



JOURNAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

FROM

The twelfth February to the twelfth April, 1861:

Being the Fifth Session of the Eighteenth General Assembly.



FREDERICTON.

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

1861.





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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.



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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

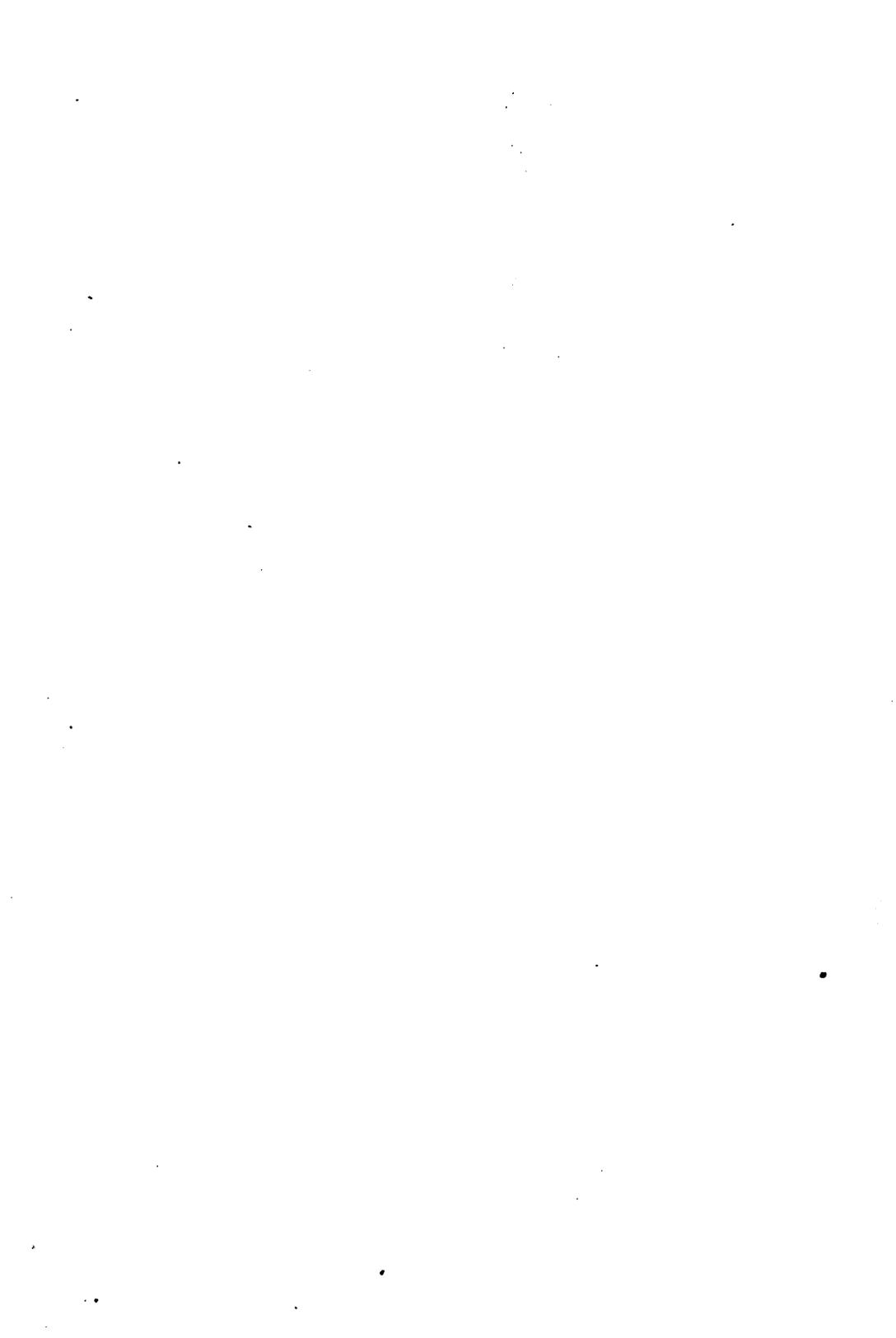
A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

By His Excellency's Command.

S. L. TILLEY.





JOURNAL
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF THE
Province of New Brunswick.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO VICESIMO QUARTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

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

At Fredericton in the Province of New Brunswick.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Tuesday, 12th February, 1861.

THE General Assembly having been by seven several Proclamations pro-
rogued to this day, the House met—

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
“ *Robertson,*
“ *Odell,*
“ *Wark,*

Mr. Botsford,
“ *Minchin,*
“ *Harrison,*
“ *Steeves.*

PRAYERS.

At three o'clock His Excellency The Honorable John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, 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—

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,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ The University of New Brunswick has been organized. The number of Students attending the Lectures and deriving benefit from a course of

Academical discipline in the University, has been largely increased; and the present condition of the Institution affords ample ground for encouragement.

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

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

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

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

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

The Honorable the President 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 on Thursday next.

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

Adjourned until Thursday next at 11 o’clock.

THURSDAY, 14th February, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Seely.*

PRAYERS.

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 JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, 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,

The recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was extremely gratifying to the people of New Brunswick; affording them, as it did, a favourable opportunity of proving, by the enthusiasm with which they welcomed His Royal Highness, their affectionate devotion to Her Majesty's person, Her Family, and Her Throne: and it is gratifying to know that, even where the densest masses of the people were congregated, they were not more remarkable for their enthusiasm than for their orderly and exemplary conduct; and that His Royal Highness was pleased to express his warm appreciation of the loyalty and devotion of Her Majesty's faithful subjects of New Brunswick.

We concur with Your Excellency in the belief, that the general condition of the Province is such, as to call for the expression of our thankfulness. We are pleased to learn that our Commerce is healthy, that our Agriculture has prospered, that the Fisheries have been productive, that increased attention has been successfully directed to our Minerals; and, that in so important a branch of industry as our Ship building, there are gratifying proofs of revival.

We share with Your Excellency in the satisfaction you feel at the progress made in the establishment of an organized and drilled local Militia for the defence of the Province. We admire the public spirit of that portion of the force called out by Your Excellency during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, evinced by their providing uniform at their own expense, and serving without pay; and we are gratified to learn that they presented on that occasion such a soldierlike appearance.

We thank Your Excellency for directing the Adjutant General's Report to be laid before us.

We trust the superior character of the Railway now open for traffic, and the regularity and safety with which the Trains have been run, will ensure for it public confidence.

We thank Your Excellency for promising to lay the Accounts before us, and we are pleased to learn that the earnings of the Road have exceeded the estimates.

We thank Your Excellency for taking measures to provide a Provincial Coinage suited to the Decimal system of computation, and also for obtaining a supply of Decimal Coins to meet the present requirements of the Province.

We are pleased to learn that the Schedule, Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Enumerators to be employed in taking the Census, are about to be published, and we trust the result of the enquiries to be made will afford faithful and reliable information respecting the recent progress and present condition of the Province.

We are gratified to learn that the number of Students attending the University of New Brunswick has been largely increased, and that the present condition of the Institution affords ample grounds of encouragement.

On receipt of the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Schools, we shall give our careful attention to such amendment of the Law regulating the Provincial Grammar Schools, as may be necessary in order to extend to the Youth of the Province additional facilities to secure the benefits of a liberal education.

The settlement of the country by the introduction of a suitable class of Emigrants, being of great importance, we hope means may be devised to induce a larger number to share, and by their industry to promote, the general prosperity of the Province.

We agree with Your Excellency that, in connection with the Provincial Exhibition to be held this year, it will be desirable to consider how far the articles exhibited may be made available in representing the natural productions and manufactures of the Province at the London Exhibition.

We recognize with deep thankfulness the inestimable blessings of peace and contentment enjoyed by the People of the Province; for which we feel that, under Divine Providence, we are largely indebted to those venerated Institutions which long experience has proved to be the surest safeguard for liberty and order.

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

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Saunders and Robertson 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.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House, presented a Report.

The said Report was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

The Committee appointed on the 5th of April last to make arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House for the present Session, beg leave to report that they have attended to that duty, and now submit the Advertisement for Tenders for the performance of the work. Two Tenders were received, which they also submit herewith. That of Mr. John Graham, agreeing for the sum of £120 to find a Reporter and print and publish the Debates, and furnish one thousand copies, to be published twice in each week, on imperial quarto paper, with three columns on each page, and in respect of paper, type, and workmanship, to be in all respects similar to the printed Debates of the House of Assembly in 1860, and to be delivered cut into single sheets, in packages of twenty five sheets each, at the Council Chamber, to whomsoever the Council may direct,—the Committee have concluded to accept, and have arranged with him to enter upon the performance of his duties.

Mr. Graham understands distinctly that the continuance of this arrangement is upon the express condition that the work will be performed to the satisfaction of the Council.

JOHN ROBERTSON, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 14th February 1861.

ORDERED, That the Report be received and adopted.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 15th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	
	<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
	<i>" Robertson,</i>	<i>" Minchin,</i>
	<i>" Hazen,</i>	<i>" Steeves,</i>
	<i>" Wark,</i>	<i>" Seely.</i>

PRAYERS.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 16th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	
	<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
	<i>" Minchin,</i>	<i>" Hazen,</i>
	<i>" Harrison,</i>	<i>" Odell,</i>
	<i>" Wark,</i>	<i>" Steeves,</i>
	<i>" Seely.</i>	

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to know when he would receive this House 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 at one o'clock to-day.

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 the President 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,

" In thanking you for this Address, I wish to express my hearty confidence in your desire to promote the public good."

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 18th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	
	<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
	<i>" Minchin,</i>	<i>" Hazen,</i>
	<i>" Harrison,</i>	<i>" Odell,</i>
	<i>" Wark,</i>	<i>" Steeves,</i>
	<i>" Seely.</i>	

PRAYERS.

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

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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

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

1. Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the Secretary of State, dated March 5th, 1860, No. 10 :
2. Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant Governor, dated July 26th, 1860, No. 22, with Enclosure.

February 18th, 1861.

J. H. T. M-S.

Copy.—No. 10.

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

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

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

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

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

Copy.—No. 22.

Downing Street, 26th July, 1860.

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

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

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

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. C. LEWIS.

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

Present Rates of Duty on Timber imported into France.

	Unites sur lesquelles portent les droits.	ENTREE.	
		Par Navires Français.	Par Nav's etrangers et par terre.
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.
Bois a construire, des Colonies Francaises et du Senegal, de toute espece, .. .. .	..	Exempts.	
Des Pays Etrangers,—			
De Noyer. { Scie, en-planches ou plateaux de 1 metre 46 centimetres ou plus de longueur, et ayant d'epaisseur { Plus de 80 millimet.	Le stere.	Exempt.	0 15
{ Dans tout autre etat, meme regime et meme droits que les bois a construire "autres."	100 m. de long.	Exempt.	1 00
De Chene. { Brut ou simplement equarri a la hache, ..	Le stere.	Exempt.	0 10
{ Scies, ayant d'epaisseur { Plus de 80 millimetres, 80 millimetres et au-dessous,	100m. de long.	0 05	1 00
{ Bruts ou simplement equarris a la hache, ..	Le stere.	Exempts.	0 10
{ Scies, ayant d'epaisseur { Plus de 80 millimetres, 80 millimetres et au-dessous,	100m. de long.	0 05	1 00
Mats			
Mateaux,			
Espars,			
Piguouilles,			
Manches de gaffe,	La piece.	Exempts.	Exempts.
Manches de fouine et de pinceau a goudron, ..			

TRANSLATION.

Present Rates of Duty on Timber imported into France.

	Quantities upon which Duties are levied.	DUTIES.	
		In French Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels or by Land.
		Frs. cts.	Frs. cts.
Wood for building from French Colonies and from Senegal, of all descriptions, .. .. .	..	Free.	
From Foreign Countries,—			
Walnut. { Sawed in Boards or Planks of 1 metre 46 centimetres, 4 feet 6 inches or more in length and having a thickness of { More than 80 millimetres. (3 inches.) From 27 to 28 millimetre. (from 1 to 3 inches.)	The cubic meter. (35½ cubic feet.) 100 metres in length. (328 feet.)	Free.	0 15
{ In any other state, same regulation and same duty as	Wood for building "Other."		
Oak. { Rough or merely squared with the axe.	{ The cubic meter.	Free.	0 10
{ Sawed, having a thickness of { More than 80 millimetres. 80 millimetres and under.	100 metres in length. (328 feet.)	0 05	1 00
Other. { Rough or merely squared with the axe.	{ The cubic metre.	Free.	0 10
{ Sawed, having a thickness of { More than 80 millimetres. 3½ inches. 80 millimetres and under.	100 metres in length.	0 05	1 00
Masts,			
Small Masts,			
Spars,			
Piguouilles,			
Handles for { Boat Hooks, Fish Spears, Tar Brushes,	Each.	Free.	Free

NOTE.—The French metre is equal to 3 feet 3½ inches. The centimetre is rather more than the third of an inch. The millimetre is rather more than the thirtieth part of an inch. 1 metre is equal to 3 feet 3½ inches. 1 metre 46 centimetres equals 4 feet 6 inches. A thickness of more than 80 millimetres equals 3 inches; a thickness of from 27 to 80 millimetres equals 1 inch to 3 inches; a thickness of more than 85 millimetres is upwards of 3½ inches. A cubic meter equals 35½ cubic feet. 100 metres in length equal 328 feet.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 19th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Seely.*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Harrison, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert Stevens and others, for Act of Assembly to authorize the sale of certain portions of public Land in Charlotte County, and investment of proceeds in Government securities.

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

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Saint John, in reference to the appointment of Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 20th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Seely,*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 21st February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Seely,*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Williston, with a Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold

Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purpose in such Will mentioned; 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 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 22nd February, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders,
“ Chandler,
“ Minchin,
“ Harrison,
“ Wark,
“ Seely.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
“ Kinnear,
“ Hazen,
“ Odell,
“ Steeves,
“ Earle.

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold Lands and Premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned; 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 from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was delivered by the Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council, a copy of a Despatch (dated 1st December 1860, No. 34), from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, respecting the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 37, entitled “An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.”

February 21st, 1861.

J. H. T. M-S.

Copy.—No. 34.

Downing Street, 1st December, 1860.

SIR,—The Act 23 Vict. cap. 37, “relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes,” having been referred for the consideration of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, their Lordships have signified their opinion in a letter, of which I enclose a copy, that the Law cannot properly be sanctioned without an amendment of the 13th clause, which takes away the subject's undoubted right to appeal to Her Majesty in Her Privy Council from the decision of a Colonial Court of Justice. I wish you therefore to request your responsible advisers to submit to the Legislature a short Bill repealing the 13th clause of the above Act, and re-enacting it in such a form as shall save intact the right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, under such regulations as Her Majesty may think fit from time to time to prescribe.

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

I have, &c. (Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

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

Copy.—Enclosure.

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

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

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

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

I have, &c. (Signed)

ARTHUR HELPS.

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

Also, with a Copy of the Report of the Auditor General on the Public Accounts of 1860, and

Of the Railway Commissioners.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 23rd February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Minchin,
" Wark,
" Seely,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Kinnear,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage.

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 the Honorable Mr. Gray, with a Bill to establish the Saint John Criminal 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 on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Williston, with a Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town; 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, by leave, presented a Petition from the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School, to enable them by Law to raise money on Mortgage.

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

The Honorable Mr. Wark, by leave, presented a Petition from the Charlotte County Agricultural Society, to amend the Act of incorporation of said Society.

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

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 25th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Seely,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

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

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

A Bill to establish the Saint John Criminal Court :

A Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage : and

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

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

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

The Honorable Mr. Black,	Present.
“ Mr. Saunders,	do.
“ Mr. Botsford,	do.
“ Mr. Chandler,	do.
“ Mr. Robertson,	Absent.

The Honorable	Mr. Kinnear,	Present.
"	Mr. Minchin,	do.
"	Mr. Hazen,	Absent.
"	Mr. Harrison,	Present.
"	Mr. Davidson,	do.
"	Mr. Odell,	do.
"	Mr. Wark,	do.
"	Mr. Steeves,	do.
"	Mr. Ryan,	Absent.
"	Mr. Hamilton,	Present.
"	Mr. Gordon,	do.
"	Mr. Todd,	Absent.
"	Mr. Seely,	Present.
"	Mr. Rice,	Absent.
"	Mr. Robinson,	Present.
"	Mr. Earle,	do.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Mr. Mitchell, with a Bill to afford greater facilities for obtaining Licences to cut and carry away Lumber from off Crown Lands; 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. Chandler, with a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government securities; 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 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 26th February, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	
<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>		<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
<i>" Chandler,</i>		<i>" Kinnear,</i>
<i>" Minchin,</i>		<i>" Harrison,</i>
<i>" Davidson,</i>		<i>" Odell,</i>
<i>" Wark,</i>		<i>" Steeves,</i>
<i>" Hamilton,</i>		<i>" Gordon,</i>
<i>" Seely,</i>		<i>" Robinson,</i>
<i>" Earle.</i>		

RPAYERS.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

The Honorable Mr. Saunders took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of 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. Chandler, with a Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the Debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews; 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. Davidson, by leave, presented a Petition from the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, for an Act of Assembly to authorize sale of Lands, and investment of proceeds.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 27th February, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Seely,
" Earle.

Mr. Botsford,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Robinson,

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to amend an Act to provide for an Alms House and Work House in the Parish and Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, 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 authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews, 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 Mr. Williston, with a Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person; 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. M'Adam, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to authorize the expenditure of moneys upon the Bye Streets in the Town plat of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte: and

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

The 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 again into consideration the Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings.

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 further 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 the solemnization of Marriage.

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, 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 in Section 1, insert the following words—" for the period of at least

one year immediately preceding the application, without having been during that time a stated resident of any foreign country."

At B insert the words "during that period."

At C expunge the words "without fee."

At D in Section 2, expunge the following words—"Before such licence shall issue the applicant therefor shall take the oath of allegiance before the Provincial Secretary or some other person to be appointed therefor without fee by the Governor and."

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

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

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

1. The Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works :
2. The Financial Report for Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860 :
3. The Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for year 1861.

The two last documents are as follows :—

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

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

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

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

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

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

1. Comparative Statements of the estimated and actual Revenue for the year 1859-60, with a further comparison of the actual Revenue of that year with the Revenue of 1858-9, marked A.
2. A General Comparative Statement of the estimated and actual Expenditure for the service of the year 1859-60, marked B.

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

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

6. And here I take the opportunity of remarking that a more satisfactory statement of the Revenue and Expenditure would be obtained, were the gross amount of the Casual and Territorial Revenue and of the Post Office Department, and indeed of all special funds or sources of Revenue, paid into the Treasury, and the whole expenditure defrayed by Warrant. At present the balances only of the Casual and Territorial Revenue appear in the Treasurer's Accounts of Receipts, and, as to the Post Office Department, nothing is entered save the sums withdrawn to meet the deficiency of its Revenue.

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

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

9. The Treasurer, it is to be observed, has credited £15,738 9 9, as the amount of receipts in 1858-9, on account of the Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List Fund, and £11,514 4 10 as for 1859-60, thus shewing a decrease in 1859-60 of £4,224 4 11. But it is to be noted that in the amount so credited for 1858-9, about £4,000 were collected by the Receiver General in 1857-8, and £3,000 of previous accumulations were received from the Central Bank. So likewise of £11,514 4 10 credited by the

Treasurer as receipts in 1859-60, £3,250 was a further portion of previous accumulations held by the Bank and repaid within the year. After adjusting the Accounts to this state of facts, a process necessary for the ascertainment of the true Revenue of the year, the net excess in this source over the Estimate is £264 4 10; while a comparison with the adjusted amount collected in 1858-9 shews a small decrease.

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

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

... .. £157,350 0 0

The Revenue realized was 168,894 7 4

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

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

Import Duty,	...	...	...	...	...	£144,567	16	5
Export Duty,	...	...	...	...	...	14,385	7	7
Casual and Territory Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	12,420	0	5
Post Office,	...	...	...	...	...	11,051	18	0
Supreme Court Fees,	...	...	...	...	...	625	5	0
Auction Duty,	...	...	...	...	...	88	12	11
Revenue Seizures,	...	...	...	...	...	387	4	1
Distillery Licences,	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Fishery Fund,	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	9
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	...	...	28,986	10	11
Sinking Fund,	...	...	...	...	...	778	3	3
Emigrant Duties,	...	...	...	...	...	40	10	0
Light House Duties,	...	...	...	...	...	5,448	0	10
Sick and Disabled Seamen Duties,	...	...	...	...	...	1,789	12	9
Buoys and Beacons,	...	...	...	...	...	588	17	10
Indian Reserve Fund,	...	...	...	...	...	52	19	8
Copy Right Duties,	...	...	...	...	...	25	14	6
Total Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	£221,258	12	11

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

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

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

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

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

18. It will be remarked, that the amount drawn from the Revenue to meet the Interest due on the Debt of the Province, is less than the estimate anticipated by £9,470 9 9. This saving, worthy as it is of unexceptionable congratulation, was effected by a decrease of £349 15 8 in the amount estimated for the Interest on the Ordinary Provincial Debt; also by an increase in the revenue from the Railway Impost, and by the unexpectedly large increase in the earnings of our Provincial Railway. These earnings, after defraying all the running expenses, repairs, and so forth, so far exceeded the anticipated result, as to require from the Ordinary Revenue, instead of £12,500, only £3,379 5 11 in aid of the Impost Fund, to meet the Interest on all the Debentures issued for the construction of the Road, and on the £44,000 Sterling held by the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway, the interest on which is also defrayed from the same fund. This result, so replete with encouragement, would have been rendered more remarkable, if the balance of the earnings, £2,496 7s., had been paid into the Treasury at the close of the Fiscal Year, when, instead of £3,379 5 11 being drawn from the Ordinary Revenue for deficiency of interest, the amount would have been only £882 18 11.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. On comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure, which includes all known liabilities, it must be satisfactory to Your Excellency and the Legislature to know, that after providing for every service in the year, including the expense necessarily attendant on the visit of the Prince, increased Grants for Education, Agriculture, Great Roads and Bridges, there still remains to the credit of the Province, on the transactions of the year, the sum of £6,153 12 7.

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

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

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

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

32. When legislative authority was given by the Act 19 V. c. 16, for the construction of Railways, the Government was authorized to effect loans upon Provincial Debentures payable in thirty years, and a limited Sinking Fund towards the payment of the debt, was at the same time provided. This Sinking Fund consists of Receipts from Sales of Timber and Land then belonging to the Crown in the Counties through which the Railroad passes, and a sum equal to 1½ per cent. interest on the money borrowed for the con-

struction of the Road, to be deducted from the profits. But it can scarcely be supposed that in a new country like this, and especially while the road remains unconnected with the roads on the east and west of the Province, there can, for many years, be any payment into the Sinking Fund from the last mentioned source—indeed it can scarcely be expected that the receipts will meet the maintenance, running expenses, and interest. It is, therefore, evident that at the close of the thirty years, a very considerable portion of the means would have to be provided for by the issue of new Debentures.

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

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

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

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

37. On reference to the Statement, Your Excellency will observe that during the past year there has been a great improvement in the financial condition of the Province; and that there was available cash, at the command of the Government on 1st November, sufficient to pay all the outstanding War-

rants, the whole amount of undrawn Appropriations, the balance due to the Commercial Bank, and the excess of the Savings Bank deposits paid to the Treasurer during the year, and still leave a considerable surplus.

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

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

S. L. TILLEY.

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

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

HEADS OF REVENUE.	ESTIMATE FOR 1859-60.	COLLECTED IN	
		1858-59.	1859-60.
Import Duty,	£129,000 0 0	£144,507 16 5	£124,058 6 6
Export Duty,	19,000 0 0	14,385 7 7	18,942 18 5
Casual and Territorial Revenue and Surplus Civil List, after deducting previous accumulations,	8,000 0 0	8,264 4 10	8,738 9 9
Supreme Court Fees,	600 0 0	625 5 0	575 0 0
Auction Duty,	150 0 0	88 12 11	136 4 1
Provincial Share of Seizures,	600 0 0	387 4 1	618 15 8
Distillery Licenses, ... ..	...	20 0 0	20 0 0
Refunded Money, ... ..	...	555 16 6	58 15 6
	£157,350 0 0	£168,894 7 4	£153,148 9 11
Excess of Revenue in 1859-60 over Estimate, ... ..	...	£11,544 7 4	...
Excess of Revenue in 1859-60 over that of 1858-59, ... ..	...	15,745 17 5	...

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.

B.

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

ESTIMATE.		
Amount of Estimate,	£156,577	2 6
Postmaster General's Salary omitted,	600	0 0
Appropriated in addition to 'Unforeseen Expenses,'	759	0 0
" by Address as to Canada Disputed Territory Fund,	366	11 8
Total amount of Legislative appropriations,		£158,293 14 2
EXPENDITURE.		
Actual, by Warrants and charges,	£155,872	11 5
Additional liabilities for the year,	6,865	3 4
Total Expenditure,		162,737 14 9
Difference being in excess of Estimate, subject to explanation,		£1,444 0 7
<i>Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.</i>		S. L. TILLEY.

C.

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

Amount of Estimated Revenue, as submitted to the Legislature,	£157,350	0 0
Amount of Estimated Expenditure as submitted to the Legislature,	156,577	2 6
Estimated Excess of Revenue over Expenditure,	£772 17 6	
<i>Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.</i>		S. L. TILLEY.

D.

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

Amount of Ordinary Revenue,	£168,894	7 4
Amount of Expenditure and Liabilities,	162,737	14 9
Excess of actual Revenue over Expenditure and Liabilities for the year 1859-60,	£6,156 12 7	
<i>Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860</i>		S. L. TILLEY.

E.

ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31st OCT. 1860,

As compared with the Estimate; and of Warrants and Charges on Account of the Total Expenditure, showing Balances due; as well as Warrants drawn on Account of the Expenditure of previous years.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Estimated and legislatively appropriated Expenditure for Fiscal Year.	Total Expenditure for Fiscal Year.	Warrants and Charges for Fiscal Year.		Warrants drawn against previous appropriations.
			Already drawn and made.	To be drawn.	
Civil List,	£14,500 0 0	£14,500 0 0	£14,500 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Legislative,	11,195 17 6	11,552 9 8	11,552 9 8	.. .. .	£1,362 3 1
Judicial,	3,190 0 0	3,098 14 3	3,038 14 3	£60 0 0	60 0 0
Revenue Collection and Protection,	9,591 5 0	10,718 15 10	10,718 15 10	.. .. .	34 18 0
Debt, Interest including aid to Railway Impost,	21,500 0 0	12,029 10 3	12,029 10 3	.. .. .	.. .. .
Post Office, Salary of Postmaster General,	600 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
" For Deficiency of Revenue,	5,500 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Public Works, *	41,650 0 0	52,593 4 4	49,516 14 4	3,046 10 0	1,350 0 0
Education,	27,950 0 0	28,985 18 2	28,021 17 0	964 1 2	1,286 7 3
Agriculture,	3,150 0 0	4,821 10 5	4,821 10 5	.. .. .	.. .. .
Fisheries,	280 0 0	284 10 0	204 10 0	80 0 0	80 0 0
Provincial Penitentiary,	1,500 0 0	2,300 0 0	1,500 0 0	500 0 0	1,000 0 0
Lunatic Asylum,	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Public Health,	2,600 0 0	2,625 0 0	1,625 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0
Returned Duties,	3,000 0 0	3,885 2 1	3,885 2 1	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pensions,	400 0 0	345 10 0	325 10 0	20 0 0	30 0 0
Indians,	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Military and Militia,	300 0 0	529 3 9	529 3 9	.. .. .	.. .. .
Steamboat Inspectors,	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Steam Ferries,	120 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .
Immigration,	500 0 0	533 15 7	270 8 2	.. .. .	.. .. .
Mineral Resources,	500 0 0	500 0 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Unforeseen Expenses,	1,750 0 0	3,124 1 5	2,752 16 8	371 4 9	087 9 1
Address as to Canada Disputed Territory Fund,	366 11 8	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	£158,203 14 2	£162,737 14 9	£155,872 11 5	£6,865 3 4	£6,350 17 5

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, 22nd December 1860.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ORDINARY REVENUE FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31st OCTOBER 1860.

Funded Debt.

Debentures under Act 19 V. c. 20, sterling,	£31,000	0	0
Add 13-60ths for sovereigns at 24s. 4d. currency,	6,716	13	4
			<u>£37,716 13 4</u>
Debentures under the same Act, currency,		16,800	0 0
Do. for Fredericton Fire Loan,		12,000	0 0
			<u>£66,516 13 4</u>
Total Funded Debt,			

Floating Debt.

To Savings Banks, viz:—

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

For unpaid Warrants—

Ordinary serv. 1857-8-9 & '60,	£3,798	5	1
Parish Schools,	6,735	17	4
Civil List and Casual Revenue,	1,939	4	4
			<u>12,473 6 9</u>

For undrawn Appropriations—

Estimated amount of arrears,	10,890	2	7
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For Balances of Special Funds, viz:—

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

Total Floating Debt, 158,460 15 9

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

ASSETS.

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

Secretary's Office, 22nd December, 1860.

S. L. TILLEY.

RAILWAY FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31st OCTOBER 1860.

Funded Debt.

Debentures on account of—			
The Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway, Stg.	£44,000	0	0
The European & North American Railway, (Contractors' Debentures,)	90,000	0	0
Railway Construction, under Act 19 V. c. 16,	746,000	0	0
			* £880,000 0 0
Add 13-60ths, sovereigns being 24s. 4d. currency,	190,666	13	4
			<u>£1,070,666 13 4</u>

Floating Debt.

Advance from Provincial Treasury in 1854, in re- demption of £6,000 Stg. of Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway Debentures, accounted at 8 per cent. premium,	£7,200	0	0
Advance from Provincial Treasury, 31st Oct. 1860,	10,584	15	5
" by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., 31st October 1860, sterling,	£32,535	8	9
Add 1-5th, to make 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent. prem.	6,507	1	9
			<u>39,042 10 6</u>
			56,827 5 11
			<u>£1,127,493 19 3</u>
Total Debt,			

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

The £44,000 of Saint Andrews & Quebec Railway Debentures were transferred, and are accounted at 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent. premium,	£52,800	0	0
The £90,000 of European & North American Railway (or Contrac- tors') Debentures were transferred, and are accounted at 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ cent. premium,	108,000	0	0
			<u>£160,800 0 0</u>

Carried forward,

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

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

ESTIMATE OF ORDINARY REVENUE.

Estimated Amount of Ordinary Revenue to arise from—

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

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURE FROM THE ORDINARY REVENUE.

Estimated Amount of required Expenditure from Ordinary Revenue:—

Authorized by existing Laws,	...	...	...	£96,275	=	\$385,100
To be voted by the Legislature,	...	...	...	78,199 15s.		312,799
				<u>£174,474 15s.</u>		<u>\$697,899</u>

Classification and Distribution of the foregoing Estimated Expenditure.

