rum,	3 pr ct., & 35 cents per gal.	100 per cent, & 15 cents per gallon.
Sago,	3 per cent.	20 per cent.
Sail Duck,	4 "	No. 1 to 6 free, over, 20 p ct.
Sails for new Ships,	4 "	10 per cent.
Do. saved from vessels wrecked,	3 "	Free within the limits of the Province.
Saleratus, if mixed with Soda,	15½ "	Free.
Salt, (except Rock Salt the produce of British N. A. Colonies,)	3 "	Free.
Salts of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	Free.
Saltpetre,	4 "	Free.
Sauces,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Sausages,	Free.	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	3 cents per lb.	1d. per lb. Island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
10 "	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.—Also from U. Kingdom, B. N. A., & Channel Islands.	Free.
Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
5 per cent.	5½ "	10 per cent.
2 cents per lb.	3 cents per lb.	1d. per lb, Island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	Free.
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
5 "	5½ "	2 per cent.
Free, if wrecked on the coast of this Province.—If vessels owned and registered in the Province, free from elsewhere.	5½ "	10 "
Free.	12 cents per ton.	Free.
Free.	12 cents per ton.	Free (1865.)
5 per cent.	5½ per cent.	2 per cent.
Free.	5½ "	2 "
Free.	5½ "	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
40 cents per gallon proof by Syke's hydrometer.	60 cents per gallon.—Local distillation, 40 cents.	1s. 6d. per gallon, proof, or 25 cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
5 "	5½ "	2 "
5 "	5½ "	2 "
See Rigging.	5½ "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
Free.	12 cents per ton.	Free (in 1865.)
10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	Free from U. S., B. N. A., U. K., and Channel Isles, otherwise, $1.98 per cwt.	Free.