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
CIVIL LIST, £14,500 =	\$58,000	
LEGISLATIVE.		
Expenses of the President, Speaker, and Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, including travel, ... £5,020	20,080	
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		
Chaplain, £20 \$80		
Message Bearer from Council to Assembly, 40 160		
Sergeant at Arms, 45 15s 183		
Two Door Keepers, 62 10 250		
Three Messengers, 62 10 250		
Clerk, including extra services and Index, 340 1,360		
Clerk Assistant and extra services, ... 150 600		
Engrossing Clerk, 50 200		
Printing, 325 1,300		
Contingencies, including Stationery, Coach hire, and Postages, ... 500 2,000		
Debates, reporting and publishing, ... 120 480		
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.		
Chaplain, 20 80		
Sergeant at Arms, 45 15 183		
Clerk, including extra services and Index to Journals, ... 400 1,600		
Clerk Assistant and extra services, ... 175 700		
Three Engrossing Clerks, 225 900		
Door Keeper, 30 10 122		
Four Messengers, 91 10 366		
Debates, reporting, publishing & forwarding, 430 1,720		
Postages, 200 800		
Printing Laws and Journals, ... 1,500 6,000		
Librarian, 125 500		
Library Books and Insurance, ... 150 600		
Contingencies, including Stationery & Coach hire, 750 3,000		
<u>£5,858 10s =</u>	...	\$23,484
JUDICIAL.		
Salary of Judge Neville Parker, ... £800 \$3,200		
Clerk of Pleas, and Clerk, ... 400 1,600		
Clerk of Crown on Circuits, ... 250 1,000		
Jurors' Fees, 1,450 5,800		
Conveyance of Prisoners to Penitentiary, ... 100 400		
Reporting Decisions of Supreme Court, ... 50 200		
<u>£3,050 =</u>	12,200	
Salary of Clerk of Crown, Supreme Court, £100 \$400		
Usher Supreme Court, ... 10 40		
" Equity Court, ... 20 80		
<u>£130 =</u>	...	520
<i>Carried forward,</i> ...	\$90,280	\$23,954

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

Heads and Items of Expenditure.				Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Le- gislation.
				\$104,280	\$23,954
<i>Brought forward,</i>					
REVENUE— <i>Cont'd & brought forward,</i>		£5,756 5s	\$23,025		
<i>Kent County.</i>					
Buctouche,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	40	160		
	Tide Waiter, ...	25	100		
Richibucto,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	50	200		
	Tide Waiter, ...	60	240		
	Do. ...	40	160		
<i>Northumberland County.</i>					
Miramichi,	Landing Surveyor, ...	150	600		
Chatham,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	75	300		
	Three Boatmen, ...	180	720		
Newcastle,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	75	300		
	Boatman, ...	60	240		
<i>Restigouche County.</i>					
Campbellton,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	65	260		
Dalhousie,	Waiter and Searcher, ...	65	260		
<i>Victoria County.</i>					
Edmundston,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	40	160		
Grand Falls,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	40	160		
Tobique,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	40	160		
<i>Westmorland County.</i>					
Bay Verte,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	25	100		
Dorchester,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	40	160		
	Tide Waiter, ...	25	100		
Moncton,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	25	100		
	Preventive Officer, ...	50	200		
North Joggins,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	25	100		
Sackville,	Deputy Treasurer, ...	25	100		
	Two Tide Waiters, ...	50	200		
Shediac,	Dep. Treas. & Controller,	80	320		
	Preventive Officer, 6 mths.	15	50		
<i>York County.</i>					
Canterbury,	Preventive Officer, ...	75	300		
Fredericton,	Preventive Officer, ...	80	320		
Manners-Sutton	Preventive Officer, ...	25	100		
				£7,301 5s =	29,205
DEBT.					
Interest on Savings Bank Deposits, Debentures (not for Railway purposes), and Credits, ...					
		£8,700	\$34,800		
Interest in aid of Railway Impost, ...		21,725	86,900		
				£30,425 =	121,700
<i>Carried forward,</i>				\$225,980	\$53,159

Heads and Items of Expenditure.				Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Le- gislation.
<i>Brought forward,</i>				\$225,980	\$53,159
POST OFFICE.					
Salary of Postmaster General,	£600	=		2,400	
To meet deficiency of Revenue,	5,000			...	20,000
PUBLIC WORKS.					
Chief Commissioner and Department, ...	£1,150	=		4,600	
Great Roads and Bridges,	£22,000		\$88,000		
Bye Roads,	16,000		64,000		
Improvement of navigation of River Saint John and its tributaries, including expense of Dredge,					
	2,000		8,000		
Improvement of Miramichi River, ...	200		800		
Public Buildings,	400		1,600		
Lunatic Asylum, Extension,	1,000		4,000		
Steam Navigation,	3,000		12,000		
	£44,600	=	...		178,400
EDUCATION.					
Amount authorized by Law,	£26,000			104,000	
Madras Schools,	£400		\$1,600		
Wesleyan Academy,	600		2,400		
Baptist Seminary,	250		1,000		
Roman Catholic School, Fredericton, ...	150		600		
Milltown Academy,	200		800		
Presbyterian School, Saint Stephen, ...	37 10s		150		
Roman Catholic School, Saint John, ...	150		600		
Varley School,	100		400		
Roman Catholic School, Memramcook, ...	150		600		
Commercial School, Saint John,	50		200		
Infant School, Fredericton,	50		200		
Rom. Catholic Schools, St. Stephen & Milltown,	100		400		
Roman Catholic School, Saint Andrews, Male and Female,	75		300		
Poor School, Fredericton,	50		200		
Roman Catholic School, Carleton,	60		240		
Do. do. Chatham,	190		400		
Madawaska Academy,	100		400		
Two Free Schools, Saint John, in charge of Rev. G. Armstrong,					
	50		200		
One Free School, Saint John, in charge of Rev. Wm. Armstrong,					
	17 10s		70		
Roman Catholic School, Woodstock, ...	37 10		150		
Do. do. Portland,	30		120		
Do. do. Bathurst,	60		240		
Grammar School, Newcastle,	50		200		
African School, Saint John,	75		300		
Free School, Loch Lomond,	50		200		
School on Heron Island,	20		80		
Rachel Martin,	20		80		
E. Phillips,	15		60		
E. A. Lawrence,	17 10s		70		
J. S. P. Gibb,	10		40		
	£3,075	=	...		12,300
<i>Carried forward.</i>				\$336,980	\$263,859

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

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

Estimate of other sources of Revenue and Expenditure.

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

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

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, February 1861.

MEMORANDUM

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

CASH REQUIRED.

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

RESOURCES.

Cash in Treasury,	£605	4	11	2,420.98
“ in hands of Deputy Treasurers,	7,851	12	5	31,406.48
“ in Central Bank, for Casual Revenue and Surplus Civil List, with Interest,	3,763	3	11	15,052.78
“ in advance to Railway Construction Fund,	10,584	15	5	42,339.08
“ with Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., towards interest payable on Debentures in 1861,	24,522	10	0	98,090.00
“ for Estimated Ordinary Revenue,	174,625	0	0	698,500.00
	<u>£221,952</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>\$887,809.32</u>

S. L. TILLEY.

Secretary's Office, February 1861.

[For Report on Public Works see Appendix.]

The Honorable Mr. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from John Bolton and others, for an Act of Assembly in reference to expenditure of public moneys.

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

The Honorable Mr. Robinson, by leave, presented a Petition from William Whitlock and others, for amendment of Savings Bank Acts.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 25th February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
“ <i>Chandler,</i>		“ <i>Robertson,</i>
“ <i>Kinnear,</i>		“ <i>Minchin,</i>
“ <i>Harrison,</i>		“ <i>Davidson,</i>
“ <i>Odell,</i>		“ <i>Wark,</i>
“ <i>Steeves,</i>		“ <i>Hamilton,</i>
“ <i>Gordon,</i>		“ <i>Seely,</i>
“ <i>Rice,</i>		“ <i>Robinson,</i>
“ <i>Earle.</i>		

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage, 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 to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Milltown, in the said Parish :

A Bill to authorize the expenditure of moneys upon the Bye Streets in the Town plat of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte : and

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

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. Williston, with a Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas 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 Solicitor General, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

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

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

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

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of 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 12 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 1st March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Rice,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Seely,
" Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company :

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

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

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. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council a copy of a Circular Despatch, dated 1st February 1861, which he has received from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., respecting the Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art of all Nations to be holden in London in the year 1862.

February 28th, 1861.

J. H. T. M-S.

Copy.—Circular.

Downing Street, 1st February, 1861.

SIR,—I transmit to you a copy of a Letter from the Promoters and proposed Trustees of the Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, to be holden in London in the year 1862.

You will see that these Gentlemen are desirous to learn from what Colonies Articles will be sent for exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each Colony as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to urge upon you the adoption of any means in your power for furthering the important object in view, and I shall be glad to learn that the Colony under your Government is prepared to become a contributor to this undertaking.

The general conditions of the Exhibition will be made known to you as soon as they are completed.

I have, &c. (Signed) NEWCASTLE.

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

Copy.—Enclosure.

London, 18th January, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE.—I am directed by Earl Granville to intimate to your Grace that the Promoters of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry and Art of all Nations, which it is proposed to hold in the year 1862, are about to apply to Her Majesty for a Charter of Incorporation, by which certain Trustees, to whom the management of the Exhibition has been confided, may be vested with the powers requisite for effectually carrying out the projected undertaking.

The names of the Trustees are as follows:—The Earl of Granville, K. G., Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Chandos; Thomas Baring, Esquire, M. P.; C. Wentworth Dilke, Esquire; Thomas Fairbairn, Esquire.

The Trustees have every reason to believe that the application for a Charter will be favourably entertained; but, as some short interval must necessarily elapse before the usual preliminary formalities can be complied with, they are anxious that no time should be lost in giving notice of the intended Exhibition to the distant Colonies of the Empire.

I am therefore directed to request that your Grace will do the Trustees the favour to take the necessary steps for making known to the various Colonial Possessions and Dependencies of the Crown, that the Exhibition will open on Thursday, 1st May 1862, and that the Trustees are very desirous to learn from what Colonies Articles will be sent for Exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such persons or bodies, in each Colony, as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become Exhibitors.

The Exhibition will be held in London on a convenient site which has been placed at the disposal of the Trustees by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851, by permission of Her Majesty, on the occasion of the first International Exhibition.

The general conditions of the Exhibition, and the terms on which Exhibitors will be invited to take part in it, will shortly be published, and the Trustees will at once communicate them to your Grace.

In the meantime I am to state that the Exhibition, in its leading features, will closely resemble that of 1851, Pictures, however, being added on this occasion, and that such preparations as can be made, in anticipation of more detailed information, may proceed upon this understanding.

As the demands for space however will, in all probability, be very much in excess of what it will be possible to provide, so that *quality* and not *quantity* will have mainly to be looked to in deciding upon the Articles to be admitted, the Trustees hope that the greatest care will be exercised in selecting good Specimens of the Industry and Art of each Colony, and more especially of its natural productions.

As your Grace will readily understand that, so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, the Trustees will have many matters to which to draw the attention of the Colonies, which are likely to take an interest in the undertaking, they venture, very earnestly, to request that the earliest opportunity may be taken for making known the substance of the present Communication to the various Colonial authorities.

I have, &c. (Signed) F. R. SANDFORD.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with a Bill in addition to an Act intit'ed "An Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen;" 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 William Whitlock and others, for Act to incorporate Saint Andrews Water Company.
ORDERED, That the same be received and lie on the Table.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, by leave, presented a Petition from A. R. Chapman and others, for Act to protect Shad Fishery.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 2nd March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Hamilton,
" Seely,
" Robinson,*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Ryan,
" Gordon,
" Rice,
" Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill in addition to an Act relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen, 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 amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

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

ORDERED, That the Report be received and leave granted.

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 4th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Hamilton,
" Rice,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Ryan,
" Gordon,
" Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate."

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

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

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

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

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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Solicitor General, with a Bill to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes ; 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 a Select Committee of three Members be appointed to examine and report upon such Bills relating to Corporations as may be referred to them.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford, Chandler, and Kinnear, be the said Committee.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 5th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Robinson.*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Rice.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to levy an assessment to pay off the Debt due by the Town of Saint Andrews, 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 in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate :” and

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

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. Chandler, with a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Andrews Water Company ; 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 this 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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Tapley, with a Bill to amend the Law relating to Coroners’ Inquests ; 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. Gray, with a Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold land and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

The 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—

ORDERED, That the Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, by leave, presented a Petition from the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company, for amendment in their Act of incorporation.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 6th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Robinson.*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Rice,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold lands and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned, 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 amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests : and

A Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

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 prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

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

The Honorable Mr. Robinson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of 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. Connell, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill relating to the solemnization of Marriage ; also with

A Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society ; 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. Gray, with a Bill further to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John ;" 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 in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York and Carleton Mining Company.

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 the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial causes.

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.

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations, presented a Report.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The same was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

The Committee to whom was referred all Bills on Corporations, have had under consideration “ A Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company,” and beg leave to report that they see no objection to the provisions thereof, and recommend the same to the adoption of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 6th March, 1861.

W. B. KINNEAR.

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

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

From Committee of Clerical Mutual Life Association, against change in mode of appointment of Water Commissioners in Carleton : and

From Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Saint John, against Act relating to measurement of Firewood.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 7th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
<i>“ Robertson,</i>		<i>“ Kinnear,</i>
<i>“ Minchin,</i>		<i>“ Harrison,</i>
<i>“ Davidson,</i>		<i>“ Odell,</i>
<i>“ Wark,</i>		<i>“ Steeves,</i>
<i>“ Ryan,</i>		<i>“ Hamilton,</i>
<i>“ Gordon,</i>		<i>“ Seely,</i>
<i>“ Rice,</i>		<i>“ Robinson.</i>

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 Divorce and Matrimonial causes: and
A Bill in amendment of and in addition to an Act to incorporate the York
and Carleton Mining 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 amendments.

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

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

A Bill to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agri-
cultural Society.

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 amend the Law relating to
Coroners’ Inquests.

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.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of
the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to an Act to incor-
porate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

The Honorable Mr. Hamilton 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 further con-
sideration the Bill in addition to an Act intituled “An Act relating to the
Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen.”

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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Williston, with a Bill
in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the Sea
and River Fisheries;” 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 authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to assess the inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Stephen for the erection of a Lock-up House in Milltown in the said Parish.

The 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to raise money upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John.

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.

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

The First Annual Report of the Board of Agriculture.

[See Appendix.]

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 8th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Ryan,
" Gordon,
" Rice,*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Hamilton,
" Seely,
" Robinson.*

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 relating to the Public Burial Grounds in the Parish of Saint Stephen : "

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests: and

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

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 amendments.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Sea and River Fisheries," 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 to incorporate the Newcastle Gas 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 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. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

The Report of the Commissioners and Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

[See Appendix.]

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Tapley, with a Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities; 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. Lawrence, with a Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies; 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 prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of 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. Kinnear, 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 was referred all Bills relating to Corporations, have had under their consideration "A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of 'The Saint Andrews Water Company,'" and beg leave to report that they have examined the same, and recommend the Bill to the adoption of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

Committee Room, 8th March, 1861.

W. B. KINNEAR.

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. Seely, by leave, presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of Saint John, for several Acts of Assembly.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 9th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
" *Robertson,*
" *Minchin,*
" *Davidson,*
" *Wark,*
" *Ryan,*
" *Gordon,*
" *Todd,*
" *Robinson.*

Mr. Botsford,
" *Kinnear,*
" *Harrison,*
" *Odell,*
" *Steeves,*
" *Hamilton,*
" *Seely,*
" *Rice,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company, 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 incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes: and
A Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities.

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

Adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock.

MONDAY, 11th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*
 “ *Robinson.*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Rice,*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to establish the Saint John Criminal 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 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. Seely, by leave, presented the following Petitions:—

From Samuel Clark and others, against a Bill to alter the mode of appointing Commissioners of Water Supply at Carleton : and

From William Baird, with a similar prayer.

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

The Honorable Mr. Odell, by leave, presented a Petition from John A. Beckwith, against Tax on the Wild Land of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 12th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*
 “ *Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration

the Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Andrews Water Company.

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 a Bill intituled "An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate."

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.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, 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 Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of Sea and River Fisheries."

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 incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes.

The Honorable Mr. Seely took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of 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. Steeves, 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 Superintendent of Schools.

[*See Appendix.*]

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Bill to incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes, 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 to authorize the expenditure of moneys upon the Bye Streets in the Town Plat of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Todd 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. Todd, by leave, presented a Petition from Lucy A. Burns and another, for School allowance.

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

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Phelim, with a Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of 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 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 13th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Botsford,
" Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Todd,
" Seely,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Chundler,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Rice,
" Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill intituled " An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate," was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That the Title of the said Bill be—

An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate.

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 request 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 incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Andrews Water Company : and

A Bill in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, " Of Sea and River Fisheries."

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 amendments.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

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 expunge Sections 1 and 2, and insert the three following Sections:—

“1. That after the passing of this Act, any person found carrying about his person any bowie knife or dagger, or any weapon known as iron, brass, or metal knuckles, skull crackers, slung shot, or other offensive weapon of a like character, shall be subject to a fine of not less than four dollars nor more than twenty dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty nor less than ten days, at the option and discretion of the Court where the offence is tried; such fines, penalties or imprisonment shall be in addition to any fines, penalties or imprisonment imposed or liable to be imposed by law for offences committed in the use of any such weapons; provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Her Majesty's Army or Navy, or Militia, or Volunteers, or Police force.

“2. If any person shall be found in any of the seaport Towns or Cities in this Province, carrying about his person any sheath knife, he shall be subject to the like pains and penalties as in the preceding Section; provided however, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Seamen or Riggers when occupied or engaged in their lawful trade or calling.

“3. Any person having in his possession for sale, selling, or exposing for sale, any bowie knife or dagger, or any weapon known as iron, brass, or metal knuckles, skull crackers, or slung shot, shall be subject to the fines, penalties or imprisonment mentioned in the first Section of this Act.”

At B expunge 3 and insert 4, and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections accordingly.

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

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. M'Adam, with a Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two; 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. Ferris, with a Bill in addition to Chapter 93, Title xvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the measurement of Firewood and Bark;" 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. Lawrence, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

•A Bill relating to Pilots:

A Bill to amend an Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John:

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of said City and County of Saint John: and

A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City."

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. End, with a Bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof; 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. Robertson, by leave, presented a Petition from J. C. Littlehale and others, against any alteration of Act 22 Vic. cap. 24.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 14th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
 " *Robertson,*
 " *Minchin,*
 " *Davidson,*
 " *Wark,*
 " *Hamilton,*
 " *Todd,*
 " *Rice,*
 " *Earle.*

Mr. Chandler,
 " *Kinnear,*
 " *Harrison,*
 " *Odell,*
 " *Steeves,*
 " *Gordon,*
 " *Seely,*
 " *Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person, 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 to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two :

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

A Bill relating to Pilots :

A Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “ An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City :”

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of said City and County :

A Bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof: and

A Bill to amend an Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the six first entered Bills severally 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. 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.

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.

The Hon. Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Earle.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. The President,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Seely,
Mr. Robinson.

Whereupon it passed in the negative.

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 Law relating to Municipalities.

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 in Section 3, expunge the words “above mentioned Title,” and insert the words “Revised Statutes, Title vi, ‘Of Municipalities.’”

At B expunge the whole of the fifth Section, and insert the following :

“All Parish Officers in incorporated Counties may be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty before the Secretary Treasurer.”

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

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, 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 Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes,” and finding that it embraces a great variety of important details, recommend the said Bill be submitted to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. CHANDLER,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 8th March, 1861.

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government securities.

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, had made a certain amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows :—

At A, at the end of Section 1, insert as follows :—

“Provided however, that no Land now under lease shall be sold by private sale to any lessee, at a lower rate than a sum the interest of which shall be equal to the rent now payable by said lessee.”

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.

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

The Adjutant General's Report on the Militia.

[See Appendix.]

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

Report of the President of the University of New Brunswick 1860.

To His Excellency the Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have the honor to submit the following Report of the "educational state of the University," and of the Collegiate School for the year 1860:—

PROFESSORS.

The Reverend Edwin Jacob, D. D., Professor of Classical Literature, Moral Philosophy, and Metaphysics.

James Robb, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

W. Brydone Jack, D. C. L., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

J. Marshall d'Avray, Esquire, Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Names.	County.	Remarks.
George Rogers,	York.	
William Walker,	King's,	Scholarship.
Henry L. Sturdee,	Saint John.	
William E. Scovil,	King's.	
William S. Nealis,	Queen's,	Scholarship.
A. Willard Smith,	Charlotte,	Librarian Scholarship]
J. Allan Jack,	Saint John.	
James P. Sheraton,	Saint John,	Scholarship.
Edwin N. Sharp,	King's.	
George Walker,	King's.	
Robert Matthew,	Saint John.	
Roginald H. Starr,	Nova Scotia.	
Lucius Allison,	Saint John.	
William P. Ritchie,	King's.	
William Hamilton,	Restigouche.	
Robert Caie,	Kent.	
Alexander Hughson,	King's.	
William Thomas Wilkins,	Saint John,	under Section 19.
John M'Lean,	Carleton,	Scholarship.
Alexander R. Ferguson,	Saint John.	

NON-RESIDENTS.

T. Barclay Robinson,	York.	
George F. Burpee,	Sunbury,	Scholarship.
William C. Lee,	York,	Scholarship, $\frac{1}{2}$ year]
Edward S. Medley,	York.	
Thomas L. Harrison,	York.	

NON-RESIDENTS—*Continued.*

Names.	County.	Remarks.
William A. Fairweather,	Saint John.	
A. Rankin Bedell,	York.	
J. Delancy Robinson,	York.	
James Colebrooke Carter,	York.	
John M. Straton,	York.	
George N. Babbit,	York.	
Alfred Atherton,	York.	
Charles A. O'Connor,	York.	
John Cadwallader,	York,	Scholarship, $\frac{1}{2}$ year.
G. Frederick Fisher,	York,	under Section 19.
Graham H. E. Manners-Sutton,	York.	

Total number of Students for the year 1860, 37

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on—

Thomas Barclay Robinson,	George Rogers,
George F. Burpee,	William Carleton Lec.

The Professors who had charge of the several Departments of instruction under the Reverend Principal of King's College, continue to devote themselves with the greatest zeal and energy to the performance of their duties in the University; their high attainments, and great skill and experience in educating, leave almost nothing to be desired in their respective Departments; while I cannot allow to pass the present opportunity of placing on record my high appreciation of the frank and cordial manner in which these gentlemen have co-operated with me from the beginning, in giving effect to all the arrangements introduced by the Senate, and my acknowledgment of the very efficient aid which I have always received from them, in season and out of season, by council or otherwise, in carrying on the practical work of the Institution, amid the difficulties necessarily incident to its reorganization.

The attention of the Senate will be directed immediately to the Department of Ancient Languages and Literature, in the mode of conducting which important modifications are required.

The Students belonged to the Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodist, Roman Catholic, Free Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches; their attention to College Regulations, and their diligence in pursuing their studies have been worthy of the highest commendation, and their general deportment has been such that no case has occurred calling for the exercise of discipline since I entered upon the duties of my office.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master,	George Roberts, Esquire, A. M.
Second Master;	Reverend Charles G. Coster, A. M.
Assistant Teacher,	Mr. Joseph Smith.

Total number of pupils for the year 1860, 92

Of these, there were in Greek, 28; Latin, 67; Mathematics, 40; French 35; Natural Philosophy, 30.

The age of the pupils was upwards of 14 years.

Three Masters devote all their time to teaching in the School, and the University Professor of Modern Languages gives the pupils daily instruction in French. The Masters are experienced Teachers, zealous and laborious, and the Institution continues to maintain the high reputation which it has had for many years; the Senate moreover have under consideration a plan for the organization and arrangement of the several Departments of the School, which will, it is believed, add very materially to its efficiency and general usefulness.

(Signed) Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH R. HEA, *President.*

Income and Expenditure of the University for 1860.

The University of New Brunswick in Account Current with E. H. Wilmot, Registrar and Treasurer.
1860. DR.

				To paid Salaries, viz:—		
Dr. Hca, President,	Quarter to 30th September,	...	...	...	\$500	00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	500	00
						\$1,000 00
Rev. Dr. Jacob,	Quarter as Principal to 31st March,	...	...	...	\$500	00
	Do. do. 30th June,	...	...	...	500	00
	Do. Professor of Divinity to 31st March,	...	...	...	50	00
	Do. do. 30th June,	...	...	...	50	00
	As Principal from 1st July to 10th September,	...	...	...	388	13
	As Professor from 10th July to 30th September,	...	...	...	65	75
	Quarter as Professor to 31st December,	...	...	...	300	00
						1,853 88
Dr. Robb,	Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	\$300	00
	Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	300	00
	Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	300	00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	300	00
						1,200 00
Dr. Jack,	Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	\$300	00
	Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	300	00
	Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	300	00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	300	00
						1,200 00
J. M. D'Avray,	Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	\$120	00
	Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	120	00
	Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	120	00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	120	00
						480 00
E. H. Wilmot,	One year to 31st December,	...	...	...	...	400 00
Samuel Fleming,	Quarter to 1st March,	...	...	...	\$60	00
	Do. 1st June,	...	...	...	60	00
	Do. 1st September,	...	...	...	60	00
	Do. 1st December,	...	...	...	60	00
	One month to 31st December,	...	...	...	20	00
						260 00
Henry Wandless,	Quarter to 31st March,	...	...	...	\$40	00
	Do. 30th June,	...	...	...	40	00
	Do. 30th September,	...	...	...	40	00
	Do. 31st December,	...	...	...	40	00
						160 00
Lawrence Neville,	Two Quarters to 31st March,	...	...	...	\$20	00
	Three do. 31st December,	...	...	...	30	00
						50 00
						\$6,663 88
				<i>Carried forward,</i>		

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$6,663 88
George Turner's Estate,					
From 1st January to 22nd May, ...	...	...	...		15 76
Rev. Charles G. Coster,					
One year as Examiner, to 30th June, ...	...	...	...		20 00
Rev. Charles Lee,					
One year as Examiner, to 30th June, ...	...	...	...		20 00
To paid Scholarships, viz:—					
George F. Burpee, half year to 26th January, ...	...	...	...		30 00
W. C. Lee, do. 25th June, ...	...	...	...		30 00
W. Walker, do. 18th July, ...	...	...	...	\$30 00	
Do. do. 18th January, ...	...	...	...	30 00	
					60 00
W. S. Nealis, do. 13th July, ...	...	...	...	\$30 00	
Do. do. 13th January, ...	...	...	...	30 00	
					60 00
J. P. Sheraton, do. 1st March, ...	...	...	...	\$30 00	
Do. do. 1st September, ...	...	...	...	30 00	
					60 00
A. W. Smith, Librarian, Quarter to 16th April, ...	...	...	...	\$25 00	
Do. do. do. 16th July, ...	...	...	...	25 00	
Do. do. do. 16th October, ...	...	...	...	25 00	
Do. do. do. 16th January, ...	...	...	...	25 00	
					100 00
Frederick L. Dibblee, old balance, 5 months to September 1855,					25 00

Library, and Philosophical Apparatus.

				<i>To paid—</i>	
April 14.	Charles S. Beverly, binding, ...	...	...	\$1 65	
26.	Gunnison's Express, 8s. 3d. May 29. do. 4s. 6d. ...	...	...	2 55	
July 20.	Little, Browne & Co. draft \$49 10, Books, ...	...	...	49 85	
Aug. 27.	David Biges, Exchange, £9 10s. Stg. do. ...	...	...	46 86	
Sept. 10.	Gunnison's Express, ...	...	...	1 35	
25.	S. R. Miller, Books, ...	...	...	33 30	
Oct. 19.	Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty on Books, ...	...	...	3 70	
Nov. 10.	Do. do. Apparatus, ...	...	...	22 80	
Dec. 31.	Thomas Rutter, Bookcase, ...	...	...	35 00	
	S. R. Miller, Books, ...	...	...	3 25	
	Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. Text books, ...	...	...	184 26	
	Do. Library Text books, ...	...	...	55 70	
	E. S. Ritchie, Apparatus, ...	...	...	139 65	
	Premium draft on Boston, \$380 @ 1½ ...	...	...	5 70	
					585 63

Incidental Expenses.

				<i>To paid—</i>	
April 13.	James Agnew, work and materials, ...	...	...	\$23 03	
21.	Thomas Aitken, cases for papers, ...	...	...	8 25	
June 6.	Thomas Rutter, work, ...	...	...	1 56	
15.	F. W. Hatheway, coal for Library, ...	...	...	14 00	
July 26.	Samuel Fleming, allowance for Fuel, ...	...	...	160 00	
31.	Leonard Weeks, work, ...	...	...	13 15	
	J. J. Virtue, hauling coal, ...	...	...	1 20	
Aug. 21.	J. & A. McMillan, new Minute Book, ...	...	...	8 00	
	Registrar's expenses to Saint John, and Room for meet- ing of Senate, ...	...	...	15 28	

Carried forward, \$244 47 \$1,006 89

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$244 47	\$1,006 39
Sept.	3.	James Agnew, work and materials,	216 98	
	15.	Leonard Weeks, Painting and Papering, J. W. M. Ruel, copying minutes, &c.	131 31	
		B. R. Jouett, Surveyor, running lines,	10 00	
		B. R. Jouett, Surveyor, running lines,	14 00	
	24.	Andrew Inches, copy of plan,	4 00	
	25.	James Agnew, work and materials,	69 31	
Oct.	2.	T. G. & H. Allen, stove for class room,	13 37	
	6.	A. N. Block, work and materials,	231 11	
		Mathew McLeod, Esq. travelling expenses attending two meetings of Senate,	26 00	
	17.	S. K. Foster, Paper Hangings,	9 60	
		George Whittaker, do.	5 70	
	19.	Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty on Iron Bedsteads, do.	27 01	
	25.	George Thomas, Bell hanging,	45 10	
		Alexander P. Miller, Painting, &c.	103 51	
		W. R. Witham, colouring walls,	13 50	
Nov.	10.	Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty on Grates,	12 20	
	22.	C. P. Miller, painting,	40 46	
Dec.	10.	Leonard Weeks, Glazing,	19 75	
	19.	Alex. P. Miller, Painting, &c.	198 20	
		George A. Perley, materials,	5 00	
		R. Chestnut & Sons, do.	46 20	
	31.	S. A. Akerly, do.	2 45	
		Thomas Stewart, do.	1 86	
		J. W. M. Ruel, engrossing,	8 06	
		W. Cadwallader, Porter's clothes,	28 01	
		S. R. Miller, Stationery,	25 25	
		James Agnew, work and materials,	353 16	
		Samuel Fleming, work, &c.	42 25	
		S. Barker, materials,	7 00	
		John McDonald, Paper Hangings,	58 48	
		Francis Collins, do.	27 50	
		George Nixon, do.	20 00	
		Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co. do.	20 00	
		Martin Lemont, Lamps, &c.	19 21	
		Wesleyan Book Room, Printing and Advertising, do.	21 50	
		John Graham, do.	10 65	
		Royal Gazette Office, do.	37 26	
		James Hogg, do.	28 45	
		G. W. Day, Advertising,	4 50	
		Geo. E. Fennety, do.	2 70	
		Chubb & Co. do.	23 20	
		Cudlip & Snider, freight and duty,	8 75	
		Horsefall & Sherraton, Floor Cloth,	20 25	
		W. H. Adams, Fire Proof Safe,	148 00	
		Freight and cartage of do.	2 75	
		Alexander N. Block, work and materials,	55 28	
		R. Thompson, materials,	1 88	
		Union Line Steamers, freight,	\$9 83	
		T. G. & H. Allen, Stoves and Pipe, &c.	53 49	
		Buckley & Bankroft, Iron Bedsteads, &c.	207 00	
		Dr. Hca, travelling expenses,	226 20	
		Do. Postages, Telegraphs, Truckages,	38 95	
		Premium draft on Boston, \$220 @ 1½	3 30	
		Postages for the year, \$1.40. Searches Record Office, 40c.	5 00	
		George C. Hunt, Chemist,	18 95	

3,026 02

Carried forward,\$4,082 41

Brought forward, \$4,032 41

Plate Fund.

Oct. 17.	To paid R. Thompson for Forks,	\$30 00	
Dec. 31.	Do. do. Sundries,	5 50	
	Do. Horsfall & Sherraton, do.	1 48	
			36 98

Douglas Medal Fund.

July 10.	To paid Shrieve, Brown & Co., for Gold Medal, Draft on Boston, \$37 00½,	\$37 55	
	Postages to and from Boston,	0 40	
	Gunnison's Express, carriage of die,	1 25	
			39 20

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

To paid Salaries, viz:—

George Roberts,			
Quarter to	7th April,	\$200 00	
	Do. 7th July,	200 00	
	Do. 7th October,	200 00	
	Do. 7th January,	200 00	
			800 00
Rev. Charles G. Coster,			
Quarter to	31st March,	\$100 00	
Do.	30th June,	100 00	
Do.	30th September,	100 00	
Do.	31st December,	100 00	
			400 00
Joseph Smith,			
Quarter to	31st March,	\$50 00	
Do.	30th June,	50 00	
Do.	30th September,	50 00	
Do.	31st December,	50 00	
			200 00

Incidental Expenses.

To paid—

April 11.	George Roberts, expended by him,	\$2 25	
June 20.	Rev. C. G. Coster, Prize Books imported,	36 00	
	27. Mrs. Rodgers, cleaning School Room,	18 60	
Aug. 23.	Thos. A. Armstrong, work,	3 00	
Dec. 10.	Leonard Weeks, glazing 16s., do. 5s.,	4 20	
	10. James Agnew, work and materials,	14 76	
	31. Mrs. Rodgers, cleaning School Room,	18 60	
			97 41

To balance in hand carried down,		\$12,209 90	
		637 60	
			\$12,847 50

1860.		CR.			
Jan. 1.	By amount on hand per last Account,	...	...	...	\$1,174 50
Mar. 5.	Draft on Receiver General,	...	...	\$1,111 10	
Aug. 17.	Do. do.	...	...	1,111 10	
Oct. 1.	Do. do.	...	...	1,111 10	
Nov. 1.	Do. do.	...	...	1,111 10	
					4,444 40
Mar. 5.	Do. Provincial Treasurer, balance for 1859,	...	...	\$1,400 00	
Aug. 17.	Do. do.	...	...	1,100 00	
Oct. 1.	Do. do.	...	...	1,100 00	
Nov. 1.	Do. do.	...	...	1,100 00	
					4,700 00

Rent Roll.

By received from—					
Jan. 27.	William Dunbar, 1 year,	...	...	\$10 00	
31.	John Grannan, on Account,	...	...	47 61	
Feb. 14.	Charles Fisher, one year, 2 lots,	...	...	23 40	
Mar. 24.	Wm. Scully, one year, pasture lot,	...	...	10 00	
"	Do. half year, town do.,	...	...	13 25	
27.	F. M'Manus, do. do.	...	...	15 25	
"	W. Broderick, do. do.	...	...	24 25	
"	H. Jennings, do. do.	...	...	15 25	
April 2.	W. Broderick, one year, pasture lot,	...	...	8 00	
27.	Do. one year, Needham lot,	...	...	8 00	
13.	James O'Leary, half year,	...	...	15 00	
23.	John Grannan, on Account,	...	...	44 00	
30.	Thomas Stewart, one year,	...	...	40 00	
May 16.	Thomas Segee, stumpage on logs,	...	...	120 00	
June 2.	Edward Fletcher, do. lathwood,	...	...	7 50	
5.	John Hand, one year,	...	...	20 00	
25.	Martha Boon, one year,	...	...	15 00	
July 17.	Michael M'Grath, one year,	...	...	51 00	
"	Henry M'Grath, to September 1859,	...	...	40 00	
Aug. 3.	Edward Corbett, on Account,	...	...	20 00	
31.	Peter Haining, stumpage,	...	...	2 00	
Sept. 3.	Edward Elliott, 3 years,	...	...	84 80	
17.	Hugh Owens, on Account,	...	...	8 00	
25.	W. Scully, half year, town lot,	...	...	13 25	
27.	F. M'Manus do. do.	...	...	13 25	
"	A. Jennings, do. do.	...	...	13 25	
Oct. 2.	John Hand, do. do.	...	...	10 00	
16.	Mrs. W. Witham, on Account,	...	...	22 00	
18.	Wm. Watts, on Account,	...	...	60 00	
20.	Hugh Owens, do.	...	...	8 00	
22.	Hugh Doherty, 10 years in 5 acres, Bliss lot,	...	...	5 00	
27.	Thomas Connolly, 1½ years,	...	...	39 75	
"	C. Connolly, on Account,	...	...	10 80	
Nov. 7.	W. Broderick, half year, town lot,	...	...	24 25	
8.	Jeremiah Hanlan, 1 year,	...	...	54 00	
9.	John Grannan, do.	...	...	61 00	
17.	C. Broderick, do.	...	...	28 26	
"	Samuel Fleming, do.	...	...	16 00	
Dec. 26.	Edward Corbett, on Account,	...	...	20 00	
27.	W. Dunbar, one year,	...	...	10 00	
"	Lawrence Neville, one year,	...	...	20 00	
					1,089 13

Carried forward,

\$11,408 03

Brought forward, \$11,408 08

Rent Redemption.

Nov. 13. By received on W. C. Tredwell's Mortgage, 360 00

Interest.

By received from—

Mar.	26.	N. Camerom, 1 year,	... ..	\$24 00
April	12.	Estate of C. J. Peters, on Account,	... ..	180 00
May	22.	Lawrence Hughes, 1 year,	... ..	7 20
June	27.	W. C. Tredwell, 1 year,	... ..	48 00
"	28.	Thomas Pickard, Junior, Mortgage, 1 year,	... ..	60 00
Aug.	25.	N. Cameron, 1 year,	... ..	24 00
"	25.	L. B. Rainsford, 2 years,	... ..	96 00
Nov.	1.	W. B. Phair, do.	... ..	96 00
"	13.	W. C. Tredwell, on Account,	... ..	40 00
"	29.	P. Donnelly, 3 years,	... ..	72 00
Dec.	15.	Michael Yerxa, on Account,	... ..	160 00
"	27.	W. Dunbar, 1 year,	... ..	12 00
"	31.	I & T. Murray, 1 year,	... ..	120 00
				989 20

Library Fund.

By received from Students for Books sold,	...	\$101 06
Do. do. Annual Subscriptions,	...	18 00
		119 06

Plate Fund.

By received from Students annual Subscriptions, 9 00

Dilapidations.

By received from Students, 12 20

\$12,847 50

1861.

Jan. 1. By amount brought down, in hand, \$637 60

I attest and declare that the within written Account is a correct and true Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the University of New Brunswick for the past year.

January 1861. (Signed) E. H. WILMOT, Registrar.

[The fractional part of the cents are omitted in printing the above Accounts.]

G. B. C. L. C.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 15th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Todd,
" Rice,
" Earle.

Mr. Chandler,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Seely,
" Robinson,

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 Municipalities :

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

A Bill to amend the Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John.

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town.

The Honorable Mr. Davidson took the Chair.

After some time the House resumed.

The Chairman reported, that the Committee had gone into consideration of 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 addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

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—

ORDERED, That the thirty fourth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two, and that the House do go into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill 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, 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 several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon 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 to the House a Bill intituled "An Act to enable persons associated by speciality to hold in a corporate capacity real and personal estate for public and other purposes."

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. Gray, with a Bill to amend an Act intituled "An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining 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 Mr. Williston, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Scovil, with a Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants; 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.

SATURDAY, 16th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Botsford,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Chandler,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,

“ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

“ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*
 “ *Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two :

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

A Bill in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing 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 amendments.

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

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company : ”

A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King’s County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish : and

A Bill intituled “ An Act to enable persons associated by specialty to hold in a corporate capacity real and personal estate for public and other purposes. ”

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

On motion—

ORDERED, That the thirty fourth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town, 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 on Monday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Tapley, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to amend the Law relating to Municipalities ; also with

A Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury ; 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. Gordon, by leave, presented a Petition from P. M. Raymond and others, for Act of Assembly to sell Land, &c.

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

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 18th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

Mr. Chandler,
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*
 “ *Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town, 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 alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury, 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 Mr. Allen, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly : and

A Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

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

On motion—

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence, Documents and Reports connected with the dismissal of James S. Morse, late Deputy Post-master at Campbellton.

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, Copies of all Correspondence or Reports connected with the establishment of the Railway Station at the Annagance, on the European and North American Railroad ; with the expense of the buildings ; the quantity and cost of the land occupied for that purpose ; the num-

ber of settlers accommodated by such Station, and the reasons for making one at that point; the distance of such Station from the one previously established at the Petitcodiac; and the quantity of Crown Land sold in the immediate vicinity of the Annagance Station during the last four years, and to whom.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Odell be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Resolutions.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Chandler, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government securities.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 19th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Seely,
" Robinson,*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Todd,
" Rice,
" Earle.*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly :
and

A Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases.

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 the thirty fourth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish, 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Pilots.

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. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

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

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Legislative Council copies of Correspondence between His Excellency and the Executive Council, and between His Excellency and the Attorney General, respecting Ministerial arrangements.

March 18th, 1861.

J. H. T. M-S.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

The House of Assembly on the 26th ult., appointed a Select Committee to investigate matters connected with the Crown Land Department. During the enquiry of the Committee, facts have been elicited which clearly shew that the Attorney General, since he has held office, has applied for and obtained Crown Lands in violation of the well known regulations and conditions of the Department.

We feel ourselves unable to justify or defend such a proceeding, and have so informed the Attorney General, and have communicated to him our unwillingness to continue to act with him at the Council Board.

As the Attorney General has intimated to us that he does not intend to tender his resignation, we feel it to be due to ourselves, as well as to Your Excellency, to request to be relieved from the offices which we hold, and our position at the Executive Council Board.

We are of opinion, that if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation to Your Excellency, the business of the Session could have been carried through by the remaining Members of the Government, had Your Excellency been pleased to commit it to their charge.

(Signed)

JAMES BROWN,
S. L. TILLEY,
W. H. STEEVES,
P. MITCHELL,

A. J. SMITH,
CHARLES WATTERS,
DAVID WARK,
JAMES STRADMAN.

March 13th, 1861.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lt. Governor has this moment received a Memorandum signed by all the members of the Executive Council, with the exception of the Attorney General, in which they submit to His Excellency their unwillingness, for reasons stated in the Memorandum, to act with the Attorney General at the Council Board, and request His Excellency, inasmuch as the Attorney General has intimated to them that he does not intend to tender his resignation, to relieve them from the offices which they hold and their position at the Executive Council Board.

His Excellency thinks it right, in the first instance, to transmit a Copy of this Memorandum to the Attorney General.

His Excellency desires that any observations, which the Attorney General may wish to submit to him, may be in writing.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 13th, 1861, half-past 3 p. m.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have read the Memorandum addressed to Your Excellency by the other Members of the Executive Council, and observe, that the whole subject of the Crown Land Department is now under the consideration of the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, and I am prepared to abide the result of their enquiry and Report, and of such action as the House of Assembly may take thereon.

In discussing the subject with my colleagues they urged upon me to resign, intimating that, if I did not, they would. I declined on the ground that I was not prepared to admit that I had violated any regulation made by the Governor in Council for the sale of Crown Lands, or that I had done any wrong, legal or moral. I do not believe that the Committee will make me individually responsible for any irregularity which might have occurred in the Crown Land Department, if any have occurred other than may be deemed fairly incident to the character and functions of such a Department.

Under these circumstances, and in this state of the question, before the proceedings of the Committee are reported to the House, or the evidence closed, I am of opinion that my colleagues had no right to call upon me to resign, and thereby voluntarily to assume the whole responsibility of the matter in complaint, and to subject me to the whole odium occasioned by any irregularity in the Crown Land Department. In justice to myself, to my constituents, and to my country, I could not resign.

It appears to me, that as the head of the Government under Your Excellency, if they were not disposed to await the action of the House of Assembly, it was their duty to retire, and give me an opportunity of ascertaining whether I could not so re-construct the Executive Council, as to be able to conduct the public business, and I now respectfully request your Excellency to authorize me to do so.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

Fredericton, 14th March, 1861.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has fully considered the Memorandum submitted to him by the Attorney General this afternoon.

It is not necessary for the Lieutenant Governor to discuss on this occasion the merits of the matter in dispute, between the Attorney General on the one side, and his colleagues at the Council Board on the other.

It appears from the Memorandum, (signed by eight Members of the Executive Council) a copy of which was yesterday transmitted by His Excellency to the Attorney General, and from the Attorney General's Memorandum, submitted to His Excellency this afternoon, that all the Members of the Government, but one, have stated to the Lieut. Governor, that they are unable to act at the Council Board with the Attorney General, the other Member of the Executive Council, and that they have on this ground tendered their resignations.

The Attorney General, however, whose conduct is thus impugned by all his colleagues, is the Gentleman who was, on the retirement of His Excellency's Advisers in 1857, selected by His Excellency to undertake, subject of course to His Excellency's approval, the formation of a new Executive Council, and whom the Lieutenant Governor regarded as the head or leader of the Government, so formed by him, while it was in existence; and the Attorney General, as head of the Government, has requested His Excellency to authorize him to reconstruct the Executive Council.

Now His Excellency must observe that, when in 1857 (as he had previously done in 1854,) he requested Mr. Fisher to submit to him the arrangements for the formation of a new Government, he did so because he regarded Mr. Fisher, at the time, as the organ of the political party which possessed a majority in the House of Assembly: And although the Government formed by Mr. Fisher in 1857 is practically no longer in existence, (for the Lieutenant Governor holds in his hands the resignations of eight out of nine Members of it,) yet, if the Attorney General now held the same position which he held in 1857, there might have been some reason to expect a renewal in 1861 of the commission entrusted to him in 1857. But that this is not the case is clearly apparent from the Memorandum of his colleagues, and while the Lieutenant Governor has, on the one hand, only the Attorney General's request that he may be authorized so to reconstruct the Executive Council as to be able to conduct the public business, he has, on the other hand, the representation of the eight other Members of the Executive Council that, although they are unable to retain office with the Attorney General, yet, if the Attorney General had thought fit to tender his resignation, the business of the Session could have been carried through by themselves.

His Excellency then, upon a consideration of both these representations, must decline to authorize the Attorney General to submit to him the arrangements for the formation of a new Government, and he thinks it right at once to inform him that he will, without delay, entrust to Mr. Tilley (the Provincial Secretary) the commission of preparing and submitting to him such official arrangements as may appear best calculated to promote the satisfactory conduct of the public business.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 14th, 1861, half-past 10 p. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having received on Wednesday afternoon the Memorandum signed by eight Members of the Executive Council, including the Provincial Secretary, wherein they stated their unwillingness to continue to act with the Attorney General at the Council Board, and requested, on that ground, to be relieved from their official duties, forthwith transmitted a copy of that Memorandum to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General's Memorandum in reply to this communication was received by His Excellency yesterday afternoon; and having fully considered the subject as presented to him by both the Memoranda before him, the Lieutenant Governor entrusts to the Provincial Secretary the commission of preparing and submitting to him such official arrangements as may appear best calculated to promote the satisfactory conduct of the public business.

His Excellency has communicated to the Attorney General his intention to take this step.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 15, 1861, 9 o'clock, a. m.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

Impressed with the importance of the duty Your Excellency called upon me to perform this morning, I have given the subject my most earnest consideration, and now recommend Your Excellency not to accept the resignations of the Members of the Executive Council tendered on Wednesday last.

Since the receipt of Your Excellency's Memorandum, I have had an interview with the Attorney General, and find that he is not willing to resign, either his seat at the Council Board or his Office.

Should Your Excellency act upon the recommendation I now make, it may be necessary that steps should be taken by Your Excellency to relieve the Attorney General from his Executive and official duties.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

March 15, 1861.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in accordance with the recommendation of the Provincial Secretary, declines to accept the resignations of the seven Members of the Executive Council, who, with the Provincial Secretary, tendered to him their resignations of the 13th instant; and His Excellency authorizes the Provincial Secretary to inform his colleagues that he regards these resignations as withdrawn.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 16th, 1861, 9 o'clock, a. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Your Excellency having declined to accept our resignations as Members of the Executive Council, and we being informed that the Attorney General declines to resign his seat at the Council Board and the Office of Attorney General, we see no course left but to advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of Mr. Fisher as a Member of the Executive Council. This being done, the principles of Responsible Departmental Government render necessary the vacation of his Office of Attorney General.

Should he still persist in refusing to resign, we see no alternative but his suspension from office. We sincerely trust, however, that he will not compel Your Excellency to adopt this course.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
JAMES BROWN,
W. H. STEEVES,
DAVID WARK,

A. J. SMITH,
CHARLES WATERS,
P. MITCHELL,
JAMES STEADMAN.

March 16th, 1861.

[Received by the Lt. Governor, 11 o'clock, a. m., March 16th.]

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received the Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee, of this morning's date, and he has transmitted a copy of it to the Attorney General, with a Memorandum, of which a copy is enclosed.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 16th, 1861, half-past 11 a. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has this morning received a Memorandum (of which a copy is enclosed,) signed by all the Members of the Executive Council except the Attorney General.

In transmitting this document to the Attorney General, His Excellency wishes to state that the Attorney General's reply to it will be laid by His Excellency before the Executive Council.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 16th, 1861, half-past 11 a. m.

(Copy.)

To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

I have read the Memorandum of the other Members of the Executive Council in which they advise Your Excellency to dispense with my services as a Member of the Executive Council. If Your Excellency should be inclined to comply with their request, I trust that you will furnish me with the grounds of your proceeding in the matter.

I know of no principle of government which necessarily vacates the office of Attorney General on my being removed or suspended from the office of Executive Councillor; and should Your Excellency contemplate my suspension from that office, I respectfully request Your Excellency to furnish me with a statement in writing of the grounds of your intended proceeding, that I may have full opportunity of making answer thereto in writing before Your Excellency finally determines.

My colleagues are aware that my resignation would, in my opinion, compromise my character and my independence; these considerations alone influence me in the course I have adopted, and without looking into the future at all they are paramount. I regret that they have taken a course which has caused the difficulty. I am simply acting in my own defence, and for that purpose will employ every means the Constitution affords.

According to the principles of Government now in operation, if I had resigned my seat in the Executive Council, I should have also resigned the office of Attorney General; but if I am to be removed, I shall avail myself in self-defence, of every constitutional privilege which may attach to either office.

It appears to me unreasonable that, when my colleagues agreed to refer the whole question of the Crown Land Department to the investigation of a Committee, they will not await the action of the Committee, but anticipate their Report before they have any legitimate knowledge of the evidence, and propose to condemn me in advance. Now I do not believe that the Committee will select me as a special object of their animadversion, and entertaining that opinion, I am not disposed to stultify myself.

If, after the Committee report, and the evidence is before the House, the action of the Assembly is unfavourable to me, I will not embarrass my colleagues one hour, but will take such a course as will leave them free to act in the way they conceive to be most beneficial to the public interest.

(Signed)

CHARLES FISHER.

Fredericton, March 18th, 1861.

[Received by the Lieutenant Governor half-past 11 a. m., March 18th.]

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor lays before the Executive Council for their consideration, the enclosed copy of a Memorandum (in reply to His Excellency's Memorandum of the 16th inst.) which he has received from the Attorney General.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

Monday, March 18th, 1861, 5 minutes past 12 p. m.

(Copy.)

*Memorandum of the Executive Council in Committee.**To His Excellency the Honorable J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We have had under consideration the Memorandum of the Attorney General to Your Excellency of this day's date, and for the reasons stated in our Memorandum of the 13th instant to Your Excellency, we advise Your Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General as a Member of the Executive Council.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,
JAMES BROWN,
A. J. SMITH,
W. H. STEEVES,D. WARK,
CHARLES WATTERS,
P. MITCHELL,
JAMES STEADMAN.*Monday, March 18th, 1 o'clock, p. m.*

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor informs the Executive Council that, in accordance with the advice tendered to him in the Memorandum of the Executive Council in

Committee, of this day's date, (one o'clock P. M.) His Excellency has removed the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, a formal notification of which removal will be communicated to the Attorney General by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

(Copy.)

Memorandum for the Attorney General.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor transmits to the Attorney General a copy, herein enclosed, of a Memorandum signed by all the Members of the Executive Council, except the Attorney General, wherein they have advised His Excellency to dispense with the services of the Attorney General, as a Member of the Executive Council.

His Excellency, in accordance with the advice thus tendered to him, dispenses with the services of the Attorney General, as a Member of the Executive Council. The removal of the Attorney General from the office of Executive Councillor, will be formally notified to him by the Provincial Secretary.

(Signed)

J. H. T. MANNERS-SUTTON.

March 18th, 1861, half-past 1 p. m.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill intituled "An Act to enable persons associated by specialty to hold in a corporate capacity real and personal estate for public and other purposes."

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, 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. Tapley, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps: and

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

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 20th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Seely,
" Robinson.*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Minchin,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Hamilton,
" Todd,
" Rice,
" Earle.*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill relating to Pilots : and

A Bill to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish.

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 amendments.

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

A Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps : and

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

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly.

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.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Addresses of this House, praying for copies of Papers relating to the dismissal of J. S. Morse as Deputy Postmaster of Campbellton, and for information respecting the Annagance Railway Station, report that they have attended to that duty, and His Excellency was pleased to say that he will comply with the wishes of the Legislative Council.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Clerk of this House have leave of absence for three days.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 21st March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
<i>“ Chandler,</i>		<i>“ Michin,</i>
<i>“ Harrison,</i>		<i>“ Davidson,</i>
<i>“ Odell,</i>		<i>“ Wark,</i>
<i>“ Steeles,</i>		<i>“ Hamilton,</i>

Mr. Gordon,
 “ *Seely,*
 “ *Robinson,*

Mr. Todd,
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly, 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 House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the setting of Dead Falls and other Traps.

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, 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. Seely, by leave, presented the following Petitions :—

From Moses Vernon and others, of Saint John, praying that a certain Bill relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John and Parish of Portland, may pass into a Law : and

From Robert Keltie and others, of Saint John, against the passage of a Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John.

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

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to revive and continue the Act to amend the Law for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler 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 authorize the erection of a Public Wharf in the Town of Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

The Honorable Mr. Chandler 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 alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders 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.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 22nd March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Robinson,*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury, 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 an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, an Abstract of the Quarterly Accounts to February 1st, 1861, of the European and North American Railway, shewing the total expenditure up to that date.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Saunders and Botsford be a Committee to present the said Address.

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

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company :” and

A Bill to explain Chapter 68, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, “ Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville,” as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 23rd March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Robinson,*
 “ *Earle.*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Rice,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company: and

A Bill to explain Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville,” as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland.

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

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 25th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to explain Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville,” as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland.

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, 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 in the body of the Bill, expunge the words “in the said Parish of Westmorland.”

At B expunge the word “such,” and insert “any.”

At C in the Title, expunge the word “explain,” and insert the word “amend.”

At D expunge the remainder of the Title.

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

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the forty fifth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company,” 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.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the forty fifth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company,” 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.

The Honorable Mr. Saunders, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House in reference to an Abstract of the Quarterly Railway Accounts up to 1st February 1861, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would comply with the wishes of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, by leave, presented a Petition from A. Balloch and others, against the Act to make Carleton Water Commissioners elective.

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

The Honorable Mr. Chandler, by leave, presented a Petition from Trustees of Mount Alison Wesleyan Academy, for usual grant of money.

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

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY. 26th March, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

<i>Mr. Saunders,</i>	<i>Mr. Black, President.</i>	<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>
<i>“ Chandler,</i>		<i>“ Minchin,</i>
<i>“ Harrison,</i>		<i>“ Davidson,</i>
<i>“ Odell,</i>		<i>“ Wark,</i>
<i>“ Steeves,</i>		<i>“ Hamilton,</i>
<i>“ Gordon,</i>		<i>“ Todd,</i>
<i>“ Rice,</i>		<i>“ Robinson,</i>
<i>“ Earle.</i>		

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to explain Chapter 68, Title x, of the Revised Statutes, “Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville,” as far as relates to the Parish of Westmorland, in the County of Westmorland, 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 third time and passed :—

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company :” and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining 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 amendments.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Hanington, with a Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Lands ; 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. End, with a Bill to extend the power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits ; 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 Provincial Secretary, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House :—

A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John : and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in 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 to-morrow.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1861

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Chandler,*
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Rice,*
 “ *Earle.*

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land :

A Bill to extend the power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits :

A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John : and

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John.”

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

The Honorable Mr. Kinnear, by leave, presented a Petition from George V. Nowlin and others, praying that the Civic Officers on the Eastern side of the Harbour of Saint John may be elected by the whole body of citizens instead of by Wards.

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

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County 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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Solicitor General, with a Bill further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes; 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 this 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 this Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

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 tomorrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Lewis, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill to amend Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville;" and also with

A Bill to incorporate the Petitediac Bridge Company; 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 to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of said City and County.

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 tomorrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Order hereinbefore entered for the second reading of the Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediack, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land, be rescinded, and the 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 same 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 tomorrow.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to Chapter 93, Title xvii, of the Revised Statutes, "Of the measurement of Firewood and Bark."

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 till 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 till the next Session of the Legislature.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 28th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

*Mr. Saunders,
" Chandler,
" Kinnear,
" Hazen,
" Davidson,
" Wark,
" Ryan,
" Gordon,
" Rice,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Botsford,
" Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Harrison,
" Odell,
" Steeves,
" Hamilton,
" Todd,
" Robinson,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes:

A Bill to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land:

A Bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of said City and County: and

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

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 amendments.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill further to amend an Act intituled "An Act for establishing and maintaining a Police Force in the Parish of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John."

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 on Saturday next.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John.

The 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.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Statement of the Affairs of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick on Saturday, 29th December 1860.

<i>Liabilities.</i>				
Capital Stock paid in, ... ..	...	...	...	\$600,000 00
Notes in circulation not bearing Interest, ... ..	...	...	...	346,640 00
Deposits not bearing Interest, ... ..	...	...	...	145,013 08
Deposits bearing Interest, ... ..	...	...	...	39,931 33
Net Profits on hand, ... ..	...	...	...	14,644 06
Balances due to other Banks and Agents, ... ..	...	...	...	23,484 25
				\$1,169,712 72
<i>Resources.</i>				
Bills, Notes discounted, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	\$996,522 07
Bills of Exchange on hand, ... ..	...	...	...	15,133 32
Real Estate, ... ..	...	...	...	32,000 00
Notes of other Banks, ... ..	...	...	...	23,583 42
Gold, Silver, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	71,796 26
Due by other Banks and Agents, ... ..	...	...	...	30,677 65
				\$1,169,712 72

We, William Parks, President, and George P. Sancton, Cashier, of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, do swear that the above Statement is true, as taken from the Weekly Balance Sheet of the Bank on the twenty ninth day of December last, 1860.

WILLIAM PARKS, *President.*

GEO. P. SANCTON, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me, this 14th day of February 1861.

GEO. A. LOCKHART, J. P. City and County of Saint John

WESTMORLAND BANK.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 2nd day of July 1860,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	£15,000	0	0
Bills in circulation,	33,502	15	0
Net Profits on hand,	3,682	14	5
Balances due to other Banks,	853	17	11
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	436	4	7
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	666	10	0
Total amount due from the Bank,	£54,124	1	11

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its vaults,	£2,934	1	0
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	286	12	6
Balance due from other Banks,	1,250	16	11
Real Estate,	2,412	0	3
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	47,258	11	3
Total amount of Resources of the Bank,	£54,124	1	11

Last Dividend declared 2nd June 1860, Four per cent,	£600	0	0
Amount of Reserved Profits on hand at time of declaring last Dividend,	£3,618	19	0
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	£265	18	6

I do certify that the above Statement is just and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 20th day of August 1860.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

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

O. JONES, *President.*

E. B. CHANDLER, JUN. } *Directors.*
JOHN HUMPHREY, }

Sworn before me this 20th day of August 1860.

ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

State of the Westmorland Bank on Monday the 7th day of January 1861,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$60,000 00
Bills in circulation,	118,619 00
Net and Reserve Profits on hand,	15,316 65
Balances due to other Banks,	00 00
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	1,972 00
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	6,214 00
Total amount due from the Bank, ...	\$202,121 65

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its vaults,	\$11,547 65
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	582 50
Balance due from other Banks,	16,042 33
Real Estate,	11,647 81
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, also all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except the Balances due from other Banks,	162,301 36
Total amount of Resources of the Bank, ...	\$202,121 65

Last Dividend declared, 4 per cent,	\$2,400 00
Amount of Reserved Profits at time of declaring last Dividend,	\$14,773 98
Amount of Debts due and not paid and considered doubtful,	\$1,873 60

I do certify that the above Statement is just and correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M'ALLISTER, *Cashier.*

Sworn before me this 28th day of January 1861.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

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

O. JONES, *President.*

JOHN HUMPHREY,
E. B. CHANDLER, Jun. } *Directors.*

Sworn before me this 28th day of January, A. D. 1861.
ALEXANDER WRIGHT, J. P.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Bank of New Brunswick on Monday the 7th January 1861,
at 10 o'clock A. M.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid,	\$600,000 00
Bills in circulation,	302,512 00
Net Profits on hand,	94,835 57
Balance due to other Banks,	21,677 33

Carried forward, **\$1,019,024 90**

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$1,019,024 90
Cash deposited, including all sums due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)		194,998 50
Cash deposited bearing Interest,		62,016 00
		<hr/>
Total Liabilities of the Bank, ...		\$1,276,039 40

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	\$66,065 15
Real Estate,	18,301 93
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, ...	53,415 00
Balance due from other Banks in England and the U States,	92,673 74
Debts due to the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, (Balances due from other Banks excepted,)	1,045,583 58
	<hr/>
Total Resources of the Bank, ...	\$1,276,039 40

Amount of the last Dividend, (declared 2nd October 1860,) ...	\$21,000 00
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend, ...	\$70,832 00
Doubtful Debts,	\$16,000 00
	<hr/>

I, Thomas A. Sancton, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above is true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOMAS A. SANCTON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, at St. John, this 24th day of Jan. 1861,
W. O. SMITH, J. P.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, July 2nd, 1860, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Due from the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,	176,715 00
Net Profits on hand,	40,912 32
Balance due to other Banks,	20,294 54
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	11,702 76
Cash deposited bearing Interest,	00 00
	<hr/>
Total Amount due from the Bank,	\$449,624 62

Resources of the Bank.

Gold and Silver in its Banking House,	\$16,699 97
Real Estate,	4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and Checks,	1,923 00
Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks, ...	3,769 93
Balances due from other Banks and Agents,	40,767 13
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except Balances due from other Banks,	381,970 59
	<hr/>

Total Amount of Resources of the Bank, \$449,624 62

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 1st March 1860.	
Amount of last Dividend and Bonus, 8 per cent. ...	\$16,000 00
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	\$32,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	\$1,882 75

R. WATSON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, ss.—*On this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, personally appeared Robert Watson, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.*

HENRY WEBBER, *J. P.*

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

F. H. TODD,
Z. CHIPMAN,
JAS. G. STEVENS,
P. M. ABBOT,
GEO. A. BOARDMAN.

State of the Saint Stephen's Bank, January 7th, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M.

	<i>Due from the Bank.</i>	
Capital Stock paid in,		\$200,000 00
Bills in circulation,		181,883 00
Net Profits on hand,		42,873 02
Balance due to other Banks,		32,606 96
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,		15,296 55
Cash deposited bearing Interest,		6,611 42
	Total Amount due from the Bank,	<u>\$479,270 95</u>

	<i>Resources of the Bank.</i>	
Gold and Silver in its Banking House,		\$16,965 40
Real Estate,		4,494 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province, and Checks,		119 00
Bills of other Banks without the Province, and Checks,		5,221 50
Balances due from other Banks and Agents,		96,089 71
Amount of all Debts due the Bank, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, excepting Balances due from other Banks,		356,381 34
	Total Amount of Resources of the Bank,	<u>\$479,270 95</u>

Date and time of declaring the last Dividend, 1st September 1860.	
Amount of last Dividend, 4 per cent.	\$8,000 00
Amount of Reserved Profits at the time of declaring the same,	\$35,000 00
Amount of all Debts due not paid and considered doubtful,	\$1,882 75

R. WATSON, *Cashier.*

CHARLOTTE, SS.—On this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, personally appeared Robert Watson, Cashier of the Saint Stephen's Bank, and made oath to the truth of the statements contained in the preceding Return by him signed, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY WEBBER, J. P.