A TABLE shewing the different Rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Scythes,	15 per cent.	20 per cent
Scythe Sneaths,	17½ per cent.	20 "
Seeds, if produce of British N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Sheep Skins, tanned,	3 pr ct. & 60 cents pr. doz.	20 per cent.
Shells, viz:—Sea Shells, manufactured, and all other Shells,	15½ per cent.	20 "
Shoes of whatever material, and parts thereof,	18 "	25 per cent, if Leather.
Shoe Thread,	3 per cent.	20 per cent.
Shovels,	15 "	20 "
Sickles,	15 "	20 "
Silk Plush for Hatters' use,	4 "	10 "
Silk, raw and manufactured,	15½ "	20 "
Side Arms, from British Dominions,	15½ "	20 "
Do. from Foreign Countries,	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
Silver Ware,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Skivers, (*i. e.* Split Leather,)	18 "	20 "
Slate, Roofing Slate, produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Slates, writing,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Sleighs, and parts thereof,	18 "	20 "
Snuff,	18 "	30 "
Soap, perfumed, in cakes and balls, costing 10 cents per lb.,	15½ "	30 "
Do. other, in bars, less than 10 cents per lb.,	3 pr cent, & 1 cent pr. lb.	30 "
Socks and Mitts, (not Leather,)	15½ "	20 per cent.
Soda, Carbonate of,	15½ "	Free.
Do. Washing,	15½ "	Free.
Soda Ash,	4 "	Free.
Spades,	15 "	20 per cent.
Specimens of Minerals and Fossils,	Free.	Free.
Do. illustrative of Natural History,	Free.	Free.
Spectacles,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Spelter, in pigs or sheets,	4 "	10 pr ct in sheets, Pigs free
Spices, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	30 per cent.
Spikes,	15½ "	20 "
Spirits, not otherwise enumerated,	3 pr cent. & 30 cents pr gal.	100 pr ct. & 15 cents pr gal.
Sponge,	3 per cent.	20 per cent.
Starch,	15½ "	30 "
Starch Corn, or Corn Flour, the produce of the United States or British North American Colonies,	Free.	30 "
Do. otherwise,	15½ per cent.	30 "
Stationery,	15½ "	20 "
Steel, in bars and sheets,	4 "	10 "
Do. manufactures of,	15½ "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free for Agricultural purposes.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	6¼ per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ pr ct. (not parts thereof.)
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	6¼ "
Free.	Free, also U. Kingdom, Channel Islands, and B. N. A. Col.	Free.
Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
20 "	6 cents per lb, and 10 pr cent on duty.	6d. per lb. Island currency, about 8 cents.
10 "	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free, produce of U. K., U. S., B. N. A. Col., & the Channel Isles, other 11 per cent.	10 "
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	2 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
5 "	5½ "	10 "
50 cents per gallon.	$1.20 per gallon.	
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free, also U. K. & Chan. Isles.	Free.
10 per cent.	36 cts pr bbl. & 10 pr ct on duty.	Free.
10 "	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES, as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Sticks, walking,	18 per cent.	20 per cent.
Do. Umbrella or Parasol,	18 "	20 "
Stone, viz :—Slate, Marble, and other stone in its crude or unwrought state, if produce of United States or British N. A. Colonies,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Stones of all kinds, manufactured,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Stoneware,	15½ "	20 "
Strings for Musical Instruments,	15½ "	20 "
Sugar, refined, in loaves,	3 pr cent, & 2½ cents pr lb.	15 pr cent. & 3 cents pr lb.
Do. all other kinds of refined or White Bastard Sugar, or Sugar Candy,	3 pr cent. & 2 cents pr lb.	15 pr cent. & 3 cents pr lb.
Do. Brown or Muscovado, or clayed, or any other kind of Sugar not refined,	3 pr cent. & 1¼ cents pr lb.	10 pr cent. & 2 cents pr lb.
Sulphur,	15½ per cent.	Free.
Sumach,	3 "	Free.
Tables,	18 "	20 per cent.
Tallow and Soap Grease, the produce of B. N. A. Colonies or U. States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Tamarinds, fresh,	3 "	Free.
Do. preserved,	15½ per cent.	15 pr cent. & 3 cents pr lb.
Tapioca,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Tar, produce of the United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Tea, Black,	3 pr cent. & 4 cents pr lb.	15 pr cent. & 4 cents pr lb.
Do. Green, viz :—Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, and other Green Teas,	3 pr cent. & 8 cents pr lb.	15 pr cent. & 4 cents pr lb.
Thread, except Shoe Thread,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Tiles,	4 pr cent of Fire Clay, 15½ pr cent of other material.	10 "
Tin, Block and Plate,	4 per cent.	[free. 10 pr ct. for Plate—Block,
Do. other manufactures of,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Tinctures,	3 pr. ct. & 30 cents per gal.	20 per cent. (as Drugs.)
Tobacco, unmanufactured, produce of the United States,	Free—Otherwise 3 pr cent.	Free—Otherwise free.
Do. manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars,	3 pr cent. & 4 cents pr lb.	30 pr cent. & 10 cents pr lb. for Cavendish. 30 pr cent. & 5 cents pr lb. for Common cut. 30 pr cent. & 15 cents pr lb. for Fine cut. 30 pr cent. & 2 cents pr lb. for Canadian Twist.
Toys of Wood or Leather.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.
Do. of other material,	15½ "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free—Also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.—Statuary, free.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
$2 per 100 lbs.	$2.88 per 112 lbs., and 10 per cent. on duty.	3d. per lb. Island currency, or about 4 cents.
$2 per 100 lbs.	$2.40 per 112 lbs.	3d. per lb. Island currency, or about 4 cents.
$1.50 per 100 lbs.	$1.98 per 112 lbs.	7s. per cwt. Island currency, or about $1.17.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
Free.	11 "	Free.—Soap Grease, 10 pr ct.
Free.	11 per cent.	Free. Do. do.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 per cent.
20 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	Free.
6 cents per lb.	8 cents per lb. for Souchong, Congou, and Bohea.	4d. per lb. Island currency, or about 5½ cents.
11 cents per lb.	10 cents per lb. for all others.	Do. do.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free—Otherwise free.	Free—Otherwise 11 per cent.	2s. per gal. Island currency, or about 33 cents. Free.—Otherwise, free.
5 cents per lb.	6 cents per lb., and 10 pr cent on the duty.	6d. per lb. Island currency, or about 8 cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Treacle,	3 per cent. & 2 cents pr gal.	10 pr cent. & 5 cents pr gal.
Trunks,	18 per cent.	20 per cent.
Tumeric,	3 "	Free.
Turpentine, raw, produce of U. States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Turpentine, Spirit of, or Oil of,	15½ "	10 per cent.
Twine,	3 "	20 "
Types,	3 "	20 "
Umbrellas and Parasols,	15½ "	20 "
Valises,	18 "	20 "
Varnishes of all kinds,	15½ "	20 pr ct.—Black & Bright, for Shipbuilders, free.
Vegetables, the produce of Br. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Vehicles of all kinds, & parts thereof,	18 "	20 per cent.
Verdigris,	15½ "	20 "
Vermillion,	15½ "	20 "
Vinegar,	15½ "	20 per ct. & 4 cents pr gal.
Vitriol, except Green & Blue,	15½ "	Free.
Do. Blue,	3 "	Free.
Do. Oil of,	4 "	20 per cent.
Wagons, and parts thereof,	18 "	20 "
Watches,	15½ "	10 "
Wax,	15½ "	20 "
Whalebone, manufactured,	15½ "	20 "
Whisky,	3 per ct. & 60 cents per gal.	40 cents per gallon.
Whiting,	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.
Wines, costing $2 and upwards, pr gal.	15½ pr ct. & 90 cents pr gal.	20 "
Do. " $1 " "	15½ " 80 " "	20 "
Do. " less than $1 "	15½ " 30 " "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
5 cents per gal. as Molasses.	5 cents per gallon.	4d. per gallon Island currency, or about 5½ cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
10 per cent.	11 "	10 "
10 "	5½ "	10 "
Free.	Free.	10 "
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
10 "	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	6 cents per gallon, and 10 per cent on duty.	10 "
10 "	5½ per cent.	10 "
10 "	5½ "	10 "
10 "	5½ "	10 "
10 "	11 "	12½ "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
50 cents per gallon.	$1.20 cents per gallon.	3s. 6d. per gal. proof Island currency, or about 58 cents.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Catawba, Burgundy, Hermitage, Moselle, and Champagne, per doz. of 5 bottles to the gallon, $2.50 pr gal. On all others in bottles, per doz. of 5 bottles to the gallon, $1.50 per gallon. Port, Sherry, and Madeira, in Wood, 60 cents per gallon. On other Wines in Wood, costing £24 sterling and upwards per pipe at the Port from whence last imported, 60 cents per gallon. Other Wines in wood, costing less than £24 stg. per pipe at the Port from whence last imported, 25 cents per gallon.	Of all kinds, in bottles, except Claret, $1.44 per gallon. Port, Madeira, Hock, Burgundy, in wood or other vessels not bottles, $1.20 per gal. Sherry, 12½ per cent. ad val. and 72 cents per gallon. Claret, 12½ per cent. and 60 cents per gallon. All others, 12½ per cent. and 60 cents per gallon.	Claret, and all other light Wines, (except Port and Sherry,) the first cost of which is under £20 stg. per pipe, 25 per cent. Port and Sherry, and all other Wines costing over £20 stg. per pipe, 5 per cent. ad val. and 4s. Island currency per gallon, or about 67 cents.