The undersigned, a majority of the Directors of the Saint Stephen's Bank, hereby certify that the Books of said Bank exhibit the facts presented in the foregoing Statement or Return signed by their Cashier, and that they have full confidence in the truth of said Return so by him made.

F. H. TODD,
Z. CHIPMAN,
JAS. G. STEVENS,
P. M. ABBOT,
GEO. A. BOARDMAN.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Return and State of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick on Tuesday 5th March 1861.

Stock Account.

DR.

1836. To Amount Capital paid in,	£10,000	0	0
Amount of Capital not paid in, to be secured by Bonds with two Sureties,	40,000	0	0
	<u>£50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

CR.

By Amount Capital invested in Real Estate, Mortgages on Real Estate, and Bank Stock,	£10,000	0	0
Amount due by Shareholders on Capital not paid in, the greater proportion of which is secured by Bonds with Sureties,	40,000	0	0
	<u>£50,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

General State of the Company.

DR.

To Paid by the Company since Return last year, for Losses, Dividends, and Contingent expenses,	£4,388	19	5
Due by the Company on Dividends declared, for Losses, &c.	2,264	1	6
Balance in favor of the Company carried down,	8,510	6	10
	<u>£15,163</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

CR.

By Balance in favor of the Company, as shewn per Statement to 6th March 1860,	£10,975	2	7
Due by the Company for Dividends, Losses, &c. per General Statement, to 6th March 1860,	657	9	5
Amount received by the Company during past year in Premiums, Interest, Dividends, and from all other resources,	3,530	15	9
	<u>£15,163</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

1861.			
March 5. By Balance in favor of the Company this date, over and above Capital paid in, ... ..	...	...	<u>£8,510 6 10</u>
Total amount of Risks taken by Agents of the Company and General Office in Fredericton during past year, ...	£146,877	0	0
Real Estate owned by the Company,	£1,162	0	0
Total amount of Losses sustained by the Company during past year,	£4,462	10	0
Two Dividends declared by the Company last year on amount Capital paid in, of Six per cent each, amounting to ...	£1,200	0	<u>0</u>

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 1861,
Before me, STAFFORD BARKER, J. P.

C. MACPHERSON,
JOHN S. COY,
THOS. STEWART, } *Directors.*

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

A Bill to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton:

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John:" and

A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards.

The said Bills were severally read a first time.

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

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Williston, with a Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland and Queen's County; 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 Saturday next.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Connell, with a Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing 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 on Saturday next.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to establish the Saint John Criminal Court.

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, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

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.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Odell,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Rice,
Mr. Earle.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Robertson,

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.

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 power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits.

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 on Saturday next.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “ An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City.”

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 to amend an Act intituled “ An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City 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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Kerr, with a Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland; 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.

The Honorable Mr. Wark, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Returns, in answer to the Address of the House of the 22nd instant:—

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Abstract of Expenditure to 31st January 1861.

EXPENDITURE.

To Engineering,	\$211,347 40
Permanent Way,	3,658,952 54
Buildings,	181,330 97
Rolling Stock and Machinery,	342,324 38
Miscellaneous Stock,	15,037 28
General Expenses,	58,934 11
Total Expenditure for construction of Railway,	\$4,467,926 68
Cost of Norton and Apohaqui Bridges and Approaches,	12,583 67
Rails, Chairs, Sleepers and General Stores on hand for use in	
Maintenance and Traffic, &c.	107,964 61
	\$4,588,474 96
Balances due by sundries, viz:—	
William King,	\$40 00
John Brookfield,	85 00
Post Office Department,	3,382 50
Board of Works,	1,219 80
Steamer Princess Royal,	692 95
Station Masters,	768 87
	6,189 12
Balance to be accounted for,	2,731 91
	\$4,597,395 99

Carried forward,

Brought forward, \$4,597,395 99

CONTRA.

Received from Province Treasurer,	\$4,561,015	32
Balance due on Revenue Account last year,	9,985	40
Do. do. last quarter,	3,962	46
Do. Baring Brothers & Co. ...	17,410	82
Do. R. C. Scovil, \$185 64; Mrs. Chipman, \$24 99, ...	210	63
Do. Tho. King, \$2 30; Harris & Allen, \$59 66,	61	96
Do. Alexander M'Bean, ...	557	29
Do. Fleming & Humbert, ...	4,071	97
Do. Commercial Bank, ...	120	14
	\$4,597,395	99

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

Auditor General's Office, 26th March, 1861.—J. J.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act to enable the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to obtain a temporary Loan upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John."

The said Bill was read a first time.

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

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, by leave, presented a Petition from the Governor and Trustees of Madras School, for an Act to authorize them to loan money on Mortgage.

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

Adjourned until Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 30th March, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.

Mr. Botsford,
 " *Kinnear,*
 " *Odell,*
 " *Ryan,*
 " *Gordon,*
 " *Rice,*

Mr. Robertson,
 " *Harrison,*
 " *Steeves,*
 " *Hamilton,*
 " *Todd,*
 " *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to extend the power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits: and

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

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 amendments.

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

A Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland and Queen's County :

A Bill intituled " An Act to enable the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick to obtain a temporary Loan upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City of Saint John :"

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled " An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John :"

A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards :

A Bill to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton : and

A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company.

ORDERED, That the last entered Bill be referred to the Select Committee appointed to examine and report upon all Bills relating to Corporations.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the five first entered Bills severally into consideration.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled " An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City."

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.

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 to report that they have examined " A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland," and have prepared an amendment to the same. They have also examined " A Bill to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company," and have prepared an amendment to the said Bill, which they recommend to the adoption of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. BOTSFORD,

Committee Room, 30th March, 1861.

Chairman.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon.

ORDERED, That the twenty ninth Rule of this House be dispensed with, as regards the Bill to incorporate the Petiscodiac Bridge Company, 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. Botsford 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 in Section 2, expunge the words “ or assess such increase upon the original stock.”

At B in Section 7, expunge the words “ such place there,” and insert as follows, “ any point between Fisher Creek and Jonathan Creek.”

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

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

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Botsford, that the Assembly had agreed to the Bill sent down from this House intituled “ An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate.”

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Read, with a Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas ; 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. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty’s Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House—

A copy of the Awards of the Commissioners and Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty.

[See Appendix.]

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o’clock.

MONDAY, 1st April, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Harrison,*
 “ *Odell,*
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Earle,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to incorporate the Petitecodiac Bridge Company, 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 Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas, 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 Provincial Secretary, with the following Bills, to which they desire the concurrence of this House:—

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and services:

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province: and

A Bill relating to Savings Banks.

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 Postmaster General, with a Bill to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Post Office;' 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 revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County 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 to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John."

The Honorable Mr. Seeley 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 enable the Governor and Trustees of the Ma-

dras School in New Brunswick to obtain a temporary Loan upon Mortgage of certain Lands in the City 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, and recommended that the further consideration thereof be postponed for three months.

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

CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Ryan,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Earle.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Kinnear,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Seely.

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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with the following Resolution:—

"House of Assembly, 1st April 1861.

"Resolved unanimously, That an humble Address be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty, asking Imperial aid towards the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway; and further

"Resolved, That the Honorable the Legislative Council be requested to join this House in such Address.

"CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk."

On motion—

RESOLVED, That this House doth agree to join in the proposed Address to Her Majesty.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton.

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 tomorrow.

On motion—

ORDERED, That the Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company, 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 Solicitor General, with a Bill relating to Passengers arriving within 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John.

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City 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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with the following Resolution:—

"House of Assembly, 1st April 1861.

"Ordered, That the Honorable Mr. Fisher, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Cudlip, be the Committee on the part of this House, to join such Committee as shall be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council, to prepare an Address to Her Majesty upon the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

"CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk."

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Robertson and Hazen be a Committee to join the Committee of the Assembly to prepare the proposed Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland, 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 through the said Bill, had made a certain amendment thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the adoption of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received.

The said amendment was then read by the Clerk, as follows:—

At the end of the Bill add a new Section, as follows:—

“ 45. This Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five.”

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.

On motion made and seconded—

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, Detailed Statements of the services for which the following charges are made in Account D, pages 104 and 105 of the Auditor General's Report on the Public Accounts for the year 1860, viz :

“ 361	Sundry persons,	...	...	...	£125	14	2”
“ 366	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	42	17	2”
“ 369	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	137	10	0”
“ 378	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	56	15	0
379-1 & 3	Do. sundries,	...	...	...	101	10	0”
“ 390	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	7	15	6
391	Do. do.	...	...	...	57	8	2”
“ 400	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	65	16	3
401	Do. do.	...	...	...	30	15	6”
“ 404	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	70	1	9
405	Do. do.	...	...	...	68	6	2
406	Do. do.	...	...	...	99	5	1
407	Do. do.	...	...	...	33	18	9
408	Do. do.	...	...	...	18	0	0”
“ 412	Sundry persons, sundries,	...	...	...	54	10	0”
“ 418	Do. sundries,	...	...	...	67	17	1
419	Do. do.	...	...	...	43	1	4
421	Do. do.	...	...	...	258	16	8”

As also—

The details connected with the following charge in the same Account, page 105, viz :—

“ 392 Sundry persons, travelling expenses and contingencies of Executive Council, £253 4 8.”

As also—

The details of the “ Expenses of the Executive Council ” charged in Abstract D, page 106 of the same Report, viz :—“ £672 9 8.”

Together with

An Account of the travelling charges and other expenses of the several Members of the Executive Council on the occasion of the recent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Province.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford and Gordon be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 2nd April, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Black, President.

Mr. Saunders,
 “ *Robertson,*
 “ *Minchin,*
 “ *Harrison.*
 “ *Wark,*
 “ *Ryan,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*

Mr. Botsford,
 “ *Kinnear,*
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Davidson,*
 “ *Steeres,*
 “ *Hamilton,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Earle.*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John :

A Bill to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards :

A Bill to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton :

A Bill to amend an Act intituled “ An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John :” and

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the four first entered Bills without any amendment ; and that they had agreed to the last entered Bill with an amendment, 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 to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, ‘ Of the Post Office :’

A Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province :

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of the Province :

A Bill relating to Savings Banks : 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for taking away the punishment of death in certain cases, and substituting other punishments in lieu thereof.

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, 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 Provincial Secretary, with a Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools; 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. Cudlip, with a Bill relating to the naturalization of Aliens; 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. Lewis, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate the Petitecodiac Bridge Company.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled “An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City.”

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing logs and lumber in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland and Queen’s County.

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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with the following Resolution:—

“*House of Assembly, 2nd April 1861.*”

“*Resolved, That the House doth agree to the Address to Her Majesty upon the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, as reported from the Committee on the part of this House to join the Committee appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council to prepare the same.*”

“*CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.*”

On motion made and seconded—

RESOLVED, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, a Statement of the several Balances belonging to the Buoys and Beacons Fund on 31st October 1859, shewing such as have been paid into the Treasury agreeably to the Act of Assembly passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and such as have not been so paid over, specifying in the latter case the several amounts, and names of the officers at whose debit they remain.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Gordon and Seely be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the said Address.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Lawrence, with a Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the lands lie; 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. Robertson, from the Committee appointed on the part of this House to join the Committee of the Assembly to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that they had agreed to an Address, which he read in his place.

The same was again read by the Clerk, as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble and Dutiful Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our attachment and fidelity to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

In common with Your Majesty's loyal Subjects in these North American Provinces, we are deeply impressed with the great advantages, if not absolute necessity, of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec, connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Canada.

The Legislature and People of New Brunswick have, on all occasions, manifested the greatest interest in the importance of the Work to the British Empire; and have expressed their willingness to contribute for its accomplishment to an extent commensurate with the financial ability and resources of the Country.

Your Majesty's Government are aware that the construction of Railways has so far absorbed our resources, as necessarily to lessen the means at our disposal, to assist in this important undertaking; but the lines of Railway already in operation in this Province may be made available for the purposes of this great work.

The importance of the Inter-Colonial Railway for the developement of the great and manifold resources of the Provinces; the facilitating the transmission of the Mails; the securing improved Postal communication between Great Britain and Canada through British territory; the advantages of the Line for Military purposes, and for the consolidation of Your Majesty's Do-

minions on this Continent, have often been urged, in former representations, and as often conceded by Your Majesty's Ministers.

Recent events have demonstrated the necessity for renewed exertion for the attainment of an object so essential to National interests, and the maintenance of National honor.

New Brunswick has millions of acres of ungranted lands fit for cultivation and settlement, which, under a good system of Colonization, might be made to contribute to this work.

Should Your Majesty's Government, in view of the great National advantages the carrying out of this work will secure, adopt measures to promote its construction, New Brunswick will cheerfully contribute in Lands and Money to the utmost of her means, toward the accomplishment of an object so desirable.

We therefore humbly pray Your Most Gracious Majesty to take this our Petition into Your most favourable consideration, and grant such aid, for the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, as may be proportionate to the magnitude of the work, and to the Imperial interests involved in this great enterprise.

The same was then agreed to by the House.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House that the Legislative Council have agreed to the said Address.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Attorney General, with the following Resolution:—

“ House of Assembly, 2nd April 1861.

“ Resolved, That Mr. Botsford, Mr. Tapley, and Mr. M·Millan, be a Committee on the part of this House to join such Committee as shall be appointed by the Honorable the Legislative Council to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

“ CHAS. P. WETMORE, Clerk.”

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Robertson and Hazen be a Committee on the part of this House, to join the Committee of the Assembly, to wait on His Excellency with the said Address, and to request His Excellency to transmit the same, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblee do go down to the Assembly and acquaint that House thereof.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas.

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.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.

*Mr. Botsford,
" Kinnear,
" Harrison,
" Wark,
" Todd,
" Seely,
" Earle.*

*Mr. Robertson,
" Hazen,
" Davidson,
" Steeves,
" Gordon,
" Rice,*

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City," 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 relating to the naturalization of Aliens :

A Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools : and

A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie.

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

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House, certain Papers in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Morse, Postmaster of Campbellton, in reply to Address of this House.

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 defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.

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 to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services.

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 relating to Savings Banks.

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 Mr. Vail, with a Bill further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick; 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. Hazen presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases."

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. Kerr, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendment sent down from this House to the Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland.

Also, with a Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor of 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.

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 defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John:

A Bill relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland: and

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

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. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Returns:—

CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on
Monday the 4th June 1860.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	£35,000	0	0
Bills in circulation,	51,122	0	0
Balances due to other Banks,	2,005	8	10
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Pro- fits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	16,625	1	6
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,	18,313	18	7
Profits on hand,	18,527	6	2
	<hr/>		
	£141,793	15	1

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	£2,451	4	9
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	854	10	0
Balance due from other Banks,	604	11	9
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Ex- change, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except balances due from other Banks,	133,315	8	5
Real Estate,	4,568	0	2
	<hr/>		
	£141,793	15	1

Date and amount of the last Dividend, 5th December 1859, Four per cent.	£1,400	0	0
Amount of reserved Profits at the time of declaring the last Dividend,	17,873	5	6
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	8,000	0	0

I, Samuel W. Babbitt, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, A. D. 1861.
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John J. Fraser, John Simpson, John M'Donald, and John M'Intosh, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
JNO. JAS. FRASER,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN M'INTOSH.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March, A. D. 1861.
ASA COY, J. P.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on
Monday the 3rd December 1860.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$140,000 00
Bills in circulation,	225,555 00
Balances due to other Banks,	1,518 94
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,	61,775 65
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,	49,039 15
Profits on hand,	75,372 56
	<hr/>
	\$553,261 30

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	\$12,778 46
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	1,261 00
Balance due from other Banks,	362 76
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except balances due from other Banks,	520,587 05
Real Estate,	18,272 03
	<hr/>
	\$553,261 30

Date and amount of the last dividend, 4th June, 1860, at 3½ per cent. £1,225,	\$4,900 00
Amount of reserved Profits at time of declaring last Dividend,	69,209 23
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	32,000 00

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COX, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John J. Fraser, John Simpson, John M'Donald, and John M'Intosh, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
JNO. JAS. FRASER,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN M'INTOSH.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COX, J. P.

State of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on
Thursday the 28th day of February, 1861.

Liabilities of the Bank.

Capital Stock paid in,	\$140,000 00
Bills in circulation,	183,808 00
	<hr/>
Carried forward,	\$323,808 00

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$323,808 00
Balances due to other Banks,		00 00
Cash deposited, including all sums whatever due from the Bank not bearing Interest, its Bills in circulation, Profits, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,		64,771 19
Amount due from the Bank, bearing Interest,		42,676 53
Profits on hand,		71,278 51
		<u>\$502,534 23</u>

Resources of the Bank.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in its Banking House,	\$21,235 00
Bills of other Banks incorporated in this Province,	2,417 50
Balance due from other Banks,	241 14
Amount of all Debts due, including Notes, Bills of Exchange, and all Stock and Funded Debts of every description, except balances due from other Banks,	460,368 56
Real Estate,	18,272 03
	<u>\$502,534 23</u>

Date and Amount of the last Dividend, 3rd December 1860, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. £1,225,	\$4,900 00
Amount of reserved Profits at time of declaring last Dividend,	70,472 56
Debts due and not paid, and considered doubtful,	<u>32,000 00</u>

I, Samuel W. Babbit, Cashier of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do make oath and say, that the foregoing Return is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAM. W. BABBIT.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COY, J. P.

We, George Botsford, John J. Fraser, John Simpson, John M'Donald, and John M'Intosh, being a majority of the Directors of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, do certify and make oath that the Books of the said Bank indicate the state of facts stated in the foregoing Return, and that we have full confidence in the truth of the said Return so made by the Cashier of the said Bank.

G. BOTSFORD,
JNO. JAS. FRASER,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN M'DONALD,
JOHN M'INTOSH.

Sworn before me this 5th day of March 1861.
ASA COY, J. P.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this 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 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 Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Post Office.'

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. 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 to report that they have examined "A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company," and recommend the said Bill to the favourable consideration of the House.

Respectfully submitted.

A. E. BOTSFORD,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 3rd April, 1861.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole to-morrow to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with a Bill to authorize an assessment on the City of Saint John to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the Celebration in the year 1860; 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.

THURSDAY, 4th April, 1861.

PRESENT:

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

Mr. Robertson,
" *Hazen,*
" *Davidson,*
" *Steeves,*
" *Gordon,*
" *Seely,*
" *Earle.*

Mr. Kinnear,
" *Harrison,*
" *Odell,*
" *Hamilton,*
" *Todd,*
" *Rice,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill relating to Savings Banks :

A Bill to provide for the repair and improvement of Roads and Bridges, and other Public Works and Services :

A Bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province : and

A Bill relating to Passengers arriving within this Province.

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 amendments.

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

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

A Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John :

A Bill to authorize an assessment on the City of Saint John to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the Celebration in the year 1860 :

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

A Bill intituled “ An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases :”

A Bill relating to the settlement and support of the Poor in this Province : and

A Bill further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick.

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 in addition to and in amendment of an Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John.

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, 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 in Section 3, insert the words “ or any Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John.”

At B insert the words “ three or more.”

At C insert the words “ together in any street, square, highway, alley or wharf in the said City of Saint John.”

At D insert the words “ any person.”

At E insert the words “ in any of the places aforesaid.”

At F insert the words “ person or.”

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

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, with a Bill to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John and 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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Lands, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie.

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.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question to expunge the proviso at the end of Section 6 of the said Bill, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Seely.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice,
Mr. Earle.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question to add a new Section as follows:—

“When lands are situated so remote from any road as to derive no benefit therefrom, the General Sessions of the Peace, or the County Municipality of the County in which such lands are situated, may, on application of the owners thereof, order such lands to be exempted from taxation for the purposes of this Act.”

The Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Todd,
Mr. Seely.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Robertson,
Mr. Minchin,
Mr. Hazen,
Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Davidson,
Mr. Steeves,
Mr. Hamilton,
Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Rice,
Mr. Earle.

So it passed in the negative.

The Chairman further reported, that the following additional Sections were severally moved and seconded :—

“ No tax shall be imposed on any such wilderness lands until a road is required through said land, and then the money shall be expended for that purpose.”

“ Provided also, that all lands purchased previous to the year 1844 be exempt from taxation under this Bill.”

Upon the question whether the said Sections should pass, it was decided in the negative.

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

The Honorable Mr. Gordon, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House for certain detailed Statements of certain Expenditures noted in the Auditor General's Report on the Public Accounts, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he will comply with the wishes of the Legislative Council.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House for certain Returns connected with the Buoys and Beacons Fund, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he will comply with the wishes of the Legislative Council.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 5th April, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Botsford, sitting as President.

*Mr. Robertson,
“ Harrison,
“ Wark,
“ Hamilton,
“ Todd,
“ Rice,*

*Mr. Hazen,
“ Davidson,
“ Steeves,
“ Gordon,
“ Seely,
“ Earle.*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to impose a Tax on unimproved granted Land, to provide a Fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the Lands lie : and

A Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled “ An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John.”

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 without any amendment ; also that they had agreed to the last entered 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 to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John : and

A Bill relating to the admission of Attorneys of the Supreme Court.

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 relating to the Office of the Clerk of the Pleas.

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, 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 relating to Grammar and Superior Schools.

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 relating to the admission of Attorneys in the Supreme Court.

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.

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 amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Post Office.'

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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by the Honorable Surveyor General, with a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways; 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 County Manufacturing 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 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. Wilmot, with a Bill relating to Insurance on Lives for the benefit of Married Women; 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 the naturalization of Aliens.

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—

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

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.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, 6th April, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE HON.

Mr. Botsford, sitting as President.

Mr. Robertson,
 “ *Hazen,*
 “ *Gordon,*
 “ *Seely,*
 “ *Earle.*

Mr. Minchin,
 “ *Steeves,*
 “ *Todd,*
 “ *Rice,*

PRAYERS.

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

A Bill to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, ‘Of the Post Office.’

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

A Bill relating to the naturalization of Aliens :

A Bill to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company : and

A Bill relating to Grammar and Superior Schools.

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 amendments.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John and City and 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 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.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill relating to Insurance on Lives for the benefit of Married Women, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the House be put into Committee of the whole 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 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 explain and amend an Act intituled "An Act to authorize the extension of King Street in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton."

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, 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 intituled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in certain cases."

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.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for the establishment and regulation of Booms for securing Logs and Lumber in the several Rivers in the County of Northumberland and Queen's County.

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, 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 authorize an assessment on the City of Saint John to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation at the Celebration in the year 1860.

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 further to amend an Act to regulate the qualifications of Practitioners in Medicine and Surgery and to provide a Medical Council of Health in the Province of New Brunswick.

The Honorable Mr. Gordon 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 Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways, was read a second time.

ORDERED, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report thereon.

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

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John.

The Honorable Mr. 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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Cudlip, with a Bill in further amendment of the Law relating to Water Supply and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County of Saint John ; 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 this Bill, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole presently to take the said Bill into consideration.

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. Robertson, from the Committee appointed to examine and report upon the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that they had prepared certain amendments thereto, and recommended the same, as amended, to the favourable consideration of the House.

ORDERED, That the Report be received, and that the House be put into Committee of the whole on Monday next to take the said Bill, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, into consideration.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Chandler, with a Bill appointing a Polling place 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 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.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen presented to the House a Bill intituled "An Act for the relief of Henry P. Otty."

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. Williston, with a Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold lands and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned; 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.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson, from the Committee appointed on the part of this House to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Joint Address of both Houses to Her Majesty on the subject of an Inter-Colonial Railway, reported that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would forthwith transmit the same to the Secretary of State for presentation to Her Majesty.

Adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, 8th April, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.

*Mr. Botsford,
" Kinnear,
" Wark,
" Gordon,
" Seely.*

*Mr. Robertson,
" Minchin,
" Steeves,
" Todd,
" Rice.*

PRAYERS.

On motion—

The House was put into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the Bill appointing a Polling place in the County of Charlotte.

The Honorable Mr. Todd 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 incorporate Joint Stock Companies for certain purposes.

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 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 consideration the Bill to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold land and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

The 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 made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED, That a Select Committee be appointed to report upon the Contingencies of this House ; and further

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford, Kinnear, and Seely, be the said Committee.

On motion made and seconded, it was

RESOLVED, That a Select Committee be appointed to make arrangements during the recess for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of this House for next Session.

ORDERED, That the Honorable Messieurs Botsford, Odell, and Steeves, be the said Committee.

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 and Sewerage in the City of Saint John, and part of the Parish of Portland in the County 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 to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways.

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.

The Chairman further reported, that on the question whether the word "not" should be entered in Section 31, at S, the Committee divided as follows:—

CONTENT.	NON-CONTENT.
The Hon. Mr. Saunders, Mr. Botsford, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Seely.	The Hon. Mr. Wark, Mr. Steeves, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Todd, Mr. Rice.

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 Section 5, expunge the article "a" and insert the words "alter or extend any."

At B insert the words "alteration or extension."

At C insert the words "alteration or extension."

At C² expunge the words "said road," and insert the word "same."

At C³ Section 8, expunge the Section and alter the numbers of the remaining Sections.

At D Section 9, expunge the first thirty two lines.

At E in Section 10, expunge the words "a reasonable sum to meet the expenses of laying out such road, and to pay the Jury and damages assessed," and insert as follows:—

"Before such road be opened for use, unless such owner consent in writing to open the same; the expenses of laying out the road as provided by the fifteenth Section of this Act."

At F Section 14, expunge the word "or."

At G insert the words "or extended."

At H insert the word "extended."

At I at the end of Section 15, add as follows :—

“ The penalties imposed by this Section and the costs of conviction may be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the County where the offence may be committed, and levied by Warrant of Distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, or by Warrant of Commitment against the person of such offender on failure of finding sufficient distress, or by Warrant of Commitment in the first instance, at the discretion of the Justice imposing such penalty; and in case of commitment, the said Justice shall define the number of days in the Warrant, in no case to exceed twenty days for any one offence; and such penalty when recovered shall be applied to the repairing of the Roads in the District in which the offender resides. The mode of proceeding for the recovery of all penalties, except such as are referred to by the 46th Section of this Act, shall be regulated by any Act now or hereafter in force relating to Summary Convictions before Justices of the Peace.”

At J Section 18, insert the word “ estate.”

At K Section 20, expunge the word “ procure,” and insert the word “ produce.”

At L Section 22, expunge the word “ sub-district,” and insert the word “ district.”

At M expunge the word “ sub-district,” and insert the word “ district.”

At N in Section 23, expunge the word “ sub-district,” and insert the word “ district.”

At Nn in Section 26, insert the word “ If.”

At O Section 27, insert the words “ and applied.”

At Oo expunge the word “ fifth,” and insert the word “ fourth.”

At P in Section 28, insert the words “ and applied.”

At Q in Section 29, expunge the words “ or the sum he shall forfeit and pay shall be allowed as so much of his Statute labour for the current year.”

At R in Section 31, insert the words “ not exceeding four days in each winter nor more than three miles from their own dwelling.”

At S insert the word “ not.”

At Ss expunge the word “ fifth,” and insert the word “ fourth.”

At T in Section 36, expunge the word “ fifth,” and insert the word “ fourth.”

At T² in Section 37, expunge the word “ fifth,” and insert the word “ fourth.”

At T³ in Section 41, expunge the word “ fifth,” and insert the word “ fourth.”

At T⁴ in Section 47, insert the words “ twenty fourth.”

At U expunge the words “ twenty ninth and thirty first,” and insert the word “ thirtieth.”

At V in Section 50, expunge the word “ the rights of any City, Town, or Parish, for which special or local laws are now in force,” and insert the words “ any special or local laws now in force relating to the application of the Statute Labour in any City, Town, or Parish.”

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

ORDERED, That they be engrossed, and the Bill, as amended, read a third time to-morrow.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Paper, in answer to an Address of this House :—

*Statement of Services for which the following Warrants were issued per Account D,
Auditor General's Report, 1861.*

1859.

No. 361.

Oct. 31.	T. R. Robertson, Dep. Rec. General, Contingencies,	£11	19	3	
	S. R. Miller, Stationery, Attorney General,	8	5	2	
	Do. do. Auditor General,	8	10	8	
	Do. do. Surveyor General,	50	17	4	
	Do. do. Provincial Secretary,	18	9	9	
	Hon. Jas. Brown, Surveyor General, expenses in- vestigating Ketchum vs. Horsford, 1859,	7	16	1	
	John S. Hay, St. Croix Herald, Advertising Sales, &c., May to July 1859,	19	15	11	
		<hr/>			£125 14 2

No. 366.

Nov. 7.	J. G. Harding, Mileage Timber Berth, returned,	£25	10	0	
	J. A. Beckwith, surveying 900 acres Crown Land in 1856,	4	10	0	
	W. L. Avery, Stationery and Contingencies, Secre- tary's Office,	12	17	2	
		<hr/>			£42 17 2

No. 369.

Dec. 14.	James R. Hartley, surveying in Carleton County,	£40	0	0	
	Alfred Whitehead, surveying Railway lands, Saint Andrews,	35	0	0	
	Wm. Segee, Coach hire Executive Council, Quarter ending 22nd November last,	62	10	0	
		<hr/>			£137 10 0

1860.

No. 378.

Feb. 9.	Pro. Secretary, travelling expenses to 31st Dec. 1859,	£33	0	0	
	Wm. Segee, extra work for Government, November 22, 1858, to January 24, 1860,	23	15	6	
		<hr/>			£56 15 0

No. 379.

Feb. 11.	Deputy M'Cready, inspecting land at Mechanics' Settlement,	£1	10	0	
	Dep. Hartley, survey, &c. Road at Glass Settlement,	100	0	0	
		<hr/>			£101 10 0

No. 390.

April 16.	Maxime Daigle, return purchase money of land,	£5	15	6	
	Ami Cornea & Maxime Cornea, expenses incurred by them in transferring land,	2	0	0	
		<hr/>			£7 17 6

No. 391.

"	Deputy Saddler, expenses incurred seizing Lumber from Messrs. Dunn,	£3	15	0	
	Deputy Hartley, balance due him surveying, &c., Glass Settlement,	33	13	2	
	W. Doherty, clearing out West Branch St. Nicholas,	20	0	0	
		<hr/>			£57 9 2

No. 400.

May 29.	James Hogg, Stationery, blank Forms, and Advertising, C. L. Office, Dec. 1, to April 24,	£40	17	0
	S. R. Miller, Stationery, Audit Office, to 30th April,	7	1	9
	John A. Beckwith, expenses inspecting Railway Accounts in St. John, 1859,	17	17	6
		<hr/>		
		£65	16	3

No. 401.

June 6.	D. P. Howe, Advertising, C. L. Office, to May 1858,	£4	18	9
	J. Livingston, do. do. to 31st Jan. '60,	6	18	0
	Dan. Sweeny, Wood for Crown Land Office, 1860,	15	0	0
	Wm. B. Phair, Candles, C. L. Office, Dec. 1860,	2	10	0
	Ed. O'Brien, sawing Wood, C. L. Office, 1860,	1	8	9
		<hr/>		
		£30	15	6

No. 404.

July 2.	J. Simpson, Advertising half year to 30th April, '60,	£44	5	7
	S. R. Miller, Stationery, &c., Secretary's Office, to March 1860,	15	17	6
	S. R. Miller, Stationery, Att'y General's Office, to June 1860,	9	18	9
		<hr/>		
		£70	1	9

No. 405.

"	S. R. Miller, Stationery, Crown Land Office, to 30th April 1860,	£55	6	2
	John Richards, Clerkship, Nov. and Dec. 1859,	8	0	0
	Wm. Scully, sawing Wood in April 1860,	5	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£68	6	2

No. 406.

"	Clerk Executive Council, Contingencies and travelling expenses Executive Council,	£81	13	4
	George W. Day, Advertising in Religious Intelligencer, Quarter ending April, 1860, C. L. O.,	2	18	8
	George W. Day, in Christian Visitor, do. do.	3	10	7
	J. S. Hay, Advertising in St. Croix Herald, do.,	11	2	6
		<hr/>		
		£99	5	1

No. 407.