A TABLE shewing the different rates of Customs' Duty chargeable on impor
Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified

ARTICLES as classified in the New Brunswick Tariff.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of New Brunswick.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Canada.
Wire, except Iron,	15½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Woad,	3 "	Free.
Wood, viz:—Firewood, Timber and Lumber of all kinds, round, hewn, or sawn, unmanufactured in whole or in part, produce of Br. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise produced,	3 per cent.	Free.
Do. manufactured, except Wooden Wares,	15½ "	20 per cent.
Wooden Wares of all kinds,	18 "	20 "
Wool, produce of the B. N. A. Colonies or United States,	Free.	Free.
Do. otherwise,	3 per cent.	Free.
Woolen Manufactures, or Woolen & Cotton Manufactures, not otherwise enumerated,	15½ "	20 "
Yarn,	15½ "	20 pr ct. Cotton Yarn, 10.
Yeast Powder,	15½ "	20 "
Zinc or Speltre, in pigs or sheets,	4 "	Free.—In Sheets, 10 pr ct.
Zinc, manufactured,	15½ "	20 "
And on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not herein otherwise charged with Duty, or declared to be free from it,	15½ "	20 "

tation of Goods into the respective Colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova
according to the List of Articles in the New Brunswick Tariff.

Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Nova Scotia.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Newfoundland.	Rate of Duty under the Tariff of Prince Edward Island.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
10 "	11 "	10 "
Free.	Free.	Free.
Free.	11 pr ct.—Free from U. K. and Channel Islands.	Free.
10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
10 "	11 "	12½ "
	Free, also of United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
10 "	11 per cent.	Free.
10 "	11 "	10 per cent.
10 "	11 pr cent.—Cotton Yarn, free.	10 "
10 "	11 per cent.	10 "
10 "	11 "	2 "
10 "	11 "	10 "
10 "	11 "	10 "

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 37 years, viz. between the years 1828 and 1864, both years inclusive.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1828	£123,662	£18,084	1847	£340,098	44,644
1829	133,976	26,959	1848	244,276	44,553
1830	146,767	30,372	1849	264,562	51,582
1831	77,476	18,017	1850	262,148	77,400
1832	123,192	30,798	1851	330,835	83,028
1833	136,432	29,362	1852	393,210	83,792
1834	109,606	20,411	1853	574,070	121,858
1835	102,839	24,299	1854	711,234	97,930
1836	112,713	29,224	1855	782,762	123,127
1837	124,991	25,185	1856	714,515	173,485
1838	121,160	25,598	1857	628,510	158,697
1839	249,298	35,472	1858	564,245	163,702
1840	254,134	23,808	1859	675,095	236,014
1841	267,852	18,522	1860	688,217	248,378
1842	162,422	29,453	1861	628,070	175,654
1843	140,259	16,190	1862	616,814	185,295
1844	207,484	16,909	1863	739,663	259,357
1845	312,313	27,940	1864	691,005	263,781
1846	298,006	15,861			

An Account of the Number of Emigrants who arrived in the Province of New Brunswick between the Years 1844 and 1864, both inclusive.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1844	2,605	1850	1,838	1855	1,539	1860	323
1845	6,133	1851	3,470	1856	708	1861	588
1846	9,765	1852	2,165	1857	607	1862	676
1847	14,879	1853	3,762	1858	390	1863	623
1848	4,141	1854	3,440	1859	230	1864	602
1849	2,724						

Emigrants arrived from Europe at the Port of Saint John in 1864, viz :—
From England, 88 : From Scotland, 139 : From Ireland, 375 : Total, 602.

There were no arrivals at the Out-Ports.

In addition to the above, 26 Emigrants from the United Kingdom arrived here by the International Line of Steamers from Boston, with the intention of settling in New Brunswick. No Emigrant Duty is now collected in New Brunswick.

WM. SMITH, *Controller, &c.*

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28th Victoria—First Session of the Twentieth General Assembly.

April, May, and June, 1865.