"	B. Robinson, Survey & quantity of land deficient,	£31	8	9
	John Costigan, recording Deed from War Department, Grand Falls,	2	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£33	18	9

No. 408.

"	Deputy W. Parker, expenses land investigation, Cook vs. Flanagan,	£3	0	0
	T. Redmond, compensation for loss of improvements,	15	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£18	0	0

No. 412.

Aug. 1.	J. Woodforde Smith, Stationery, &c., Secretary's Office, 2nd Quarter, 1860,	£46	16	6
	H. W. Baldwin, expenses of witnesses in Caruthers' investigation,	7	13	6
		<hr/>		
		£54	10	0

No. 418.

Sept. 15.	Rufus J. T. Steeves, deficiency in W. Shaughnessy's Grant,	£62	10	0	
	A. Inches, travelling expenses, Sur. Gen. & Clerk,	5	7	1	
					£67 17 1

No. 419.

"	John S. Hay, Advertising Crown Lands, St. Croix Herald, May 4 to July 7, 1860,	£15	5	2	
	Ross Woodrow, Advertising Crown Lands, March 10 to June 9, 1860,	19	10	1	
	Hon. J. Brown, Sur. General, travelling expenses inspecting Crown Lands,	8	6	1	
					£43 1 4

No. 421.

"	Deputy Hartley, surveying in Knowlesville,	£125	0	0	
	Clerk Ex. Council, travelling expenses Ex. Council,	133	16	8	
					£258 16 8

Warrant No. 392 was issued in favour of—

	Hon. S. L. Tilley, Expenses & Contingencies, Ex. Council,	£118	0	0	
	F. A. H. Straton, do. do. do. do.	135	4	8	
					£253 4 8

The item in Abstract of Account D, page 106, Auditor General's Report, is made up as follows:—

	Warrant No. 378, Prov. Secretary, travelling expenses,	£33	0	0	
	Wm. Segee, extra work for Ex. Council, Nov. 22, 1858, to Jan. 24, 1860,	23	15	0	
	Warrant No. 392, As above stated,	253	4	8	
	Part of Warrant No. 406, Contingencies and travelling expenses Executive Council,	81	13	4	
	Part of Warrant No. 421, do. do.	133	16	8	
	Warrant No. 426, Expenses of Ex. Council, £66 10 0				
	Hon. P. Mitchell, expenses in Carruthers' case,	15	0	0	
					81 10 0
	Warrant No. 430, Advances to Executive Council in St. John in July,	25	10	0	
	Part of John M'Clusky's salary as Messenger Executive Council and Secretary's Office,	40	0	0	
					£672 9 8

The expenses of Members of the Executive Council on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, are included in, but not distinguished from the charges in the above Statement.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

Auditor General's Office, 6th April, 1861.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, 9th April, 1861.

PRESENT:

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

<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>	<i>Mr. Kinnear,</i>
<i>" Minchin,</i>	<i>" Wark,</i>
<i>" Steeves,</i>	<i>" Todd,</i>
<i>" Seely,</i>	<i>" Rice.</i>

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

ORDERED, That Mr. Dibblec 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.

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. Lawrence, that the Assembly had agreed to the amendments sent down from this House to the Bill in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John."

A Message was brought from the Assembly by Mr. End, with a Bill to provide for the Registration of Crown Grants; 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.

WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 1861.

PRESENT:

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

<i>Mr. Botsford,</i>	<i>Mr. Kinnear,</i>
<i>" Minchin,</i>	<i>" Wark,</i>
<i>" Steeves,</i>	<i>" Seely,</i>
<i>" Rice.</i>	

PRAYERS.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Bill to provide for the Registration of Crown Grants, 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.

The Honorable Mr. Steeves, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the House the following Returns, in answer to an Address of this House:—

(Copy) *Railway Commissioners' Office, St. John, March 25th, 1861.*

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 21st inst. in which you direct me to furnish a Return in terms of a Resolution of the Legislative Council dated 18th March.

There are no Reports in this Office connected with the Railway Station at the Anagance.

There is but one letter respecting it from the Rev. Mr. Smith, offering land for the Station, a copy of which is enclosed. There are two Petitions respecting the Station, copies of which are enclosed.

On reference to the Report of the Commissioners for 1858, page 131, it will be seen that the Station at Portage, (near M'Leod's,) at Anagance, (near Leake's,) and at the Petcoudiac, were then fixed as at present located.

On reference to page 75 of said Report it will be seen that both Petcoudiac and Anagance Stations are called Class No. 3, to cost £970 each.

The cost of the Buildings at the Anagance Station was £627 12 1.

The distance between the two is six miles. The words of the Resolution are "the distance of such Station from the one previously established at Petcoudiac," which apparently means that the establishment of the former was subsequent to that of the latter. This was not so. The location of each was examined and agreed upon by the Commissioners R. Jardine and R. C. Scovil, on the same day, and the erection of the buildings let on the same day.

The reasons for making a Station at that point are as follow:—This Station is equi-distant from the Wood and Water Stations at Sussex and Salisbury. The writer, after enquiring of all persons he thought likely to be well informed on the subject, as to the points most likely to accommodate the public, before deciding, visited personally the several settlements from which traffic might be expected.

The Portage Station at M'Leod's would have divided the distance better, being twelve miles from Sussex and ten miles from Petcoudiac. It was ascertained however, that the large population of the Valley of the Salmon River or Old Portage Settlement, and the Mechanics' Settlement, could get much nearer access to the Railway at Anagance than at M'Leod's; that a Road from the Cornridge Settlement had been laid out to this Station, and that there would probably be 50 passengers at the Anagance Station to one at M'Leod's.

I am informed that the result has proved that the Commissioners arrived at a right decision in the matter.

The quantity of Land taken was five acres, at a cost of one hundred and five pounds, which sum included the expense of removing a building.

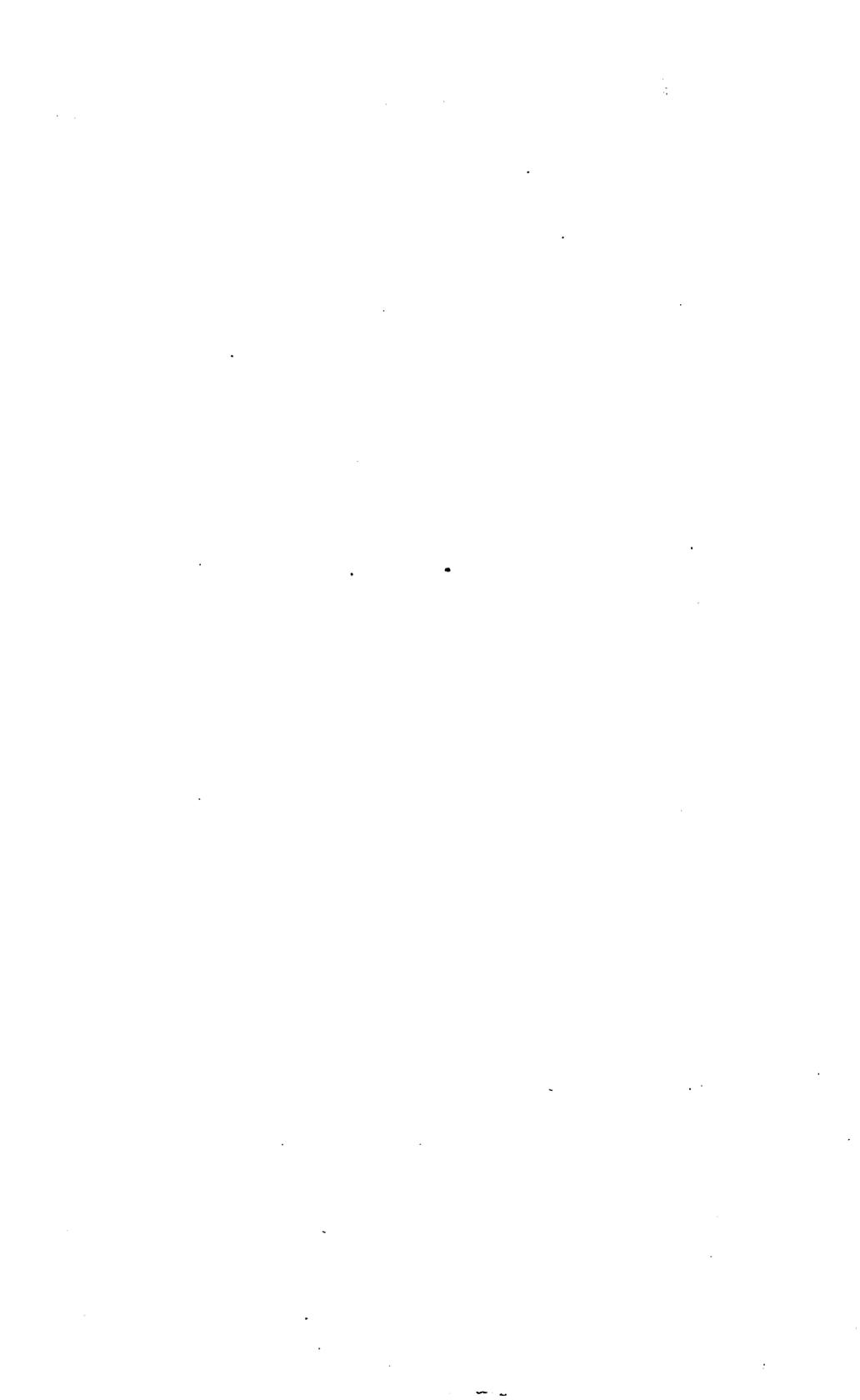
I have no means of ascertaining "the number of settlers accommodated at that Station," but a reference to the Returns of Traffic from each Station in the Report of last year, will give all the information that can be obtained.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. JARDINE.

Hon Provincial Secretary.



Names of all persons who have applied within ten years for Land within a circle of 5 miles

When Sold.	Applicant.	Purchaser.	To whom transferred.	Name of Grantee.
1851	Geo. C. Stockton,	Geo. C. Stockton,	...	Geo. C. Stockton,
Jan.	C. W. Stockton,	Robt. H. Stockton,	Thomas S. Coates,	Thomas S. Coates,
"	H. W. Thomas,	Chas. W. Stockton,	...	Chas. W. Stockton,
Aug. 1852	James Graves,	James Graves,	...	James Graves,
Feb.	Jonathan Jonah,	Jonathan Jonah,	David M ^c Lellan,	David M ^c Lellan,
Sept.	Thomas Jonah,	Wesley Jonah,	Bliss Botsford,	Not granted,
Labor	James Hussey,	...	...	James Hussey,
"	Robert Harper,	...	...	Robert Harper,
"	Amos Harper,	...	...	Amos Harper,
"	Henry Harper,	...	...	Henry Harper,
"	William H. Rouse,	...	...	William H. Rouse,
"	William Randall,	...	...	William Randall,
1853	Joshua Ogden,	Israel Steves,	...	Not granted,
March	John Wilson,	C. E. Godard,	...	C. E. Godard,
April	Lewis Trites,	Israel Steves,	...	Israel Steves,
May	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	do	John Ferguson,	James Vernon,	do
"	W. Ferguson,	W. Ferguson,	do	James Vernon,
"	do	Peries Kinney,	do	do
"	Adam Ferguson,	John Kinney,	do	do
"	do	Daniel Cleveland,	do	do
"	John Ferguson,	James Rich,	do	do
"	Lewis Trites,	Edward Allison,	...	Edward Allison,
"	do	do	...	do
"	do	D. Allison,	...	D. Allison,
"	James Green,	...	...	James Green,
June	Patrick Linihen,	Charles Beckwith,	John D. M ^c Lean,	John D. M ^c Lean,
"	Timothy Leary,	F. E. Beckwith,	do	do
"	Joseph Killam,	Joseph Killam,	...	Joseph Killam,
July	C. E. Godard,	C. E. Godard,	...	C. E. Godard,
"	Wm. F. Maxwell,	Alfred Lockwood,	John D. M ^c Lean,	John D. M ^c Lean,
"	John Taylor,	Theodore F. Hartt,	James Vernon,	James Vernon,
"	do	Thos. Matthieson,	do	do
"	Alexander Gale,	N. Beckwith Hart,	do	do
Sept.	Wm. Harrison,	Andrew M ^c Adam,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	George Harrison,	Hugh M ^c Adam,	do	do
"	Charles Blair,	Duncan Stuart,	John D. M ^c Lean,	John D. M ^c Lean,
"	Joseph Allison,	Nat. Robertson,	do	do
Oct.	John Rattray,	John C. Everitt,	do	do
Dec.	Charles Foshay,	T. M ^c M. Cregan,	...	T. M ^c M. Cregan,
"	Patrick King,	do	...	do
"	Thomas King,	do	...	do
"	James King,	Charles Drury,	...	Charles Drury,
"	William King,	do	...	do
"	Frederick Foshay,	Frank Giles,	...	Frank Giles,
"	Isaac Foshay,	do	...	do
"	John M ^c Leod,	do	...	do
"	Edward Ward,	do	...	do
"	N. Adams,	Peter Ketchum,	John D. M ^c Lean,	Peter Ketchum,
"	Edward Quirk,	James G. Stevens,	do	John D. M ^c Lean,
"	do	Edward Quirk,	do	do
"	do	do	do	do

radius around the Annagance Station, (March 1861,) No. of Acres, Name of Grantee, &c.

Lot Sold.	Lot Granted.	Acres.	Rate.	How Paid.	INSTALMENTS PAID.	
					First.	Balance.
Y	Y	120	s. d. 3 0	Down	...	...
1 and 2	1 and 2	200	3 3	do	...	...
...	...	40	3 0	do	...	...
39	39	100	3 0	do	...	...
G	G	72	3 0	Instalments	Sept. 1852	Mar. Oct. '60
G, West	...	72	3 0	do	do	'56 and '61
A	A	100	3 0	Labor	...	...
72	72	100	3 0	do	...	...
74	74	100	3 0	do	...	...
73	73	100	3 0	do	...	...
27	27	50	3 0	do	...	...
75	75	100	3 0	do	...	...
17	...	17	3 0	Instalments	Mar. '53 (2d paid May '54)	...
38	38	100	3 0	Down	...	...
16	16	100	3 0	do	...	...
4, Pennfield	5, Sussex	100	3 0	Instalments	May 1853	June 1859
4, Pennfield	6, Sussex	100	3 0	do	do	do
3	3	60	3 0	do	do	May 1859
44	44	70	3 0	do	do	do
45	45	100	3 0	do	do	do
47	47	80	3 0	do	do	do
V	V	85	3 0	do	do	do
15	15	83	3 0	Down	...	...
17	17	100	3 0	do	...	...
B	B	300	3 0	do	...	...
...	...	200	Free	Free	Order in Council, May 4, '23	...
79	79	100	3 0	Instalments	June 1853	March 1859
62	62	100	3 0	do	do	do
H	H	50	3 0	do	do	Dec. 1856
43	43	99	3 0	Down	...	...
33	83	95	3 0	Instalments	July 1853	March 1859
7, West	7, West	100	3 0	do	do	May 1859
7, East	7, East	80	3 0	do	do	do
42	42	100	3 0	do	do	do
37, 10	14	100	3 0	do	Sept. 1853	Feb. 1856
36, 10	15	100	3 0	do	do	do
81	81	100	3 0	do	do	March 1859
34, Moncton	64, Studholm	100	3 0	do	do	do
82	82	100	3 0	do	Oct. 1853	do
39	39	100	5 5	Down	...	...
32	32	100	3 1	do	...	...
33	33	100	3 1	do	...	...
35	85	100	3 1	do	...	...
36	86	96	3 1	do	...	...
38	88	100	3 1	do	...	...
37	87	100	3 1	do	...	...
40	40	126	4 8	do	...	...
41 and 42	41 and 42	124	3 0	do	...	...
77	77	100	3 0	Instalments	Dec. 1853	March 1859
78	78	100	3 0	do	do	do
80	80	100	3 0	do	do	do

Names of all persons who have applied within ten years for Land within a

When Sold.	Applicant.	Purchaser.	To whom transferred.	Name of Grantee.
1853				
Dec.	John King,	Anna M. Smith,	...	Anna M. Smith,
"	Nathaniel Adams,	Nathaniel Adams,	P. R. Inches,	P. R. Inches,
"	Andrew King,	Edwin A. Vail,	...	Not granted,
Labor	Henry Collins,	...	C. E. Godard,	C. E. Godard,
"	Abram Harper,	...	...	Abram Harper,
"	George Rouse,	...	...	George Rouse,
"	D. Bleakney, 3rd,	...	...	D. Bleakney, 3rd,
"	George Nickerson,	...	...	George Nickerson,
"	David Doucet,	...	Alexander Currie,	Not granted,
"	Zachariah Jonah,	...	D. L. Keith,	do
1854				
Jan.	John Orr,	Hugh M' Monagle,	...	Hugh M' Monagle,
"	John Rogers,	do	...	do
"	Douglass King,	Thomas Smith,	...	Thomas Smith,
"	Daniel King,	...	...	do
"	John King, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,	...	do
"	James H. Rogers,	Daniel M. Dowling,	William Lunn,	William Lunn,
"	Peter Wood,	John Hewson,	James Vernon,	James Vernon,
"	David Chittick,	David Chittick,	...	Not granted,
March	Alfred Odber,	George Morrisay,	...	George Morrisay,
"	Edmund Burke,	do	...	do
"	George H. Barnes,	do	...	do
"	John Rutterford,	Robert Shives,	...	Robert Shives,
"	Joseph Simpson,	Alexander Shives,	...	Alexander Shives,
"	Thomas Little,	do	...	do
"	Thomas Andrews,	do	...	do
"	John Andrews,	do	...	do
May	Simon Dawsie,	Simon Dawsie,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	do	J. H. Fairweather,	do	do
"	Abraham Lodge,	Sam'l Fairweather,	do	do
"	Thomas Scullion,	Thomas Scullion,	do	do
"	do	S. H. Fairweather,	do	do
"	James Thomas,	George Morrisay,	...	George Morrisay,
"	do	do	Peter Ketchum,	do
"	Joseph Simpson,	John Wilson,	John D. M'Lean,	John D. M'Lean,
"	Abraham Lodge,	Judson Godard,	...	Not granted,
June	John Davidson, Jr.,	John Davidson, Jr.,	...	John Davidson, Jr.,
"	William Murray,	William Murray,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	Jas. M'Naughton,	Jas. M'Naughton,	John D. M'Lean,	Jas. M'Naughton,
Aug.	Abraham Lodge,	Abraham Lodge,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	do	James Hale,	do	do
Oct.	Abraham Jones,	Abraham Jones,	...	Abraham Jones,
Nov.	Thomas Johnson,	John Teakles,	Peter Ketchum,	Peter Ketchum,
Dec.	Joseph Morrison,	Joseph Morrison,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	Angus Ramsay,	Angus Ramsay,	do	do
"	Andy Mackie,	Andy Mackie,	do	do
1855				
Jan.	Wm. Russell, Jr.,	Robert Ferguson,	...	Robert Ferguson,
"	do	do	...	do
"	James Robertson,	do	...	do
"	do	do	...	do
"	William Lawson,	do	...	do
"	do	do	...	do

circle of five miles radius around the Annagance Station, &c.—Continued.

Lot Sold.	Lot Granted.	Acres.	Rate.	How Paid.	INSTALMENTS PAID.	
					First.	Balance.
			s. d.			
31	31	120	3 0	Down	...	...
71	71	100	3 0	Instalments	Dec. 1853	July 1859
34	...	100	3 0	do	do	...
Annagance	...	100	3 0	Labor	...	...
...	...	100	3 0	do	...	...
26	26	100	3 0	do	...	...
17	17	100	3 0	do	...	...
29	29	50	3 0	do	...	...
59	...	100	3 0	do	...	...
I	...	100	3 0	do	...	...
3	8	100	3 0	Down	...	...
4	4	100	3 0	do	...	...
30	30	100	3 0	do	...	...
28	28	100	3 0	do	...	...
29	29	100	3 0	do	...	...
27	27	100	3 1	do	...	...
48	48	100	3 0	Instalments	Jan. 1854	May 1859
61	...	100	3 0	do	do	(2d, Mar. 1859)
2	2	100	3 3	Down	...	...
3	3	100	4 4	do	...	...
4	4	100	4 2	do	...	...
5	5	130	3 0	do	...	...
16	16	110	7 0	do	...	...
13	13	99	3 0	do	...	...
15	15	100	4 0	do	...	...
14	14	100	4 0	do	...	...
19	19	100	3 0	Instalments	May 1854	Feb. 1856
20	20	100	3 0	do	do	do
10	10	100	3 0	do	do	do
1	1	100	3 0	do	do	do
2	2	100	3 0	do	do	do
18	18	110	3 0	Down	...	...
19	19	104	3 0	do	...	...
65	65	70	3 0	Instalments	May 1854	Mar. 1859
9	...	100	3 0	do	do	...
D	D	100	3 0	Down	...	...
8	8	100	3 0	Instalments	June 1854	Feb. 1856
P	P	100	3 0	Down	...	do
11	11	100	3 0	Instalments	Aug. 1854	do
12	12	100	3 0	do	do	do
1	1	100	3 0	Down	...	...
A	A	104	3 0	Instalments	Nov. 1854	Sept. 1856
16	16	100	3 0	do	Dec. 1854	Feb. 1856
17	17	100	3 0	do	do	do
18	18	100	3 0	do	do	do
27	27	100	3 0	Down	...	...
28	28	100	3 0	do	...	...
29	29	100	3 0	do	...	...
30	30	100	3 0	do	...	...
21	21	100	3 0	do	...	...
22	22	100	3 0	do	...	...

Names of all persons who have applied within ten years for Land within a

circle of five miles radius around the Annagance Station, &c.—Continued.

When Sold.	Applicant.	Purchaser.	To whom transferred.	Grantee.
1855				
Jan.	John Rattray,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,
"	do	do	...	do
"	Charles Eaton,	do	...	do
"	William Ward,	John M'Allister,	John J. Fraser,	John J. Fraser,
"	Duncan Robertson,	John Chalmers,	do	do
"	do	John Kerr,	do	do
"	Edward Geordin,	William M'Lean,	do	do
"	do	Robinson Crocker,	do	do
"	John Taylor,	Tim. G. Crocker,	do	do
"	do	David Crocker,	do	do
"	James Swan,	William Ward,	do	do
Feb.	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,	...	Robert Ferguson,
March	John Davidson, Jr.,	J. Davidson, Jr.,	...	Not granted,
May	John Anderson,	F. E. Beckwith,	Andrew Inches,	Andrew Inches,
"	Michael Marley,	John M'Leod,	...	John M'Leod,
"	Thomas Donaldson,	F. E. Beckwith,	A. Inches, and	Alex. Gilchrist,
1856			A. Gilchrist, }	
March	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,	...	Robert Ferguson,
Sept.	Jesse Green,	Jesse Green,	...	Not granted,
"	Charles J. Green,	Charles J. Green,	...	do
1857				
Jan.	William Everitt,	John J. Fraser,	...	John J. Fraser,
Feb.	Charles Turner,	do	...	do
"	James Turner,	do	...	do
"	William Everitt,	do	...	do
May	William Jaffray,	William Jaffray,	...	William Jaffray,
"	Andrew Kinnear,	Samuel Kinnear,	...	Not granted,
"	Samuel Kinnear,	Andrew Kinnear,	...	do
"	William Taylor,	Samuel L. Tilley,	...	Samuel L. Tilley,
"	James Johnson,	do	...	do
June	George H. Cogle,	George H. Cogle,	...	Not granted,
1858				
March	David M'Lellan,	David M'Lellan,	...	David M'Lellan,
April	Wesley Jonah,	Wesley Jonah,	David M'Lellan,	Not granted,
Aug.	A. M. Graves,	Albert M. Graves,	...	Albert M. Graves,
Sept.	Thomas Jones,	George Hayward,	...	Not granted,
"	Z. M'Ellman,	Zeliah M'Ellman,	...	do
Labor	Thomas Cochran,	...	...	do
1859				
Jan.	Ralph Thomson,	George W. Roberts,	...	George W. Roberts,
"	George Rouse,	John M. Stockton,	...	John M. Stockton,
"	Robert Vail,	Richard Seeley,	...	Richard Seeley,
"	John Stevens,	David V. Roberts,	...	David V. Roberts,
Feb.	Thomas Cochran,	W. M. Cochran,	...	Not granted,
"	George Gillman,	James Kelly,	Lauchlan M'Lean,	Lauchlan M'Lean,
"	do	Thomas Kelly,	do	do
"	James King,	J. D. M'Lean,	...	John D. M'Lean,
"	John King,	do	...	do
March	Robert Turner,	Jeremiah Stafford,	John D. M'Lean,	do
"	do	John Stafford,	do	do
"	Joel Edgar,	Michael Riley,	do	do
"	do	Robert Redgate,	do	do
"	Joseph Bradley,	John G. Murchie,	Robert Harper,	Not granted,

Lot Sold.	Lot Granted.	Acres.	Rate.	How Paid.	INSTALMENTS PAID.	
					First.	Balance.
			s. d.			
23	23	100	3 0	Down	...	...
24	24	100	3 0	do	...	...
25	25	100	3 0	do	...	...
36	36	100	3 0	Instalments	Jan. 1855	Dec. 1858
37	37	100	3 0	do	do	do
38	38	100	3 0	do	do	do
39	39	100	3 0	do	do	do
31	31	100	3 0	do	do	do
32	32	100	3 0	do	do	do
33	33	100	3 0	do	do	do
34	34	100	3 0	do	do	do
1 and 2	1 and 2	200	3 0	Down	...	...
E	...	48	3 0	Instalments	Mar. 1855	...
63	63	100	3 0	Down	...	...
25	25	114	3 0	do	...	...
G	G	140	3 0	do	...	...
26	26	100	3 0	do	...	...
3 and 5	...	100	3 0	Instalments	Sept. 1856	...
4	...	50	3 0	do	do	...
40	40	100	3 0	do	Jan. 1857	Dec. 1858
6 and 7	6 and 7	194	3 0	Down	...	...
8 and 9	8 and 9	191	3 0	do	...	...
10	10	97	3 0	do	...	...
57	51	100	3 0	do	...	...
13	...	100	3 0	Instalments	May 1857	...
12	...	100	3 0	do	do	...
5	5	90	3 0	Down	...	...
6 and 7	6 and 7	180	3 0	do	...	...
2	...	90	3 0	Instalments	June 1857	...
4	4	195	3 0	Down	...	...
T	...	57	3 0	do	...	...
121	121	45	3 0	do	...	...
J	...	100	3 0	Instalments	Sept. 1858	...
M	...	100	3 0	do	do	...
4	...	100	3 0	Labor	...	...
50	50	100	3 0	Down	...	...
41	41	105	3 0	do	...	...
38	38	100	3 0	do	...	...
54	54	100	3 0	do	...	...
3	...	90	3 0	Instalments	Feb. 1859	...
48, West	48, West	100	3 0	Down	...	...
48, East	48, East	100	3 0	do	...	...
8	8	180	3 0	do	...	...
9	9	180	3 0	do	...	...
60, East	60, East	100	3 0	do	...	...
60, West	60, West	100	3 0	do	...	...
58, East	58, East	100	3 0	do	...	...
58, West	58, West	100	3 0	do	...	...
87	...	75	3 0	Instalments	Mar. 1859	...

Names of all persons who have applied within ten years for Land within a

When Sold.	Applicant.	Purchaser.	To whom transferred.
1859			
March	William Edgar,	Martin Stafford,	Robert Harper,
"	do	Clifford Redgate,	do
April	D. M'Lellan,	David T. H. M'Lellan,	...
"	William Wallace,	Lewis J. Almon,	...
"	Joseph Whittaker,	Joseph Whittaker,	John D. M'Lean,
July	Samuel Day,	George Morrisay,	Lewis J. Almon,
"	do	do	do
"	R. Blaney,	do	do
"	do	do	do
"	Adam Hutchins,	do	do
"	do	do	do
"	Michael Hutchins,	do	do
"	do	do	do
"	Peter Gardner,	Robert Ferguson,	...
Oct.	David Roper,	Richard Hutchison,	...
"	George Robinson,	do	...
"	Hugh Smyth,	do	...
"	do	do	...
Dec.	Robert Ferguson,	Robert Ferguson,	...
1860			
March	Richard Hutchison,	Richard Hutchison,	...
"	Robert Sinclair,	do	...
"	John Sinclair,	do	...
1861			
Jan.	John Estey,	John J. Fraser,	...
"	Thomas S. Estey,	do	...
"	Peter J. Hart,	do	...
"	William Hart,	do	...
"	John Sinclair,	...	...

R. GOWAN, Accountant.

circle of five miles radius around the Annagance Station, &c.—Continued.

Grantee.	Lot Sold.	Lot Granted.	Acres.	Rate.		How Paid.
				s.	d.	
John D. M'Lean,	59, East	59, East	100	3	0	Down
do	59, West	59, West	100	3	0	do
Not granted,	1	...	90	3	0	Instalments
Lewis J. Almon,	7	7	100	3	0	Down
John D. M'Lean,	61	61	100	3	0	do
Lewis J. Almon,	3	3	100	3	0	do
do	4	4	100	3	0	do
do	5	5	100	3	0	do
do	6	6	100	3	0	do
do	13	13	100	3	0	do
do	14	14	100	3	0	do
do	15	15	100	3	0	do
do	16	16	100	3	0	do
Robert Ferguson,	A	A	250	3	0	do
Richard Hutchison,	6	6	130	3	0	do
do	62	62	140	3	0	do
do	51	51	100	3	0	do
do	44	44	100	3	0	do
Robert Ferguson,	7	7	100	3	0	do
Richard Hutchison,	55	55	55	3	0	do
do	25	25	80	3	0	do
do	21 and 23	21 and 23	165	3	0	do
Not granted,	40 and 41	...	200	3	0	do
do	42 and 43	...	200	3	0	do
do	45	...	100	3	0	do
do	52 and 53	...	200	3	0	do
John Sinclair,	46	46	100	Free		...
Total,			18,765			

JAMES BROWN, Surveyor General.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 11th April, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON. *Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.*
Mr. Botsford, *Mr. Kinnear,*
 " *Minchin,* " *Wark,*
 " *Steeves,* " *Seely.*

PRAYERS.

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

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ABSTRACT FROM THE WEEKLY BALANCE SHEETS,

Showing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 14th April 1860.

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	£150,000	0	0
Bills and Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest, ...	67,020	0	5
Do. do. do. bearing Interest, ...	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks,	15,470	15	10
Net Profits,	3,993	13	0
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank, not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,) ...	29,208	11	2
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	20,809	12	6
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	£286,502	12	11

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House, ...	£11,329	9	1
Real Estate, &c. &c.	8,000	0	0
Bills of other Banks,	10,723	15	0
Balances due from other Banks,	14,732	18	5
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,) ...	241,716	10	5
Total Resources of the Bank,	£286,502	12	11

Rate of last Dividend, Three per cent.

Amount of last Dividend,	£4,500	0	0
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring last Dividend, ...	£1,896	8	11
Capital Stock paid in,	£150,000	0	0

(Errors Excepted.)

*Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, }
 Saint John, 10th April, 1861. }*

GEO. P. SANCTON, Cashier.

WM. PARKS, President.

ABSTRACT FROM THE WEEKLY BALANCE SHEETS,

Showing the average amount of the *Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 13th October 1860.*

LIABILITIES OF THE BANK.

Capital Stock paid in,	£150,000	0	0
Bills and Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest,	89,208	13	3
Do. do. do. bearing Interest,	0	0	0
Balances due to other Banks,	12,653	4	8
Net Profits,	4,172	3	0
Cash deposited with the Bank, including all sums due from the Bank, not bearing Interest, (its Bills in circulation, and Balances due to other Banks excepted,)	35,460	8	6
Cash deposited, bearing Interest,	22,198	3	8
Total Liabilities of the Bank,	£313,692	13	1

RESOURCES OF THE BANK.

Gold, Silver, and other coined Metals in the Banking House,	£11,094	2	6
Real Estate, &c. &c.	8,000	0	0
Bills of other Banks,	10,994	8	11
Balances due from other Banks,	15,289	10	5
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,)	268,314	11	3
Total Resources of the Bank,	£313,692	13	1

Rate of last Dividend, Three per cent.

Amount of last Dividend,	£4,500	0	0
Reserved Profits at the time of declaring last Dividend,	£1,981	16	8
Capital Stock paid in,	£150,000	0	0

(Errors Excepted.)

*Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, }
Saint John, 10th April, 1861. }*

GEO. P. SANCTON, Cashier. ...

WM. PARKS, President.

Adjourned until To-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 12th April, 1861.

PRESENT:

THE HON.

Mr. Saunders, sitting as President.

*Mr. Botsford,
" Minchin,
" Steeves.*

*Mr. Kinnear,
" Wark,*

PRAYERS.

The Honorable Mr. Botsford, 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 year, beg to report that they have attended to that duty. The several accounts (the details of which are herewith submitted) amount to the sum of Six hundred and thirty seven pounds six shillings and eight pence, which the Committee recommend to be allowed.

The Committee further unanimously recommend that no importations for Stationery be ordered for the future by the Clerk, unless specially authorized by the House.

The Postage Account amounts to the sum of One hundred and ten pounds five shillings and eight pence, and the Committee recommend the same to be allowed.

A. E. BOTSFORD,
W. B. KINNEAR.

Committee Room, 12th April, 1861.

Contingent Bill, Session 1861.

Batty, Ion & Co., Stationery,	£332	8	9
Castle & Lamb, Newspapers, &c.	19	12	9
Biggs, extra,	15	0	0
Do. allowance for Session,	80	0	0
Removing Furniture,	0	15	0
Carter, Locks and Keys,	0	12	6
Hickman & King, freight Stationery,	4	10	0
Telegraph Office,	34	4	10
Thomas Rutter, Upholsterer,	3	11	3
D. O'Brian, sundries,	2	2	3
James Nesbit, Upholsterer,	3	1	3
A. H. Clark, Carpenter,	1	6	6
J. Donovan, Stoves,	0	12	6
S. Barker, sundries,	8	3	3
Reviews,	4	5	8
Extra Engrossing,	25	0	0
William Watts, airing and cleaning Council Chamber,	30	0	0
A. Scott, £8; Murphy & Bailey, 39s.	9	19	0
E. O'Brien, £2; Messrs. Hogg, Fenety, and Hay, for publishing Tenders for Legislative Council Debates, 23s.	3	3	0
A. Wright, 15a; Balance due Clerk on Newspaper Acc't, 15s.	1	10	0
Clerk for Newspapers, to be accounted for,	15	0	0
Small Bills, to be accounted for by Clerk, not yet ascertained, including publishing for Tenders in Papers not included, including allowance to assistant Librarian,	37	10	0
S. R. Miller, £4 6 11; George Hunt, 11s. 3d.	4	18	2
	£637	6	8

ORDERED, That the said Report be received and adopted.

On motion made and seconded—

RESOLVED, That the Clerk of this House import the necessary Stationery for the use of this Branch of the Legislature, during the ensuing recess.

On the question whether the said Resolution do pass, the House divided as follows :—

CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Saunders,
Mr. Wark,
Mr. Steeves.

NON-CONTENT.

The Hon. Mr. Botsford,
Mr. Kinnear.

So it passed in the affirmative.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, the Honorable Mr. Saunders commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know "It is His Excellency's pleasure 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 relating to Savings Banks :

An Act relating to Passengers arriving within this Province :

An Act to alter the time for holding the Circuit Court in the County of Sunbury :

An Act to extend the power of Sheriffs in granting Gaol Limits :

An Act in further amendment of the Law relating to Courts of Probate :

An Act to amend the Law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes :

An Act relating to the solemnization of Marriage :

An Act to prevent the carrying of deadly Weapons about the person :

An Act to amend the Law relating to Coroners' Inquests :

An Act to regulate proceedings against Members of the General Assembly :

An Act to establish additional Polling places in the City of Saint John and City and County of Saint John :

An Act to amend Chapter 40, Title iv, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Post Office :

An Act relating to Grammar and Superior Schools :

An Act relating to Pilots :

An Act to amend the Law relating to Municipalities :

An Act in addition to Chapter 101, Title xxii, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the Sea and River Fisheries :

An Act to impose a tax on unimproved granted lands, to provide a fund for opening of Roads and building Bridges in the Parishes in which the lands lie :

An Act further to extend the time for the completion of the Railroad from Saint Andrews in the County of Charlotte, to Woodstock in the County of Carleton, and for other purposes :

An Act to amend Chapter 68, of Title x, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of the division of Marsh Lands and the election of Commissioners for Westmorland and Albert, excepting the Parish of Sackville :

An Act relating to French Paupers in the Parish of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland :

An Act to regulate the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the City and County of Saint John :

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace of the City and County of Saint John to raise a sum of money for defraying the expenses occasioned by the fitting up of the Court House of said City and County :

An Act to amend an Act relating to the City Road in the City and County of Saint John :

An Act to revive, continue and amend certain Acts of Assembly establishing a Board of Health in the City and County of Saint John :

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

An Act to alter and amend an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the City of Saint John, and certain Acts of Assembly relating to the local government of the said City :"

An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act relating to the levying, assessing and collecting of Rates in the City of Saint John :"

An Act in addition to and in amendment of an Act intituled "An Act relating to the Police of the City of Saint John :"

An Act for defraying the expenses of laying down a Sewer in Union, Saint Patrick, and Clarence Streets, in the City of Saint John :

An Act to divide Wellington Ward, in the City of Saint John, into two separate Wards :

An Act to establish a new Ward in that part of the City of Saint John called Carleton :

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

An Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Charlotte to sell certain Lands in the Parish of Saint Andrews, and invest the proceeds in Government securities :

An Act to enable the Firewards of the Parish of Saint Stephen, in the County of Charlotte, to increase the number of Firemen attached to the Saint Stephen Volunteer Fire Engine Company number two :

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

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

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

An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners to lay out the Streets or Highways in the Town of Newcastle, and to establish and regulate the Public Landings in the said Town :

An Act to authorize and empower the Justices of the Peace in and for King's County to sell and convey certain School Lands in the Parish of Springfield, and reinvest the proceeds in other Lands or other valuable securities more advantageous to the inhabitants of the said Parish :

An Act to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of Shediac, to sell and dispose of a certain parcel of the Church Land :

An Act to authorize and empower the Trustees of Saint James' Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold lands and premises in the County of Northum-

berland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned :

An Act to amend the several Acts incorporating the Carleton County Agricultural Society :

An Act to amend an Act intituled " An Act to incorporate the Humbolt Mining Company : "

An Act to amend an Act intituled " An Act to incorporate the Westmorland Olive Freestone Company : "

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

An Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the Caledonia Mining and Manufacturing Company :

An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint Andrews Water Company :

An Act to incorporate the Carleton County Manufacturing Company :

An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Miramichi Bank, in the County of Northumberland :

An Act to incorporate the Newcastle Gas Company :

An Act to incorporate the Petitcodiac Bridge Company : and

An Act relating to the naturalization of Aliens ; (*with a suspending clause.*)

And His Excellency was pleased to reserve—

An Act to authorize the Trustees of Saint James Church, Newcastle, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to sell and dispose of certain real and leasehold lands and premises in the County of Northumberland, devised to them in trust by the last Will of John Harkins, deceased, and to reinvest the proceeds for the purposes in such Will mentioned.

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,

“ YOU have learnt with deep regret the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and that Her Majesty mourns the loss of the illustrious Lady, whose maternal solicitude for Her Majesty secured to Her the gratitude of Her Majesty's subjects.

“ You have brought to a close the business of the Session ; your exertions demand my acknowledgments.

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

“ I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service.

“ The period assigned by law for the duration of this General Assembly will shortly expire. In restoring to your Constituents the trust reposed in you, as their Representatives, you will have the satisfaction of pointing to the uninterrupted tranquillity enjoyed by the People of this Province, in common with Her Majesty's other subjects on both sides of the Atlantic, in times when other Nations have suffered severely from political disturbances or dissensions ; and you will, I am sure, foster and promote that spirit of loyalty to the Crown, and love for British Institutions, which have always distinguished New Brunswick.

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

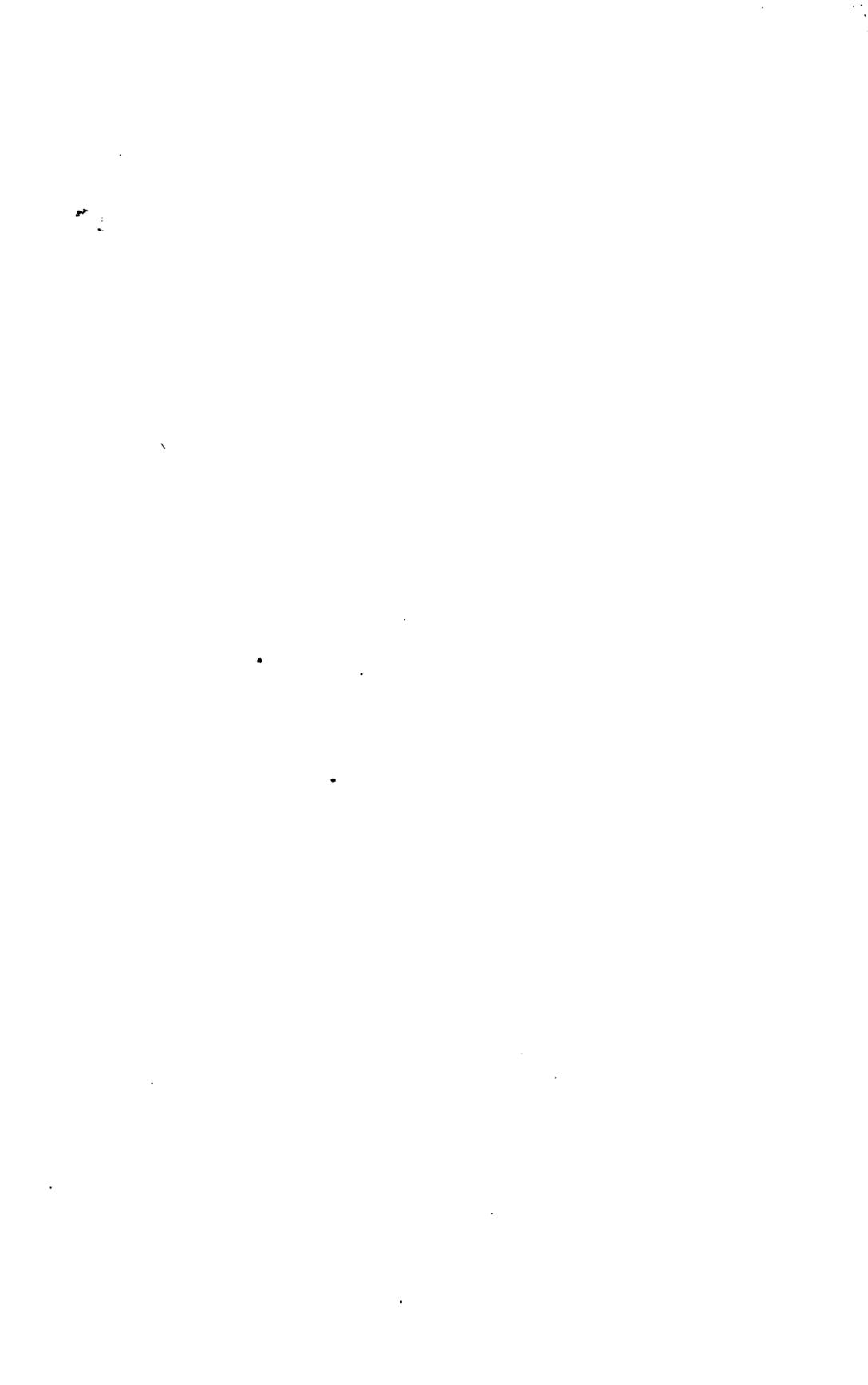
“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

“ I fervently hope that it may please Providence to continue to the inhabitants of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions the blessings hitherto enjoyed by them; and that increased and increasing prosperity may be the result of an energetic, but prudent, development of the Industrial Resources of the Province.”

After which, the Honorable Mr. Saunders, by His Excellency's command, declared the Assembly to be prorogued to the second Tuesday in May next.

G. BOTSFORD, *Clerk.*





APPENDIX N^o. 1.

REPORT

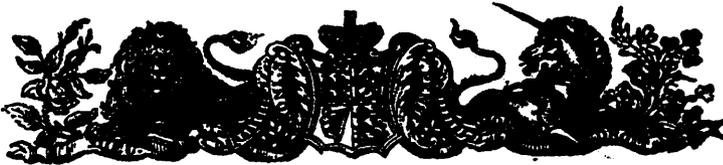
OF THE

AUDITOR GENERAL

ON THE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

FOR THE YEAR 1860.



FREDERICTON.

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

1861.



AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, 1ST JANUARY, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, my Report on the Public Accounts of New Brunswick for the Year ending 31st October, 1860.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. PARTELOW,

Auditor General.

Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary,
Fredericton.

ORDINARY REVENUE of New Brunswick in Account with BEVERLEY

		DR.			
To Balance due Consolidated Revenue, per Acct. 1st November 1859,				£151,001	2 8
Warrants, old Series, prior to 1860,	No. 1,	£4,794	4 9		
Do. Series of 1860,	2,	119,602	4 4		
School Warrants,	3,	23,539	19 4		
		<hr/>			
Total paid on Warrants,	...			147,936	8 5
Interest on Liabilities,	4,			12,029	10 3
Drawback, 365 Cases,	5,			3,844	4 7

ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st Oct. 1860.

		Cr.			
By Received from Clerk Pleas Supreme Court, No. 6,		£625	5 0		
Received from Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	7,	11,514	4 10		
		<hr/>			
				£12,139	9 10
Received of Province Share of Seizures,	8,	£231	13 0		
Balance of Account, sums refunded,	9,	205	16 6		
		<hr/>			
				437	9 6
Amount of Import Duties to—					
31st January 1860,	10,	£19,072	5 10		
30th April, ..	11,	21,116	13 11		
31st July, ..	12,	30,520	15 1		
31st October, ..	13,	34,867	12 8		
		<hr/>			
				105,577	7 6
Amount of Export Duties to—					
31st January 1860,	14,	£1,652	16 6		
30th April, ..	15,	506	2 9		
31st July, ..	16,	3,392	15 9		
31st October ..	17,	3,327	16 6		
		<hr/>			
				8,879	11 6
Received from Auctioneers,	18,	79	4 1		
for Licences for Distilleries,	19,	20	0 0		
from the Estate of P. M'Phelim,		350	0 0		
		<hr/>			
				449	4 1
from Deputy Treasurer, Campbellton,		£263	0 8		
Do. Bathurst,		2,151	4 2		
Do. Dalhousie,		2,674	12 10		
Do. Carraquet,		411	7 0		
Do. Shippegan,		555	5 9		
Do. Chatham,		6,219	13 11		
Do. Newcastle,		7,656	11 8		
Do. Richibucto,		4,614	11 2		
Do. Buctouche,		237	11 6		
Do. Bay Verte,		7	7 8		
Do. Shediac,		1,170	1 8		
Do. Sackville,		788	12 8		
Do. North Joggins,		42	4 4		
Do. Dorchester,		382	17 0		
Do. Moncton,		1,957	5 4		
Do. Hillsborough,		497	3 7		
Do. Harvey,		90	4 2		
Do. Woodstock,		1,432	1 10		
Do. Fredericton,		6,084	2 4		
Do. Tobique,		32	7 0		
Do. Grand Falls,		253	8 6		
Do. do.		82	15 2		
Do. Edmundston,		15	9 5		
Do. Campo Bello,		37	3 10		
Do. Saint Andrews,		1,574	9 10		
Do. Saint Stephen,		1,875	2 9		
Do. Saint George,		863	19 8		
		<hr/>			
				41,970	15 5
Balance due Consolidated Revenue,	...			145,357	8 1
		<hr/>			
				£314,811	5 11

No. 1.—Account A.
ACCOUNT OF WARRANTS, Series 1859 and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amounts.
1857. 5	Ferdinand Govereau,	Indian Commissioner, Gloucester,	£10 0 0
341— 8	Do.	do.	10 0 0
1858. 8	J. S. Parker & P. Dewar,	Bye Road,	100 0 0
304— 8	Do.	do.	
327— 214	D. Hanington,	For the relief of Indians, Shediac,	15 0 0
207— 6	F. Govereau,	Do. Gloucester,	10 0 0
244— 16	Rev. J. Medley,	Poor School in Fredericton,	50 0 0
273— 58	Matthew Graham,	Bye Roads,	10 0 0
273— 59	W. H. Steeves,	Do.	365 0 0
101	Charles Stockton,	Do.	10 0 0
128	Gideon Prescott,	Do.	10 0 0
161	D. Gordan & others,	Do.	7 10 0
281	James Frazer,	Do.	12 10 0
248	Robert Bowes,	Do.	10 0 0
387	T. R. Wetmore,		10 0 0
373	Sundry persons,		10 0 0
			£6 0 0
		Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Sarah A. Wisely,	6 0 0
		2. Ellen C. Clarke,	6 0 0
		3. Harriet A. Stone,	6 0 0
		4. Laurina Taylor,	6 0 0
		5. Caroline A. Taylor,	6 0 0
376	Hon. R. Gordon,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	30 0 0
382	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	25 5 0
387	Theo. Desbrisay,	Bear Bounties, Gloucester County,	10 0 0

392	Wellington Hatch,	Pensions,	30 0 0
400	James W. Chandler,	For conducting Criminal prosecutions,	19 16 8
401	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Helen J. Burns,	£6 0 0
		3. J. Glendenning,	6 0 0
		4. E. B. Phelan,	6 0 0
402	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	18 0 0
403	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department, (Balance,)	4 1 6
404	John Hardie,	Grammar School, Newcastle,	8 14 0
405	Thomas Jones,	Balance of Account for Elections in Charlotte County,	50 0 0
408	Rev. M. Melloy,	For teaching Roman Catholic School, Bathurst,	11 4 4
410	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To pay expenses of the Board of Health,	22 10 0
411	Hon. J. J. Robinson,	Towards the funds of the Campo Bello Fishing Society,	50 0 0
413	Rufus S. Chandler,	Jury Fees, Kent County,	115 10 0
415	David Pickett,	For the purchase of School Libraries,	202 18 6
416	Henry Fisher,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st October—	9 3 6
418	Sundry persons,	No. 1. Hon. Neville Parker,	22 4 6
		2. Hon. Charles Connell,	
		4. Beverley Robinson,	£200 0 0
		5. Henry Fisher,	150 0 0
		6. Wm. Carman,	125 0 0
		7. Edward H. Wilmot,	75 0 0
		8. Edmund H. Duval,	75 0 0
		9. John Campbell,	250 0 0
		10. John Bennet,	62 10 0
		11. James M'Lauchlan,	62 10 0
		12. Wm. Smith,	62 10 0
		13. Wm. Clawson,	68 15 0
		14. Wm. M. Smith,	37 10 0
		16. Michael White,	50 0 0
		17. George Thompson,	25 0 0
			37 10 0
			£1,269 8 0

Carried forward,

Warrants issued in 1859 and prior, paid in 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amounts.
418	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i> £62 10 0	£1,269 8 0
419	Postmaster General,	31 5 0	1,456 5 0
420	John Ward,	18 15 0	1,000 0 0
421	Mark Needham,		1,000 0 0
422	Robert Shives,		62 10 0
			6 1 9
			£4,794 4 9

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 2.—Account A.

WARRANTS issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
1	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	£1,000 0 0
2	J. Kinney & J. McAlary,	For taking Nicholas Keenan from Kingston Goal to Penitentiary,	2 10 0
3	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Dorathea Murphy, £6 0 0 2. George Orchard, 6 0 0 3. John R. Jones, 6 0 0 4. Jemima McLeod, 6 0 0 5. Elizabeth McRoberts, 6 0 0 6. William A. Barnes, 6 0 0	
4	Ronald E. Smith,	Grammar School, Charlotte County,	36 0 0
5	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	25 0 0
6	John Richards,	Coals furnished Government House, Public Offices, &c.	10 0 0
7	Edward B. Smith,	Pension of Hannah Whiting,	96 17 6
8	Rev. R. Veriker,	Towards support of Roman Catholic School at Chatham,	10 0 0
9	Chief Com. of Works,	Balance of Grant for Steam Communication, 1859,	50 0 0
11	James Millar,	Grammar School, Northumberland County,	1,250 0 0
12	James Taylor,	Jury Fees, York County,	13 10 0
13	Hon. Albert Smith,	For conducting Criminal Prosecutions, Westmorland County.	15 3 4
14	Timothy R. Wetmore,	Bear Bounties, Queen's County,	10 0 0
15	David W. Jack,	Jury Fees, Charlotte County,	25 17 6
16	Rev. William Ferric,	Towards support of the African School, Saint John,	37 10 0
17	Crawford M. Hutchison,	Grammar School, Restigouche County,	50 0 0
18	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, Albert County,	10 8 0
19	Theophilus DesBrisay,	Bear Bounties, Gloucester County,	10 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£2,702 11 4

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
20	Dr. W. Bayard,	To meet current expenses of the Board of Health,	£2,702 11 4
21	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,	100 0 0
22	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	1,000 0 0
		No. 1. Margaret M'Manus,	£6 0 0
		2. Harriet A. Owen,	6 0 0
		3. Elizabeth Mariner,	6 0 0
		4. James A. S. Mott,	6 0 0
		5. Arch. C. Worden,	6 0 0
		6. Robert Chalmers,	6 0 0
		7. Margaret S. Purdy,	6 0 0
		8. Sarah Taylor,	6 0 0
23	Margaret Grierson,	Pension,	48 0 0
24	Geo. J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	10 0 0
25	Thomas W. Wood,	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	10 0 0
26	John Dibblee,	To relieve distressed Indians at Woodstock,	50 0 0
27	Edward O'Brien,	Salary as Usher of Court of Equity, Quarter ending 30th Nov.	10 0 0
28	Henry Fisher, Esq.	Contingencies of Education Office, &c.	5 0 0
29	Richard Evans,	Advances on Account Bye Roads, Saint John County,	91 4 1
30	Wellington Hatch,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	72 14 3
31	Isaac Woodward,	Salary as Secretary to Commissioners Bay of Fundy Lights,	100 0 0
32	Robert Gowan,	To pay for Books purchased for the Legislative Library, 1859,	135 0 0
33	John Sivewright,	Grammar School, Gloucester County,	50 0 0
34	William T. Wilmot,	Bear Bounties, Victoria County,	10 0 0
35	Thomas B. Wilson,	Salary as Govern't Director of the N. B. & C. Railway Company,	30 0 0
36	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Sarah J. Gooden,	£6 0 0
		2. Israel S. Gross,	6 0 0
		3. Rachel Brown,	6 0 0

37	Chief Com. of Works,	4. William Lowry,	6 0 0	35 0 0
38	Hon. J. Davidson,	5. Mary Connor,	6 0 0	1,000 0 0
39	A. K. S. Wetmore,	6. Louisa V. Wood,	6 0 0	100 0 0
40	Commissioners Gulf Lights	To meet current expenses of his Department,		10 0 0
41	D. J. Wetmore,	To pay advances for the Tracadie Lazaretto,		100 0 0
42	George L. Hatheway,	Bear Bounties, Carleton County,		40 0 0
43	Robert Jardine,	To pay Keeper of the Escuminac Light, 1859,		60 0 0
44	James M'Clintock,	Grammar School, King's County,		50,000 0 0
45	J. C. Edward Roberts,	Salary as Government Railway Director,		20 0 0
46	John Murray,	Railway purposes,		25 0 0
47	John Robb,	Grammar School, Sunbury County,		40 0 0
48	John Ansley,	do.		22 9 0
49	Angus M'Lean,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Saint John County,		37 10 0
50	William Mills,	Jury Fees, Westmorland County,		20 0 0
51	Sundry persons,	Salary as Clerk to the Board of Health,		23 15 9
		For teaching a School on Heron Island,		
		Rent, &c. for Training School, Saint John,		
		Attendance at Training School—		
		No. 1. Sarah L. Pick,	£6 0 0	42 0 0
		2. Francis A. Brown,	6 0 0	125 0 0
		3. Henrietta Bryant,	6 0 0	10 0 0
		4. Emily Saindon,	6 0 0	6 7 6
		5. Philomene Saindon,	6 0 0	2,000 0 0
		6. Jane C. M'Dougall,	6 0 0	12 10 0
		7. Sarah A. Flewelling,	6 0 0	36 10 6
52	Hon. J. S. Saunders,	Half year's Salary as Clerk of the Circuit,		50 0 0
53	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,		
54	George J. Bliss,	Jury Fees, Sunbury County,		
55	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,		
56	J. W. Duval,	Teacher of the Loch Lomond African School,		
59	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, St. John County,		
58	James M'Coy,	Grammar School, Carleton County,		
		Carried forward,		£58,251 12 5

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

[No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
60	A. C. Hammond,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£58,251 12 5
61	Edward B. Smith,	To relieve indigent Indians at the Tobique,	25 0 0
62	William F. Bunting,	Bear Bounties, King's County,	10 0 0
63	James M'Lauchlan,	For 1000 copies of J. T. V. Smith's Pamphlet on Pacific Railway,	12 10 0
64	Hon. A. M'L. Seely,	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	18 2 6
		Balance of Grant to improve Boat Navigation of Miramichi and Renous Rivers,	
65	T. R. Wetmore,	Bear Bounties, Queen's County,	100 0 0
66	James Taylor,	Jury Fees, York County,	10 0 0
67	George J. Dibblee,	Pensions,	25 10 0
68	Moses M. Sarjeant,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	20 0 0
69	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	15 2 0
		No. 1. Cyrus W. Duffy, £6 0 0	
		2. Catherine Melish, 6 0 0	
		3. Mary E. Peck, 6 0 0	
		4. Frederick W. Fowler, 6 0 0	
70	Samuel D. Berton,	Towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary,	24 0 0
71	Rufus S. Chandler,	Jury Fees, Kent County,	1,000 0 0
72	Hon. Robert Gordon,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	19 8 0
73	Dr. William Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health,	19 8 6
74	Provincial Chest,	For a Bill of £250 stg., remitted to J. Wyld on Account of the Province Maps,	100 0 0
75	Receiver General,	Civil List,	306 18 10
76	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter ending 31st January—	3,625 0 0
		No. 1. Hon. N. Parker, Judge of Sup. Court, £200 0 0	
		2. Hon. Chas. Connell, Postmaster General, 150 0 0	
		3. Hon. W. Steeves, Chief Com. of Works, 150 0 0	
		4. Beverley Robinson, Esq., Pro. Treasurer, 125 0 0	
		5. Henry Fisher, Superintendent of Schools, 75 0 0	

77	Edward H. Wilmot,	6. Wm. Carman, Clerk Supreme Court,	75 10 0
78	James Taylor,	7. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools,	62 10 0
79	John Ward,	do.	62 10 0
80	Ronald E. Smith,	do.	62 10 0
81	Samuel Thompson,	do.	62 10 0
82	William Salter,	10. James M'Lauchlan,	68 15 0
83	George B. Bell,	11. Wm. Smith, Controller of Customs,	37 10 0
84	Postmaster General,	12. Wm. Smith, Controller's Clerk,	50 0 0
85	J. Ferguson & others,	14. Wm. M. Smith, Insp'r Steamers, St. John,	25 0 0
86	D. B. Raymond,	15. Michael White, Assis't Clerk Sup. Court,	37 10 0
87	Chief Com. of Works,	16. Geo. Thompson, Clerk Sup't. of Schools,	62 10 0
88	Receiver General,	17. Wm. Mills, Training School Master,	31 5 0
		18. A. Glendenning, Assistant do.	18 15 0
		19. Marianne Duval, do do.	—
		Balance of King's College Endowment Fund for 1859,	
		Jury Fees, York County,	
		Towards the support of the Lunatic Asylum,	
		Grammar School, Charlotte County,	
		Pensions,	
		Salary as Warden of the Fisheries, Northumberland County,	
		For running a Steam Ferry Boat between Newcastle & Chatham,	
		To meet current expenses of his Department,	
		Commissioners of Sick and Disabled Seamen at Bathurst,	
		Jury Fees, Victoria County,	
		To meet expenses of his Department,	
		To provide for the payment of 800 acres Land to P. Harquoil and others,	
89	Robert Shives,	For advances made for expenses of Emigrants,	96 0 0
90	Com. of Gulf Lights,	For expenses incurred in 1859,	22 15 0
91	A. T. Sayre,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	211 2 4
92	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	10 0 0
93	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	67 3 0
			1,000 0 0
			96 0 0
			22 15 0
			211 2 4
			10 0 0
			67 3 0
			1,000 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£70,484 13 1

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
94	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£70,484 13 1
		Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. Mary E. Pettingel,	£6 0 0
		2. Annie F. Kelley,	6 0 0
		3. Cicella Gallagher,	6 0 0
		4. Mary M. Cunningham,	6 0 0
		5. Elizabeth Drinan,	6 0 0
		6. Olivia L. Smith,	6 0 0
95	Thomas N. Woodman,	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	26 0 0
96	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Boundries, Northumberland County,	50 0 0
97	W. Salter & E. Williston,	Expenditure for relief of Indians in Northumberland in 1859,	10 0 0
98	J. H. Whitlock,	For Gauging and Weighing at the Port of Saint Andrews in 1856, 7, 8 and 9,	41 0 0
99	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—	4 10 0
		No. 1. Martha M'Farlane,	£6 0 0
		2. Julia Magee,	6 0 0
		3. G. Hudson Flewelling,	6 0 0
		4. W. D. Jones,	6 0 0
100	A. R. Wetmore,	Salary as Clerk of the Crown for the Year ending 4th Dec. 1859,	24 0 0
101	Charles P. Wetmore,	On Account of Salary for the present Session of the Legislature,	100 0 0
102	A. K. S. Wetmore,	To pay Pension of Margaret Dyer,	100 0 0
103	Edward Simpson,	Jury Fees, Queen's County,	10 0 0
104	Com's. of Gulf Lights,	Moiety Salary of the Keeper of the Miscou Light,	9 18 6
105	Jane Hawkins,	Pension,	62 10 0
106	John Millidge,	Grammar School, Queen's County,	10 0 0
107	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Boundries, York County,	40 0 0
108	George Kerr, Esq.	Travelling expenses, &c. of Members of the Provincial Board of Agriculture,	10 0 0
109	Chief Sup. of S. Schools,	For the purchase of School Libraries,	86 5 0
			20 10 0

110	Edward O'Brien,	Salary as Usher to the Court of Equity,	£57 0 0	5 0 0
111	Samuel D. Berton,	Towards the support of the Provincial Penitentiary,	47 5 0	500 0 0
112	Thomas W. Wood,	Balance due him for teaching the Grammar School, Kent County,	100 0 0	31 5 0
113	Sundry persons,	As Treasurers of Agricultural Societies, 1859—		
		No. 1. James Stevens, Harvey,	50 5 0	
		2. Robert Watson, Saint Croix,	47 5 0	
		3. John Duncan, St. John & Golden Grove,	50 5 0	
		4. Wm. Napier, Bathurst,	47 5 0	
		5. George Ryan, Sussex & Studholm,	49 10 0	
		6. S. Hallett, Central,	49 10 0	
		7. Seth Erb, Union,	66 3 9	
		8. George Kerr, Northumberland,	64 10 0	
		9. James Johnson, Alnwick,	54 15 0	
		10. Wm. Swim, Ludlow and Blissville,	56 12 6	
		11. Germain White, Carleton,	51 15 0	
		12. John Brait, Kingston,	110 0 0	
		13. Dugald Stewart, Restigouche,	54 15 0	
		14. Joseph C. Harper, Botsford & Westland,	102 5 0	
		15. Joseph F. Allison, Sackville,	45 0 0	
		16. Wm. Burpee, Sunbury,	85 10 0	
		17. J. F. Hodgson, Edmundston,	169 0 0	
		18. J. A. Beckwith, Central, &c.	31 0 0	
		19. Jesse Parent, Queensbury,		
114	John Barchard,	Elgin Agricultural Society,	£6 0 0	1,292 1 9
115	George J. Bliss,	Jury Fees, Sunbury County,	6 0 0	47 5 0
116	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School—		28 15 0
		No. 1. Joseph R. Goggin,		
		2. Amanda Wilbur,	6 0 0	
		3. Andrew Gray,	6 0 0	
		4. Amelia Raworth,	6 0 0	
		5. Margaret Lipsett,	6 0 0	
117	George Kerr,	On Account of expenditures for Agricultural purposes,	80 0 0	80 0 0
			600 0 0	600 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£73,633 12 10	

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
118	Chief Sup. of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£73,633 12 10
119	Edward Simpson,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	1,000 0 0
120	N. Beckwith Hart,	Jury Fees, Queen's County,	20 14 0
121	Phoebe Williams,	Grammar School, Victoria County,	50 0 0
122	Sundry persons,	Balance due on Sarah Wallace's Pension, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Jerome Boudreau, 6 0 0 2. John Friel, 6 0 0 3. Julian A. Atkinson, 6 0 0	7 0 0
123	Superintendent of Schools,	For a Library in a School District, Parish Saint Andrews,	18 0 0
124	Sundry persons,	Treasurers of Agricultural Societies— No. 1. Richard McGee, St. George & Penfield, £50 5 0 2. Robert Douglas, Simonds, 72 0 0 3. John Duncan, St. John & Golden Grove, 28 0 0 4. D. Chapman, Dorchester, 45 0 0 5. James Grover, Woodstock, 100 0 0	3 18 3
125	I. L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	295 5 0
126	Bamford W. Duffy,	Grammar School, Albert County,	47 15 6
127	Hon. James Davidson,	To meet expenses of the Lazaretto at Tracadie,	50 0 0
130	David Pickett,	Jury Fees, King's County,	100 0 0
131	Dr. Harry Peters,	For vaccinating poor persons in Queen's County,	5 18 6
132	G. Kief & J. McNeil,	For apprehending a Deserter from the 62nd Regiment,	10 0 0
133	Samuel Wilbur,	Attendance at Training School,	5 0 0
134	Dr. Wm. J. Lewis,	For vaccinating poor persons in County of Albert,	6 0 0
135	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John,	15 0 0
136	John Ansley,	Salary as Clerk of the Board of Health,	200 0 0
137	Robert Jardine,	For Railway purposes,	37 10 0
138	Provincial Chest,	On account Seat Island and Brier Island Lights for 1859,	32,000 0 0
139	Central Bank,	Amount of travel and pay of the Legislative Council,	258 14 7
			1,789 0 0

140	Sundry persons,	To relieve indigent Indians— No. 1. A. C. Hammond, £12 10 0 2. Hon. Francis Rice, 7 10 0 3. John Dibblee, 10 0 0 4. W. Salter & E. Williston, North land, 75 0 0 5. Dr. J. B. Toldervy, York, 30 0 0 6. Daniel Hanington, Shediac, 15 0 0 7. Rev. F. X. Lafrance, Memramcook, 15 0 0 9. S. L. Bishop & J. Hickson, Bathurst, 10 0 0 11. Hon. D. Wark, Kent, 30 0 0 12. Andrew Barbare, Restigouche, 20 0 0	225 0 0 10 0 0 3,082 0 0 149 0 0
141	Samuel Thompson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	
142	Central Bank,	Amount of travel expenses and pay of Members of Assembly,	
143	Hon. S. L. Tilley,	Pay and travelling expenses of two Members of Assembly,	
144	Sundry persons,	For services in the Legislative Council— No. 1. Rev. Dr. Brooke, Chaplain, £20 0 0 2. William Watts, Door-Keeper, 30 10 0 3. Charles Brannen, do. 32 0 0 4. Charles Biggs, Messenger, 23 12 6 5. James Brannen, do. 23 12 6 6. James Brannen, Jr. do. 15 5 0	145 0 0
145	Sundry persons,	For services in the House of Assembly— No. 1. Rev. Charles Côtter, Chaplain, £20 0 0 2. George Anderson, Door Keeper; 30 10 0 3. Thomas Paisley, Messenger, 22 17 6 4. Peter Parker, do. 22 17 6 5. Thomas Williams, do. 22 17 6 6. Burtes Brannen, do. 22 17 6 7. George R. Atherton, Sleigh Driver, 76 5 0 8. George Turner, do. 76 5 0	294 10 0 50 0 0 25 3 6
146	John C. Allen,	For reporting Decisions of the Supreme Court for the year 1856,	
147	William Mills,	Contingencies of Training School to 1st January 1860,	
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£113,584 2 2

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
148	Sundry persons,	<i>Brought forward,</i> No. 1. Rachel Martin, a Superannuated Teacher, £20 0 0 2. J. S. P. Gibb, do. 10 0 0 3. S. D. Miller, towards support of the Commercial School, Saint John, 50 0 0 Contingencies of the Legislature last Session— No. 1. G. J. Dibblee, carrying Messages, &c. Leg. Council, £40 0 0 2. B. R. Jonett, Usher of the Black Rod, 45 15 0 3. A. T. Coburn, Sergeant-at-Arms, 45 15 0 4. Wm. A. M'Lean, (High Sheriff,) opening and closing Legislature, 10 0 0 Contingencies of Emigration Office, Quarter 31st January, 141 10 0 Contingencies of Office for 1859— No. 1. J. T. Williston, Dep. Treas. Chatham, £21 8 0 2. Richard Sutton, do. Newcastle, 9 5 0 For extra services as Clerk to the Chief Supt. of Schools, 30 8 0 To pay Dr. C. S. Theal's Account for Medicines, &c. 30 0 0 Paid Commissariat, St. John, carriage of Arms, &c. from Canada, 59 8 0 Expenses of Witnesses, &c. attending Railway Committee, 108 14 10 For services in the Legislature— No. 1. George Botsford, Clerk Leg. Council, £300 0 0 2. J. Gregory, Assistant Clerk, do. 150 0 0 3. E. W. Miller, Engrossing Clerk, do. 50 0 0 4. C. P. Wetmore, balance of Salary as Clerk of House of Assembly, 200 0 0 5. Geo. J. Bliss, Assistant Clerk Assembly, 175 0 0 6. H. B. Robinson, Engrossing Clerk, do. 75 0 0	£113,584 2 2
149	Sundry persons,		80 0 0
150	Robert Shives,		141 10 0
152	Sundry persons,		10 19 3
153	George Thompson,		30 8 0
155	Comrs. S. & D. Seamen's Fund, Shediac,		30 0 0
156	Provincial Chest,		59 8 0
157	J. Woodford Smith,		108 14 10
158	Sundry persons,		83 5 0

159	Thomas R. Robertson,		1,100 0 0
160	William End,		45 10 0
161	John Ward,		11 11 4
162	Postmaster General,		1,000 0 0
168	Joseph Lucas,		149 7 6
164	Francis H. M'Knight,		25 0 0
165	Margaret Weaver,		25 0 0
166	Andrew M'Innis,		10 0 0
167	Wellington Hatch,		8 10 0
168	J. W. Duval,		45 15 0
169	Ass Smith,		12 10 0
170	Sergeant H. Lovering,		45 0 0
171	Isaac L. Bedell,		5 0 0
173	Sundry persons,		11 15 0
174	Sundry persons,		42 0 0
175	Lieut. Colonel Hayne,		411 12 8
176	M. Wood & J. Anderson,		25 0 0
177	The Governor & Trustees		38 16 8
			150 0 0
			£117,235 15 0

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
178	Sundry persons, Thomas R. Robertson, S. R. Miller, David Tapley,	<i>Brought forward,</i> For vaccinating poor persons in Northumberland— No. 1. Dr. Stafford Benson, 2. Dr. John Thomson, 3. Dr. James B. Johnston, Contingencies of the House of Assembly, Stationery, &c. do. Expenses of superintending of printing Evidence taken before the Railway Committee, Contingencies of the Legislative Council, Appraisers of Goods in St. John— No. 1. James T. Hanford, 2. Isaac Woodward, New Brunswick University, Salaries for Quarter ending 30th April— No. 1. Hon. N. Parker, Judge Supreme Court, £200 0 0 2. Charles Connell, Postmaster General, 150 0 0 3. W. H. Steeves, Chief Com. of Works, 150 0 0 4. B. Robinson, Esq., Province Treasurer, 125 0 0 5. J. Bennett, Chief Supt. of Schools, 69 0 0 6. Edmund H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 62 10 0 7. John Campbell, do. 62 10 0 8. John Bennett, do. 4 16 0 9. James McLauchlan, do. 62 10 0 10. G. Thompson, Clerk to Supt. of Schools, 37 10 9 11. Wm. Mills, Teacher Training School, 62 10 0 12. Marianne Duval, Assist. Teacher do. 18 15 0 13. Wm. Carman, Clerk Supreme Court, 75 0 0 14. M. White, Assist. Clerk do. 25 0 0	£117,285 15 0 £10 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 30 0 0 85 6 7 371 6 8 20 0 0 554 10 9 50 0 0 275 0 0
179	Thomas R. Robertson,		30 0 0
180	S. R. Miller,		85 6 7
181	David Tapley,		371 6 8
182	George Botsford,		20 0 0
183	Sundry persons,		554 10 9
184	Edward H. Wilmot,		50 0 0
185	Sundry persons,		275 0 0

186	Receiver General,		1,309 18 2
187	John Simpson,		3,625 0 0
188	Andrew S. Phair,		1,000 0 0
189	John Campbell,		398 5 8
190	Alexander Thompson,		6 19 8
191	C. P. Wetmore,		5 0 0
192	George J. Bliss,		100 0 0
193	David W. Jack,		10 0 0
194	Sundry persons,		14 4 6
195	Sundry persons,		36 0 0
196	Ronald E. Smith,		12 0 0
197	Chief Com. of Works,		25 0 0
198	Richard Hayne, A. G.		1,500 0 0
199	Com. of Gulf Lights,		40 0 0
200	Crawford M. Hutcheson,		62 10 0
201	James Millar,		50 0 0
202	Mark Needham,		50 0 0
203	Thomas Barkley,		62 10 0
204	Postmaster General,		15 0 0
205	Euphemia Austin,		1,500 0 0
			10 0 0
			£128,454 6 7

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
206	Chief Com. of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i> To meet expenses of his Department, Expense of vaccinating poor persons, Pensions— No. 1. J. White, Pension due Widow M. Harned, £10 0 0 2. Deborah A. Lugin, Pension, 15 0 0— To meet advances connected with the expected visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Eliza A. Wayman, £6 0 0 2. Martha A. M'Phee, 6 0 0 3. Eliza Cameron, 6 0 0 4. Rosanna Kelly, 6 0 0 5. Margaret A. Watts, 6 0 0— To meet expenses of the Board of Health, Saint John, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Account against Commissioners, For Railway purposes, Printing and Publishing the Debates of the Legislature, Bear Bounties in Kent County, To purchase Seed and relieve indigent Indians at Madawaska, Grand Lake Agricultural Society, For vaccinating poor persons in Restigouche County, To procure Farming Stock for the Agricultural Society, Sheriff of York, for conveying prisoners to the Penitentiary, To pay Pensions, Commissioner Buys and Beacons, Saint George, To F. Algar for Emigration Advertisement in Canadian News, Salary as Usher in the Court of Equity, To pay for marking and numbering Militia Arms,	£128,454 6 7
207	The Mayor of Fredericton,		1,000 0 0
208	Sundry persons,		30 0 0
209	The Lieutenant Governor,	25 0 0	
210	Sundry persons,	500 0 0	
211	Dr. William Bayard,	30 0 0	
212	Railway Construc'n Fund,	200 0 0	
213	Robert Jardine,	50,384 2 6	
214	James Hogg,	34,000 0 0	
215	Charles J. Sayre,	50 0 0	
216	Hon. Francis Rice,	10 0 0	
217	Andrew Barton,	10 0 0	
218	Dr. David R. Carter,	76 12 3	
219	Dr. James Robb,	30 0 0	
220	W. A. M'Lean,	1,400 0 0	
221	Wellington Hatch,	44 18 9	
222	James Campbell,	30 0 0	
223	Provincial Chest,	30 0 0	
224	Edward O'Brien,	90 2 9	
225	Thomas R. Robertson,	5 0 0	
		23 1 4	

226	William Watts,	10 0 0
227	Col. Richard Hayne,	50 0 0
228	Samuel D. Berton,	300 0 0
229	Sundry persons,	
	Salary as Usher in the Supreme Court, (last year,) On account of services as Adjutant General of the Militia, Towards support of the Provincial Penitentiary, Towards the Funds of Educational Establishments— No. 1. Rev. Chas. Spurden, Baptist Seminary, £250 0 0 2. Rev. J. M'Devitt, R. C. School, F'ton, 150 0 0 3. Hon. Wm. Todd, Mill Town Academy, 200 0 0 4. J. Quinn & J. Gallagher, Roman Catholic School, Saint John, 150 0 0 5. J. C. Lafrance & P. M'Ginley, Memramcook Academy, 150 0 0 6. Mrs. M. R. Wilkinson, Infant School, F'ton, 50 0 0 7. E. Doyle & D. & C. Bradley, Roman Catholic School, Saint Andrews, 75 0 0 8. Rev. Jas. Quinn, R. C. School, St. Stephen, 100 0 0 9. " J. Medley, Poor School, Fredericton, 50 0 0 10. " J. E. Dumphy, R. C. School, Carleton, 60 0 0 11. " Thos. Connelly, do. Woodstock, 37 10 0 12. " G. Armstrong, 2 Free Schools, St. John, 50 0 0 13. " W. Armstrong, 1 do. do. 17 10 0 14. " J. Quinn & J. Gallagher, Roman Catholic School, Portland, 30 0 0— Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Robert Armstrong, £6 0 0 2. Thomas Darrah, 6 0 0 3. Emma J. Couillard, 6 0 0 4. Emily S. Hammond, 6 0 0 5. E. Delia Andrews, 6 0 0— To meet current expenses of his Department, Pension, Attendance at Training School, For Books, &c. for the Legislative Library,	1,370 0 0
230	Sundry persons,	
231	Chief Com. Works,	30 0 0
232	Hannah M'Donald,	1,000 0 0
233	Amand C. Kelly,	10 0 0
234	Robert Gowan,	6 0 0
		105 0 0
		£219,304 4 2

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.		
235	Chief Com. of Works,	<i>Brought forward,</i> To meet expenses of his Department, Towards support of the Sackville Academy, (Female branch,) Pension, Grammar School, Gloucester County, Jury Fees, Saint John County, Pension, Grammar School, King's County, Apprehending a Deserter from the 76th Regiment, Grammar School, Victoria County, Jury Fees, York County, Bear Bounties, Northumberland County, Do. Saint John, County, Towards support of that Institution, Bear Bounties, Kent County, Do. Gloucester County, Do. Queen's County, Grammar School, Sumbury County, Salary as Government Railway Director at Saint Andrews, To defray expenses connected with his Department, To meet expenses of his Department, Coach hire for House of Assembly, On account of Stumpage paid by him on Lumber cut on the Canada Disputed Territory, In full for excess of Stumpage paid by him for do. Amount of Export Duties twice paid by them on the same cargo, Debates of House of Assembly furnished Legislative Council, For School Libraries,	£219,304	4	2
236	Mariner Wood,		2,000	0	0
237	Letty Bell,		300	0	0
238	John Siewwright,		10	0	0
239	Isaac L. Bedell,		50	0	0
241	Ann M'Donald,		33	5	0
242	D. J. Wetmore,		10	0	0
243	Thomas Lennox,		50	0	0
244	N. Beckwith Hart,		5	0	0
245	Adolphus G. Beckwith,		25	0	0
246	Samuel Thompson,		20	5	0
247	Hon. W. B. Kinneir,		10	0	0
248	The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School,		10	0	0
249	Charles J. Sayre,		400	0	0
250	Theophilus DesBrisay,		10	0	0
251	J. R. Wetmore,		10	0	0
252	J. C. Edward Roberts,		10	0	0
253	Thomas B. Wilson,		50	0	0
254	J. Bennet, Sup't. Schools,		30	0	0
255	Chief Com. of Works,		7	10	0
256	George R. Atherton,		1,000	0	0
257	Benjamin Beveridge,		20	0	0
258	Do.		14	8	2
259	John Hawes & Co.		352	3	6
260	John Graham,		40	17	6
261	Chief Sup. of Schools,		20	0	0
			22	7	10

262	Sundry persons,	£6	0	0	18	0	0
	No. 1. Jacob N. Pitt,	6	0	0	23	13	0
	2. Jesse K. Leithan,	6	0	0	14,844	10	1
	3. Henrietta Clayton,	—	—	—	75	0	0
	Expenses in issuing the Legislative Journals,	—	—	—	25	0	0
	Towards the Funds of the Madawaska Academy,	—	—	—	50	0	0
	Do. support of the Roman Catholic School at Chatham,	—	—	—	18	14	0
	Grammar School, Westmorland County,	—	—	—	18	1	6
	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	—	—	—	40	0	0
	Do. Westmorland County,	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Pensions,	£20	0	0	57	10	0
	School Teachers—	17	10	0	50	0	0
	No. 1. E. Philips,	20	0	0	87	10	0
	2. E. A. Laurence,	—	—	—	45	0	0
	3. Jane F. James,	—	—	—	25	0	0
	For a Missionary to the Millicete Tribe of Indians,	—	—	—	35,000	0	0
	Salary as Clerk to the Board of Health, Saint John,	—	—	—	200	0	0
	To pay Insurance on the Legislative Library,	—	—	—	85	0	0
	Grammar School, Newcastle,	—	—	—	300	0	0
	Railway purposes,	—	—	—	125	0	0
	To defray expenses connected with Board of Health, St. John,	—	—	—	3,000	0	0
	Due him as Assistant Teacher Training School,	—	—	—	281	5	0
	Towards support of the Sackville Academy, Male Branch,	—	—	—	750	0	0
	Half Year's salary as Clerk of the Circuits,	—	—	—	12	10	0
	To meet current expenses of his Department,	—	—	—	10	17	0
	For mounting 750 Province Maps,	—	—	—	9	5	9
	Towards expenses of making arrangements for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Teaching the African School at Loch Lomond,	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Jury Fees, Albert County,	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Balance of carriage of Militia Arms from Quebec,	—	—	—	—	—	—
		£278,366	17	6			

Carried forward,

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
287	John Simpson,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£278,366 17 6
288	Richard Dyer,	Balance of Account for the Fiscal Year 31st October 1859,	1,210 10 2
289	Hon. E. B. Chandler,	Agricultural Society, Charlotte County,	45 0 0
290	James McLauchlan,	Pension of Enoch Gooden,	10 0 0
291	H. Chubb & Co.	Jury Fees, Carleton County,	11 10 0
292	Hon. Robert Gordon,	For Stationery, &c. furnished to the Legislature,	16 12 11
293	D. B. Raymond,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	16 4 0
294	Rufus Chandler,	Do. Victoria do.	17 15 6
295	Edward Simpson,	Do. Kent do.	15 15 6
296	D. B. Stevens,	Do. Queen's do.	14 3 0
297	Wellington Hatch,	Account against the Board of Agriculture for Messages,	3 15 11
298	Lieut. Colonel Hayne,	Bear Bounties, Charlotte County,	10 0 0
299	James M. Parker,	Salary, &c. as Adjutant General of the Militia,	60 0 0
300	Chief Com. of Works,	Do. Fishery Warden, Charlotte County, 1859,	25 0 0
301	George J. Dibblee,	To meet expenses of his Department,	2,000 0 0
302	Samuel D. Berton,	Bear Bounties, York County,	10 0 0
303	Hon. Charles Fisher,	Amount due the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary,	1,000 0 0
304	Rev. Wm. Ferrie,	To meet expenses for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Fredericton,	750 0 0
305	Charles J. Sayre,	For the support of the African School in Saint John,	37 10 0
306	John Ward,	Bear Bounties, Kent County,	10 0 0
308	Blair Botsford,	For expenses of the Lunatic Asylum,	1,000 0 0
309	Sundry persons,	Ballot Boxes for Westmorland County,	5 5 0
		Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 1. James G. Forbes,	£2 0 0
		2. Sophia Cooper,	6 0 0
		3. John Giddes,	6 0 0
		4. Janet R. Moore,	6 0 0
310	James M'Coy,	Grammar School, Carleton County,	20 0 0
			50 0 0

311	A. K. S. Wetmore,	To pay Pension of Rebecca Gage,	10 0 0
312	W. Salter & E. Williston,	For two aged Indian Chiefs in Northumberland,	10 0 0
313	Samuel Thompson,	To pay Pension of Euphrosyne Ross,	10 0 0
314	David Pickett,	Jury Fees, King's County,	82 4 6
315	William Mills,	Rent and Contingencies of Training School,	45 8 0
316	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, Albert County,	21 18 0
317	Moses M. Sergeant,	Do. Northumberland,	28 14 6
318	Adolphus G. Beckwith,	Do. York,	28 7 0
319	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet expenses of his Department,	2,000 0 0
320	Dr. Wm. Bayard,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health, St. John,	100 0 0
321	Benj. Beveridge,	Balance due him on excess of tonnage paid by him on Timber cut from the Canadian Disputed Territory,	14 8 2
322	Wm. T. Wilmot,	Pension to Elizabeth Wright,	10 0 0
323	Receiver General,	To pay the Civil List for Quarter ending 31st July,	10 0 0
324	Sundry persons,	Salaries for Quarter, 31st July—	3,625 0 0
		No. 1. Hon. N. Parker, Judge Supreme Court, £200	0 0
		2. " C. Connell, P. M. General to 19th May, 31	0 0
		8. " Jas. Steadman, Postmaster General, 119	0 0
		4. " W. H. Steeves, Chief C. of Works, 150	0 0
		5. Beverley Robinson, Prov. Treasurer, 125	0 0
		6. John Bennet, Supt. of Schools, 75	0 0
		7. Edm. H. Duval, Inspector of Schools, 62	10 0
		8. Thomas W. Wood, do. 62	10 0
		9. Daniel Morrison, do. 51	17 6
		10. James McLauchlan, do. 37	6 0
		11. O. E. Freeze, do. 25	4 0
		12. G. Thompson, Clerk to Supt. of Schools, 37	10 0
		13. W. Mills, Teacher of Training School, 62	10 0
		14. Marianne Duval, Assist. Teacher do. 18	15 0
		15. Wm. Carman, Clerk of Supreme Court, 75	0 0
		16. Mich. White, Assist. do. 25	0 0
		17. W. Smith, Controller Customs, St. John, 68	15 0
			00 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£290,636 19 8

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
324	Sundry persons,	No. 18. W. Clawson, Clerk to Controller, St. John, £37 10 0 19. W. M. Smith, Inspector of Steamboats, Saint John, 50 0 0—	£290,686 19 8
325	Edward H. Wilmot,	From the Endowment of the University of New Brunswick,	1,314 7 6
326	Postmaster General,	To meet expenses of his Department,	275 0 0
327	Chief Com. of Works,	do.	1,200 0 0
328	George J. Bliss,	Jury Fees, Sunbury County,	1,000 0 0
329	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Barbara S. Milligan, £6 0 0 2. Mary Hanington, 6 0 0 3. Margaret M. Lovelance, 6 0 0 4. Joseph E. Godard, 6 0 0 5. Jane Douglas, 6 0 0—	5 5 6
330	Chief Com. of Works,	On account of Expenses incurred with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,	30 0 0
331	Hon. James Davidson,	To meet expenses of the Board of Health in Northumberland and Gloucester,	2,975 0 0
332	" E. B. Chandler,	Bear Bounties, Westmorland County,	200 0 0
333	Sundry persons,	Pensions— No. 1. Mary Pratt, £10 0 0 2. Mercy McNichol, 10 0 0—	10 0 0
334	Aaron Eaton,	Towards support of the Varley School, Saint John.	20 0 0
335	Robert Sullivan,	For apprehending a Deserter from the 68rd Regiment,	100 0 0
336	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	5 0 0
337	Ronald E. Smith,	Grammar School, Charlotte County,	10 0 0
338	John Robb,	Jury Fees, Westmorland County,	25 0 0
			43 6 6

339	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Eliza J. Bogle, £6 0 0 2. Mary M. Miller, 6 0 0 3. Matilda M. Duncan, 6 0 0 6. Elizabeth Baisley, 6 0 0 7. Margaret A. Keogh, 6 0 0—	30 0 0 15 0 0 40 7 6 70 0 0 8 1 10 57 0 0 7 5 0
340	D. G. McLaughlan,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Gloucester County,	3,000 0 0
341	David Currier,	For Coals furnished Legislative Council and House of Assembly,	5 0 0
342	Colonel Hayne,	To meet expenses of Drill Instructors, &c.	21 11 2
343	George Priestley,	For washing Blankets, &c. of Volunteers at Saint John,	10 0 0
344	Chief Com. of Works,	To pay W. E. Hoyt, Commissioner Bye Roads, Sunbury County,	50 0 0
345	Wm. A. McLean,	Sheriff of York, for taking two prisoners to Prov. Penitentiary.	9 13 0
346	Chief Com. of Works,	On account expenses connected with the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales,	89 17 6
347	Edward O'Brien,	Salary as Usher in the Court of Equity,	10 0 0
349	Robert Shives,	Contingencies of Emigration Office for two Quarters,	2,000 0 0
350	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	38,000 0 0
351	Bamford W. Duffy,	Grammar School, Albert,	100 0 0
352	William Wallace,	Jury Fees, do.	
353	David W. Jack,	Jury Fees, Charlotte,	
354	Wm. T. Wilmot,	Bear Bounties, Victoria,	
355	Chief Com. of Works,	To meet current expenses of his Department,	
356	Robert Jardine,	For Railway purposes,	
358	Colonel John Allen,	Quarter Master General of the Militia,	
360	Sundry persons,	Attendance at Training School— No. 1. Augusta A. Black, £6 0 0 2. Winslow T. Rogers, 6 0 0 3. Anthony Dever, 6 0 0 5. Alex. P. Landry, 6 0 0—	24 0 0 25 0 0 26 11 10 37 10 0
361	Lorenzo Drake,	Salary as Fishery Warden in Charlotte County,	
362	William Wallace,	Commissioner S. & D. Seaman, Hillsborough,	
363	J. B. Bowser & J. Barnes,	Overseers Poot, Sackville,	
		Carried forward,	£841,481 17 0

No.	Names.	Services, &c.	Amount.
364	Hon. Robert Gordon,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£341,481 17 0
366	Chief Sup. of Schools,	Jury Fees, Gloucester County,	14 19 0
367	John J. Millidge,	To purchase School Libraries,	7 5 5
368	Thos. DesBrisay,	Grammar School, Queen's County,	40 0 0
369	Donald Stewart,	Bear Bounties, Gloucester "	10 0 0
370	Charles S. Beverly,	Jury Fees, Restigouche	32 12 0
371	Chief Com. of Works,	On Account Contingencies of the Leg. Council last Session,	39 5 6
372	Thomas Barclay,	To meet expenses of his Department,	950 0 0
373	D. B. Raymond,	Salary as Fishery Warden, Restigouche County,	15 0 0
374	Moses M. Sarjeant,	Jury Fees, Victoria County,	24 14 6
375	John Carey,	Jury Fees, Northumberland County,	43 12 6
376	John Ansley,	For erecting an Oat Mill and Kiln in the Parish of Botsford,	25 0 0
377	Sundry persons,	Salary as Clerk to the Board of Health,	37 10 0
		Attendance at Training School—	
		No. 2. Margaret VanTassel,	£6 0 0
		3. Charlotte Baldwin,	6 0 0
		5. James E. King,	6 0 0
		6. Rachel Trimble,	6 0 0
378	George J. Dibblee,	Bear Bounties, York County,	24 0 0
379	Chief Com. of Works,	Towards expenses connected with the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	10 0 0
380	Hon. J. Montgomery,	Towards the Funds of Restigouche Branch Telegraph Comp'y,	1,000 0 0
381	Provincial Chest,	For support of Humane Establishment at St. Paul & Scattarie,	200 0 0
382	Hon. J. Davidson,	Towards support of the Tracadie Lazaretto,	245 0 0
383	Dr. James Cozeter,	For vaccinating poor persons in Charlotte County,	100 0 0
384	Jane M'Rae,	Pensions,	10 0 0
385	Chief Com. of Works,	Towards payment of Great Road Service,	10 0 0
386	Do.	Out of Grant of £2000 for the Lunatic Asylum,	1,000 0 0
387	Do.	On account of expenditure on New Canaan Bridge,	251 0 0
			174 0 0

388	Robert Shives,	Salary as Emigration Officer for one year,	100 0 0
389	Charles J. Sayre,	Bear Bounties, Kent County,	10 0 0
390	Samuel Thomson,	Bear Bounties, Northumberland County,	10 0 0
391	Jane Hamilton,	Pension,	12 10 0
392	J. W. Duval,	As Teacher of the African School, Loch Lomond,	34 5 0
393	Isaac L. Bedell,	Jury Fees, Saint John County,	45 0 0
394	Nicholas P. Wanamaker,	Upham Agricultural Society,	89 0 0
395	Com. Buoys & Beacons,	For constructing ballast piers in Shediac Harbour,	1,000 0 0
396	John Simpson,	On Account of Public Printing,	76 10 4
398	John Bennet,	Expenses as Chief Superintendent of Schools,	62 10 0
400	Mark Needham,	Salary as Legislative Librarian, half year,	34 13 6
401	James M-Lauchlan,	Jury Fees, County of Carleton,	100 0 0
404	Wellington Hatch,	To pay Bear and Wolf Bounties, County of Charlotte,	250 0 0
406	Chief Com. of Works,	For repairing Roads and Bridges damaged by storm and freshet,	14 14 6
410	David W. Jack,	Jury Fees, Charlotte County,	1,200 0 0
413	Postmaster General,	On Account of the Service of the present year,	1,000 0 0
414	John Ward,	Towards support of the Lunatic Asylum,	19,000 0 0
415	Robert Jardine,	On Account of Railway Construction,	122 15 7
416	B. Robinson,	Cost of a Bill of Exchange remitted to Jas. Wyld, London,	25 0 0
417	Do.	To pay the Keeper of the Hospital at Saint Andrews,	26 10 2
418	Overs'rs Poor, Dorchester,	Expenses incurred in care of J. Johnston,	84 7 0
419	Do. Sackville,	Do. do. M. Walsh,	3,625 0 0
421	Receiver General,	To pay the Civil List,	87 10 0
422	William Clawson,	Salary as Clerk to Controller,	32 15 8
424	Leonard B. Coombes,	Balance due him as late Supervisor of Great Roads,	10 0 0
427	Margaret Grierson,	Pension,	4,759 5 0
435	Provincial Chest,	Amount advanced for Bay of Fundy Lights,	6,821 4 10
436	Do.	For the collection and protection of the Revenue,	19,000 0 0
437	Robert Jardine,	For Railway purposes,	19,000 0 0
			£403,289 7 6

Warrants issued on Account of Appropriations for 1860.—*Continued.*

Charged to—Ordinary Revenue,	£105,257	14	3				
Bye Roads,	14,344	10	1—				
Railway Construction,				£119,602	4	4	
Bay of Fundy Lights,				277,384	2	6	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,				5,117	19	7	
Indian Reserve Fund,				273	18	9	
Emigrant Fund,				86	0	0	
Gulf Lights,				25	0	0	
Buoys and Beacons,				681	2	4	
				119	0	0	
							£403,289 7 6

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 3.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of School Warrants, Series 1860, and prior, paid by BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.			
31-65	LeBaron Godard,	£11	5 0
35- 1	Robert Coldwell,	52	17 9
38- 6	Elizabeth Johnston,	13	15 0
	9 David T. M'Lean,	14	0 0
40- 1	Naomi Stiles,	8	15 0
	2 Rosewell Wilbur,	18	15 0
	3 James Ryan,	1	5 0
	4 Margaret A. Steeves,	13	15 0
	5 James Secley,	11	5 0
	6 Charles Gaskin,	15	0 0
	7 Catherine Duffy,	20	12 6
	8 Lavinia M'Latchy,	11	5 0
	9 James Lang,	11	5 0
	10 Robert D. Robinson,	11	5 0
	11 Amos Parkin,	11	5 0
	12 Joshua Wilson,	11	5 0
	13 John Pearson,	1	11 3
	14 Chipman Bishop,	15	0 0
	15 J. Alfred Marshall,	11	5 0
	16 Elizabeth Godard,	13	15 0
	17 Charlotte Wallace,	19	9 7
	18 James Carnwath,	18	15 0
	19 George Barnett,	11	5 7
	20 William S. Steeves,	18	15 0
	21 Daniel E. Steeves,	5	3 1
	22 Daniel Curry,	11	5 0
	23 Huldah A. Hoar,	11	5 0
	24 Mary J. Stiles,	11	5 0
	25 Allen A. Peck,	11	5 0
	26 William Smith,	11	5 0
	27 Zeliah M'Almon,	13	15 0
	28 Sabina A. Shaw,	13	15 0
41- 1	Mary E. Conner,	11	5 0
	2 Luke Lawson,	11	5 0
	3 Catherine Blair,	6	17 6
	4 Mary M. Yerxa,	8	15 0
	5 Robert Fish,	11	5 0
	6 Daniel M'Namara,	11	5 0
	7 Edward Patterson,	0	16 8
	8 Jonathan Brewer,	1	17 6
	9 John R. Egan,	3	2 6
	10 Daniel Boyle,	4	4 4
	11 Charles H. Fowler,	10	0 0
	12 Nathan Smith,	12	10 0
	13 Aaron S. Hartt,	15	0 0
	14 A. Lonsbury,	20	12 6
	15 Arthur C. Bully,	11	5 0
	16 Harriet Bulley,	8	15 0
	17 Anne C. Hammond,	11	5 0
	18 Teresa Thompson,	11	9 2
	19 John Lynch,	15	0 0
	20 Charles W. S. Barker,	9	7 6
41-21	Charles H. Jacob,	£15	0 0
	22 Cyrus Perkins,	11	5 0
	23 Annie Perkins,	8	15 0
	24 Hannah Barker,	6	17 6
	25 Solomon Denton,	18	15 0
	26 Mary Denton,	8	15 0
	27 Eleanor Wright,	8	15 0
	28 Jessie Bonnell,	8	15 0
	29 Ruth A. Estey,	8	15 0
	30 Mary H. Hopkins,	13	15 0
	31 Hugh Moore,	18	15 0
	32 Eliza M'Lauchlan,	13	15 0
	33 Lucy A. Hartt,	13	15 0
	34 Martha M'Lauchlan,	8	15 0
	35 Alex. M'Lauchlan,	18	15 0
	36 Adeline Thomas,	8	15 0
	37 Eliza J. Needham,	13	15 0
	38 Joanna Peters,	13	15 0
	39 Amelia C. Beckwith,	13	15 0
	40 Mark Nevill,	15	0 0
	41 George L. Holyoke,	15	0 0
	42 Jonas Clarkson,	18	15 0
	43 Margt. Gilman,	13	15 0
	44 Charles M'Kenzie,	20	0 0
	45 Daniel Ford,	18	15 0
	46 Alexander Hay,	17	10 0
	47 John Thompson,	15	0 0
	48 Cath. M'Glinchey,	13	15 0
	49 A. Mageehan,	11	5 0
	50 John M'Kenzie,	15	0 0
	51 Joseph Barnes,	9	7 6
	52 George W. Knox,	1	10 0
	53 Priscilla F. Holyoke,	11	5 0
	54 John Timmins,	11	5 0
	55 Edward Patterson,	15	0 0
	56 John Watson,	11	5 0
	57 Angus M'Bean,	12	10 0
	58 Philip W. Cliff,	11	5 0
	59 George Parker,	18	15 0
	60 Jane Taylor,	8	15 0
	61 Margt. Sawyer,	8	15 0
	62 John A. Ganter,	5	12 6
	63 Mary Carman,	2	18 4
	64 Foster M'Farland,	15	12 6
	65 George Jones,	15	0 0
	66 Cath. M'Dowall,	8	15 0
	67 Sarah A. Carman,	5	16 8
	68 John Hoben,	12	10 0
	69 E. J. Hoben,	7	5 10
	70 James Brisland,	5	12 6
	71 Caroline R. Carvill,	8	15 0
	72 George Johnston,	18	15 0
	73 James Laird,	15	0 0

41-74	Mary E. Allan,	£5	0	0	43-37	S. Maria Garcelon,	£15	2	6
75	Joseph Lockrey,	11	5	0	38	Caroline A. Cook,	8	15	0
76	Sarah Gill,	8	15	0	39	Annie M'Callum,	11	5	0
42- 1	Levy N. Sharp,	6	5	0	40	Robert Grant,	15	0	0
2	Mary Sheehan,	8	15	0	41	James Gaffrey,	11	5	0
3	Catherine Gray,	8	15	0	42	Edward Seavers,	28	2	6
4	Jacob Somers,	12	10	0	43	Wm. F. M'Colla,	11	5	0
5	Elizb. A. Peterson,	8	15	0	44	Margaret Dewar,	11	5	0
6	Abigail J. Smith,	8	15	0	45	Wm. H. Gaffrey,	15	0	0
7	Rebecca Kelley,	8	15	0	46	Harriet Mowet,	8	15	0
8	Jeannette Morrison,	11	9	2	47	Mary Mann,	13	15	0
9	Maria A. Townsend,	20	12	6	48	Barbara M'Diarmid,	8	15	0
10	Elizb. J. Carr,	8	15	0	49	Anthony B. Tayte,	15	0	0
11	Eleanor Lynch,	8	15	0	50	H. Jane Gilley,	13	15	0
12	Rodger M'Elroy,	3	15	0	51	Joseph Robinson,	22	10	0
13	Wm. Melley,	11	5	0	52	Hugh Morrison,	21	5	0
14	Wm. D. Jones,	5	12	6	53	Thomas Robinson,	18	11	3
15	Hugh Mount,	11	5	0	54	Barbara M'Leod,	7	10	0
16	Eliza Ann Howell,	11	5	0	55	Lucy K. Pomeroy,	8	15	0
17	Mary Jane Howell,	8	15	0	56	Michael Tunney,	15	0	0
18	Charles Kinsley,	18	15	0	57	Eliza Ferguson,	8	15	0
19	Mary S. Taylor,	13	15	0	58	Wm. C. M'Stay,	11	5	0
20	Newton Burpee,	18	15	0	59	Elizabeth M'Lauchlan,	8	15	0
21	Margaret M. Wilson,	13	15	0	60	Maria Hanson,	8	15	0
43- 1	Elizabeth Rose,	0	11	8	61	Eliza J. Grant,	13	15	0
2	Jane A. Calder,	11	5	0	62	Hugh Copely,	22	10	0
3	Jane Grey M'Niel,	13	15	0	63	James Brown,	11	5	0
4	John Williams,	15	0	0	64	Emily Brown,	13	5	10
5	Samuel Buhot,	15	0	0	65	James Brown,	0	12	6
6	Mary Wilson,	8	15	0	66	James M'Bride,	18	15	0
7	Samuel M'Cartney,	11	5	0	67	Charlotte Robinson,	8	15	0
8	Maria Grant,	8	15	0	68	Hannah Moore,	8	15	0
9	Thomas Crowley,	9	7	6	69	Mary S. Bell,	8	15	0
10	Sarah J. M'Namara,	8	15	0	70	Michael L. Griffin,	11	5	0
12	William Glass,	11	5	0	71	Neil Campbell,	15	0	0
13	Emily Bothwick,	8	15	0	72	Schuyler P. Frink,	11	5	0
14	John Boles,	15	0	0	73	William Canon,	11	5	0
15	Amy K. Justison,	8	15	0	74	John M'Garrigle,	18	15	0
16	Eliza H. Cameron,	13	2	6	75	Maria W. Atherton,	13	15	0
17	Hannah Rodgers,	8	15	0	76	Mary S. Veasey,	13	2	6
18	Grace Gilley,	13	15	0	77	Ann S. Ray,	8	15	0
19	Elizabeth O'Neil,	8	15	0	78	Lavinia Hill,	8	15	0
20	Elizabeth Thompson,	18	6	8	79	Ellen Walsh,	8	15	0
21	Barbara Morrison,	11	5	0	80	Isabella Fogg,	8	15	0
22	Katherine A. Morrison,	8	15	0	81	Caroline Mary Rose,	8	15	0
23	Elvira Cookson,	8	15	0	82	Margaret M. Campbell,	13	15	0
24	Catherine M'Curdy,	8	15	0	83	Bridget Leary,	9	7	6
25	Isabella Stevenson,	11	5	0	84	Harriet W. Alward,	8	15	0
26	Francis Porter,	8	15	0	85	Amelia Walker,	13	15	0
27	Janet Irvine,	14	11	8	86	Achsah Upton,	8	15	0
29	Alice Stinson,	8	15	0	87	James Dow,	18	15	0
30	Robert Glenn,	20	6	3	88	Amy G. Campbell,	6	17	6
31	Sarah E. Cookson,	8	3	4	89	Mary J. Duncan,	8	15	0
32	Mercy Jane Simpson,	13	3	6	90	Henry Smith,	11	5	0
33	Alex. Stevenson,	10	17	6	91	Daniel Larkin,	13	15	0
34	John Gillespie,	11	5	0	92	Mary E. Stivers,	8	15	0
35	Samuel M'Gowan,	18	0	0	93	Esther Lord,	8	15	0
36	Eliza Carlyle,	16	17	6	94	Sarah A. Carson,	8	15	0

43-95	Elizb. McKenney,	£8 15 0	44-58	Albert J. Steeves,	£18 15 0
44- 1	Eliz. Morrison,	8 15 0	59	Donald Bell,	11 5 0
2	Mary Beattie,	8 15 0	0.45-	1 Jacob M'Donald,	0 18 9
3	Joseph Jellison,	11 5 0	2	Susan C. Wiggins,	13 15 0
4	Jane Michleheney,	8 15 0	3	Henry M. Patterson,	11 5 0
5	John Callighan,	11 5 0	4	William J. Rosteene,	12 10 0
6	James M'Laggan,	11 5 0	5	Joseph M'Donald,	15 0 0
7	Mich. M'Namara,	11 5 0	6	Malcolm C. M'Donald,	18 15 0
8	William Hogan,	11 5 0	7	William M'Clintock,	11 5 0
9	John Jameison,	11 5 0	8	Sarah Davis,	13 15 0
10	Alex. Esterbrooks,	15 0 0	9	Samuel Knight,	15 0 0
11	Burk Archibald,	15 0 0	10	Joseph L. Mullin,	16 5 0
12	James Tozer,	11 5 0	11	Arthur M'N. Taylor,	28 2 6
13	David Lynch,	11 5 0	12	George M'Leod,	15 0 0
14	Sarah B. Wynne,	13 15 0	13	John Frazer,	15 0 0
15	John Curran,	15 0 0	14	Thomas Wright,	15 0 0
16	Mary A. Williston,	8 15 0	15	Catherine Elliot,	11 5 0
17	George T. Smith,	15 0 0	16	Ann Gordon,	8 15 0
18	George M'Neil,	18 15 0	17	Abraham M'Donald,	18 15 0
19	Charles Ramsay,	6 5 0	18	Joseph Jones,	18 15 0
20	James Creighton,	11 5 0	19	Catherine Wiggins,	8 15 0
21	Mary Shaw,	8 15 0	20	Joseph Wyard,	4 13 9
22	Bridget Flannagan,	8 15 0	21	P. Eliza Vincent,	13 15 0
23	Ann Quinlen,	13 15 0	22	Thomas Earls,	11 5 0
24	Catherine Tweedie,	8 15 0	23	Nobles Downey,	15 0 0
25	Christina Ritchie,	8 15 0	24	Joseph Barnes,	11 5 0
26	Patrick Flanagan,	11 5 0	25	James Reid,	18 15 0
27	Margaret M'Naughton,	8 15 0	26	Louisa Peatman,	13 15 0
28	Neil M'Kinnon,	11 5 0	27	James Cyrus Ryan,	11 5 0
29	Archibald Cameron,	12 7 6	28	Henry A. Vradenburgh,	28 2 6
30	Donald Frazer,	11 5 0	29	Henry C. M'Monagle,	18 15 0
31	James Henderson,	11 5 0	30	Benjamin Hayes,	15 0 0
32	Peter Kelley,	13 10 0	31	John W. Loan,	15 0 0
33	Charles Anthony,	12 7 6	32	Elizabeth Johnstone,	4 0 2
34	Margaret M'Carthy,	13 15 0	33	Robert Robertson,	11 5 0
35	George A. Crocker,	11 5 0	34	Euphemia Murray,	11 5 0
36	Rowland Crocker,	11 5 0	35	Elizabeth Akerley,	8 15 0
37	Margaret M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	36	William Somerville,	15 0 0
38	William M'Grindley,	11 5 0	37	Thomas Boyd,	11 5 0
39	Mary Shanahan,	8 15 0	38	Margaret M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0
40	Jonathan Carmalt,	9 7 6	39	Rebecca Porter,	13 15 0
41	Farrel Reilley,	11 5 0	40	Robert Derrah,	15 0 0
42	James Gaynor,	11 5 0	41	William Tilley,	11 5 0
43	Michael Flinn,	15 0 0	42	Mary Grigor,	11 5 0
44	Margaret Lawlor,	13 15 0	43	Daniel Murray,	15 0 0
45	Catherine Burchell,	8 15 0	44	William Mitchell,	11 5 0
46	Eliza Hickey,	13 15 0	45	Thomas Morrissey,	15 0 0
47	John Hamilton,	15 0 0	46	James Kinsley,	11 5 0
48	Jane Brander,	13 15 0	47	Dennis Murphy,	11 5 0
49	John Hinchey,	15 0 0	48	H. M'F. Wiggins,	18 15 0
50	William Noble,	11 5 0	49	John Magee,	15 0 0
51	Sarah M'Culley,	16 13 4	50	Hannah Snodgrass,	12 7 6
52	John Ferguson,	11 5 0	51	William Millroy,	18 15 0
53	Sarah Tweedy,	8 15 0	52	David Willigar,	11 5 0
54	John Ronayne,	11 5 0	53	Richard Thompson,	15 0 0
55	David Sheagreen,	11 5 0	54	Robert J. Carpenter,	11 5 0
56	Banford W. Duffy,	12 10 0	55	Michael Furlong,	14 3 4
57	Ann Tweedy,	8 15 0	56	John C. Mott,	18 15 0

46-1	W. Shepherd Estey,	£10	0	0	46-59	Eliza Ann Smith,	£13	15	0
2	Francis S. Brown,	8	15	0	60	Janet E. Maxwell,	13	2	6
3	Donald M'Donald,	11	5	0	47-1	Adelaide E. Price,	13	15	0
4	Winkworth Snow,	11	5	0	2	Philip Walsh,	18	15	0
5	George Stickney,	18	15	0	3	Mary Haviland,	11	5	0
6	Richard Ahern,	18	15	0	4	Zene A. M'Queen,	13	15	0
7	Sarah Ann Currie,	4	7	6	5	John V. Tabor,	11	5	0
8	Patrick Donnelly,	22	10	0	6	Clarissa Spragg,	11	5	0
9	Harriet A. Shea,	11	5	0	7	Jemima B. Pickett,	11	5	0
10	Allen Jones,	15	18	9	8	John Trimble,	18	15	0
11	Magdalen Tomkins,	13	15	0	9	George Gaily,	1	13	4
12	John Laverty,	1	17	6	10	Hannah A. Bull,	8	15	0
13	Samuel F. Crawford,	9	7	5	11	Wm. Caie,	5	12	6
14	Donald Morrison,	11	14	4	12	Mary Hicks,	13	15	0
15	William Gray,	12	10	0	13	J. T. W. Brass,	12	10	0
16	John Stevens,	11	5	0	14	Marinetta Jenks,	13	15	0
17	John Phalan,	11	5	0	15	Lydia Ann Jenks,	13	15	0
18	Henry Smith,	11	5	0	16	Jemima Debou,	13	15	0
19	William Read,	15	0	0	17	Ruth Wetmore,	13	15	0
20	Eliza A. Vandine,	8	15	0	18	Jane Seine,	8	15	0
21	Francis Lafferty,	12	10	0	19	Peter Brannen,	15	0	0
22	Harriet Wolhaupter,	8	15	0	20	Wm. Campbell,	11	5	0
23	W. Shepherd Estey,	15	0	0	21	Philip Carey,	22	10	0
24	William Dell Estey,	15	0	0	22	W. Y. F. Sims,	18	15	0
25	Daniel M'Auliffe,	12	10	0	23	Olivia Williams,	2	5	10
26	Mary Giberson,	20	12	6	24	Thomas Moore,	15	0	0
27	Mary V. Bower,	5	16	8	25	Amelia A. P. Peters,	13	15	0
28	Margaret A. Kearney,	8	15	0	26	Sophia Foster,	13	15	0
29	Alexander Caldwell,	11	5	0	27	David P. Wetmore,	18	15	0
30	Robert Boyd,	28	2	6	28	Archelaus C. Smith,	7	10	0
31	Alexander M'Lean,	15	0	0	29	Kezia E. Gorbell,	8	15	0
32	Edward Irvine,	11	5	0	30	Matilda A. Cromwell,	13	15	0
33	Isaac Lawrence,	11	5	0	31	John N. Boyce,	11	5	0
34	John Shaw,	7	5	10	32	Mary Rutter,	13	15	0
35	Samuel A. Webb,	9	7	6	33	John Cruikshank,	13	15	0
36	Richard J. Bowser,	18	15	0	34	George A. Baxter,	11	5	0
37	John Keye,	11	5	0	35	Mary A. Humphreys,	13	15	0
38	Martha Squires,	13	15	0	36	Thomas Condell,	11	5	0
39	Matilda Beardsley,	8	15	0	37	Martin C. O'Meally,	11	5	0
40	Elizabeth J. Williams,	9	3	4	38	Andrew M'Vey,	22	10	0
41	Thomas Grunnell,	12	10	0	39	S. Caroline Frost,	13	15	0
42	Hugh M'Grath,	11	5	0	40	Moses Mills,	15	0	0
43	M. A. Raymond,	8	15	0	41	George C. Stanley,	11	5	0
44	Fidelia C. Gray,	8	15	0	42	Sam. W. Davis,	1	17	6
45	Mary Wolhaupter,	8	15	0	43	Daniel Robertson,	3	2	6
46	Matilda C. Bradley,	8	15	0	44	Mary W. Hatfield,	8	15	0
47	Elizabeth Dorr,	8	15	0	45	Asinath M. Short,	8	15	0
48	Margaret J. Clements,	13	15	0	46	Ella Gallagher,	8	15	0
49	Margaret J. Burd,	15	6	3	47	Mary Jane Smith,	8	15	0
50	Elizabeth R. Jacob,	8	15	0	48	Charlotte B. Phipps,	11	5	0
51	Mary Ellen Garden,	13	15	0	49	Margaret A. King,	11	5	0
52	John Furlong,	11	5	0	50	John Robertson,	10	0	0
53	Moody M'Guire,	11	5	0	51	Joshua Fenwick,	13	15	0
54	Elizabeth J. M'Indoe,	8	15	0	52	Benjamin B. M'Neal,	15	0	0
55	Isabel S. Williams,	8	15	0	53	Mary A. Hatfield,	8	3	4
56	John Wallace,	11	5	0	54	Isabella Northrup,	13	15	0
57	Bartholomew Lynch,	15	0	0	55	John C. P. Frazer,	2	10	0
58	Mary N. Jacob,	13	15	0	56	George W. Coldwell,	11	5	0

47-57	Charlotte A. Caldwell,	£8 15 0	49-15	Louisa Malley,	£8 15 0
58	Sarah Bacon,	11 5 0	16	Frederick Lynch,	11 5 0
59	Annie M. McLeod,	8 15 0	17	Mary Firmai,	8 15 0
60	Cynthia Bardon,	13 15 0	18	James Silva,	11 5 0
61	Catherine Folkins,	13 15 0	19	Juste Hache,	11 5 0
62	Mary Starkey,	13 15 0	20	John Legere,	11 5 0
63	Howard D. McLeod,	18 15 0	21	Silvain Cormier,	11 5 0
64	George Smith,	11 5 0	22	Xavier Brideau,	11 5 0
65	Henry Vesey,	16 17 6	23	John Flannagan,	11 5 0
66	Mary E. Ryan,	8 15 0	24	G. Brand,	30 0 0
67	Charles Murray,	15 0 0	25	Daniel Swecney,	5 12 6
68	Thos. Crawford,	5 12 6	26	John Hornibrook,	11 5 0
69	Lavinia Sherwood,	13 15 0	27	Narcis Porlier,	11 5 0
70	Lucy W. Kindred,	13 15 0	28	Catherine Hodnett,	8 15 0
71	Robert Nesbitt,	15 0 0	29	John Little,	9 1 3
72	Patrick Casey,	9 7 6	30	Mary Ann Forbes,	8 15 0
73	Isaac Tranton,	11 5 0	31	Rachael Forbes,	13 2 6
74	A. Jane McCarroll,	13 15 0	32	Ann Ellis,	8 15 0
75	Margaret Demill,	13 15 0	33	H. A. Sommany,	11 5 0
76	Robert Williams,	15 0 0	50-1	George W. Duval,	3 15 0
77	Finnimore E. Moreton,	12 10 0	2	Theos. Bilideau,	11 5 0
78	W. H. Sinnott,	18 15 0	3	Louis Gerrior,	11 5 0
79	Angus Murray,	13 15 0	4	Alex. P. Landry,	11 5 0
80	John Barrett,	11 5 0	5	Wm. G. Rosburgh,	5 12 6
82	Maria E. Fowler,	13 15 0	6	Emeline Maillett,	13 15 0
83	Wm. Richardson,	11 5 0	7	Robert Richard,	11 5 0
84	Rachel C. Howard,	13 15 0	8	Margt. L. Dwyer,	8 15 0
85	Mary Parrott,	8 15 0	9	Caroline Dwyer,	13 15 0
86	Geo. C. Irvine,	11 5 0	10	Eliza Ann Graham,	13 15 0
87	Deborah A. Purdy,	13 15 0	11	Mary Ann Gifford,	13 15 0
88	Benj. Williamston,	15 0 0	12	Elizabeth O'Connor,	11 5 0
89	Wm. Donald,	16 17 6	13	John J. Richard,	11 5 0
90	John Caulfield,	18 15 0	14	Annie O'Connor,	8 15 0
48-1	Horatio G. Howard,	11 5 0	15	Cain Spillaine,	11 5 0
2	Angus McLean,	11 5 0	16	M. M. A. Merzerall,	8 15 0
3	Archibald McAllister,	8 8 9	17	Sarah Foster,	13 15 0
4	Mary McIntosh,	17 10 0	18	Mary E. Glendenning,	13 15 0
5	Wm. Pollock,	11 5 0	19	Mary Willwood,	8 15 0
7	Donald McAllister,	11 5 0	20	Richard Jackson,	11 5 0
8	Donald Downie,	11 5 0	21	Jane Murray,	8 15 0
9	Rosanna Mooney,	8 15 0	22	Sarah A. Coyle,	8 15 0
10	Donald Stewart,	20 12 6	23	George P. Davis,	11 5 0
12	Caroline M. Barbarie,	8 15 0	24	Ann Richard,	13 15 0
13	Nathaniel Parrott,	11 5 0	25	James Stevenson,	10 6 3
49-1	Robert Ellis,	13 15 0	26	Elizabeth McBeath,	8 15 0
2	Ann Egan,	8 15 0	27	Caroline L. Dixon,	11 9 2
3	Sarah Jane McGee,	7 5 10	28	Esther McDermott,	8 15 0
4	Susan Henderson,	11 5 0	29	Celestine Hubert,	11 5 0
5	Robert Ellis,	22 10 0	30	Cyprian Dionne,	19 13 9
6	Lucy Doucet,	8 7 8	51-1	Thomas Conner,	18 15 0
7	Mary Russell,	8 15 0	2	Thos. E. Burke,	18 15 0
8	Ann Russell,	7 5 10	3	Isabella B. Murphy,	13 15 0
9	Margaret E. Calnan,	8 15 0	4	Charles White,	18 15 0
10	Peter McKennon,	11 5 0	5	Sophonria J. Nason,	13 15 0
11	C. Laviallett,	8 15 0	6	Wm. J. Tims,	11 5 0
12	Robert Chalmers,	6 1 10	7	Thos. E. Carter,	18 15 0
13	Philomene Doucet,	8 15 0	8	M. Allen Wall,	18 15 0
14	Elizabeth Cormier,	8 15 0	9	Alicia Thompson,	13 15 0

51-10	Harriet B. Cushing,	£13 15 0	51-68	Michael M'Gin,	£15 0 0
11	Edwd. T. Outram,	15 0 0	69	Walter Gladstone,	11 5 0
12	Alex. Bleaney,	11 5 0	70	Hugh Morris,	11 5 0
13	John Kerr,	11 5 0	52-1	Colin VanBuskirk,	11 5 0
14	Elizabeth M'Cann,	8 15 0	2	Jude C. Burke,	11 5 0
15	Joseph A. Wetmore,	15 0 0	3	Wm. Foxlow,	11 5 0
16	George T. Taylor,	18 15 0	4	Patrick O'Bert,	11 5 0
17	Eben. M. Scribner,	15 0 0	5	Mary Davidson,	8 15 0
18	Eugene Rogan,	15 0 0	6	Wm. Brinnick,	15 0 0
19	James Mulholland,	18 15 0	7	Benj. Corrigan,	15 0 0
20	John Ring,	15 0 0	8	Jane Crawford,	8 15 0
21	John M'Curt,	11 5 0	9	Charlotte Wall,	8 15 0
22	Ann Jane Moore,	13 15 0	10	Jas. DeVarrennes,	11 5 0
23	Michael Boyd,	15 0 0	11	Wesley Colpits,	11 5 0
24	Char. A. Cowperthwaite,	13 15 0	12	John M. Congran,	5 12 6
25	Harriet S. Alline,	13 15 0	13	Fletcher Weldon,	9 7 6
26	Char. M. Turner,	13 15 0	14	Lewis A. Mills,	15 0 0
27	George M'Connell,	15 0 0	15	Arabella Wood,	8 15 0
28	Hannah C. Perry,	10 4 2	16	Domitiek Legere,	11 5 0
29	Sarah French,	13 15 0	17	John Friel,	16 17 6
30	Edwd. C. Freeze,	18 15 0	18	Thomas A. deBlanc,	11 5 0
31	John L. M'Innis,	18 15 0	19	Ann King,	8 15 0
32	Joseph L. Smith,	15 0 0	20	Max. J. Richard,	11 5 0
33	Anna Smith,	8 15 0	21	Floriang Richard,	11 5 0
34	James Hartin,	9 7 6	22	Lewis O'Deligny,	11 5 0
35	John Tiner,	18 15 0	23	Jane M'Curdy,	8 15 0
36	Lucy A. Burns,	25 4 2	24	John Henry Nixon,	11 5 0
37	E. G. Holmes,	11 5 0	25	Eustache Melancon,	11 5 0
38	Lydia Jane Bacon,	13 15 0	26	Edward V. Tait,	28 2 6
39	Rebecca J. Neil,	11 5 0	27	Francis Legere,	11 5 0
40	James T. Gordon,	22 5 0	28	Tobias Adely,	18 15 0
41	Ann Duncan,	13 15 0	29	Cyrus W. Duffy,	11 5 0
42	John C. Herrington,	15 0 0	30	Parmelia Boyd,	13 15 0
43	John Sullivan,	11 5 0	31	Amasa Burgeois,	5 12 6
44	John M'Intosh,	31 5 0	32	Warren Wallace,	15 0 0
45	Amelia Walker,	13 15 0	33	John Walker,	11 5 0
46	Sarah J. Peters,	13 15 0	34	Ann Mills,	8 15 0
47	Margaret Eills,	13 15 0	35	Arabella Beckwith,	9 3 4
48	James Ritchie,	18 15 0	36	Ellen Perrigo,	20 12 6
49	Cath. J. Peters,	8 15 0	37	James Doherty,	15 0 0
50	Jane Floyd,	8 15 0	38	Cath. Hennesey,	13 15 0
51	John W. Titus,	15 0 0	39	Emily C. Read,	13 15 0
52	George Coates,	11 5 0	40	Augusta R. Emmerson,	13 15 0
53	Wm. C. Simpson,	15 0 0	41	Mary Mills,	13 15 0
54	Elizabeth Mosher,	11 5 0	42	Mrs. Alison Nesbit,	13 15 0
55	Elizabeth R. Walker,	13 15 0	43	Ella Hennigar,	8 15 0
56	Hannah K. Howard,	13 15 0	44	Mary Reed,	14 17 11
57	Eleanor Patterson,	8 15 0	45	James C. King,	11 5 0
58	Elizabeth M'Gowan,	11 5 0	46	Ellen A. Fawcett,	13 15 0
59	Mary Patterson,	1 15 0	47	Thos. Armstrong,	11 5 0
60	Edwd. Withers,	9 7 6	48	Thos. Carey,	11 5 0
61	Mich. Kelley,	15 0 0	49	Marianne E. Hilson,	12 19 9
62	Ann M'Afee,	8 15 0	50	Joseph Dixon,	13 15 0
63	Thos. A. M'Manus,	15 0 0	51	Jas. Wilkins,	15 0 0
64	Mich. Donavan,	18 15 0	52	Wm. King,	15 12 6
65	Sarah Owen,	13 2 6	53	Elizabeth Lawrence,	2 11 0
66	Thos. M'Carthy,	11 5 0	54	Martha M. Lowe,	13 15 0
67	John Farrell,	11 5 0	55	Edward C. Scott,	7 10 0

52-56	Annie M'Phail,	£8 15 0	54-14	Robert Hallett,	£30 0 0
57	Francis J. Dobson,	8 15 0	55- 1	Margaret Steeves,	4 7 6
58	Wm. T. A. Somers,	6 12 6	2	Rebecca Steeves,	8 15 0
59	Sarah A. Wheaton,	13 15 0	3	Mary M'Glynn,	8 15 0
60	Chas. S. Coggin,	11 5 0	4	Eliza Johnston,	8 15 0
61	James Plume,	11 5 0	5	Elizabeth Rose,	8 3 4
62	Max. Bellevue,	11 5 0	6	Amanda M. Collins,	12 19 0
63	Mary C. Watherston,	6 17 6	7	Mary Johnston,	8 15 0
64	Hippolyte Godet,	11 5 0	8	Wm. H. Lockett,	11 5 0
65	Damien Bristol,	11 5 0	9	Mary Louisa M'Callum,	11 9 2
66	Vital Millares,	15 0 0	10	Francis S. DeWitt,	12 10 0
67	Jerome Bellevue,	11 5 0	55-11	Robert Clarke,	11 5 0
68	Sylvain P. Budrot,	11 5 0	12	Victoria Smith,	7 17 6
69	Hugh Cassidy,	11 5 0	13	John M'Leod,	18 15 0
70	Hannah Bell,	11 5 0	14	Margaret A. King,	8 0 5
71	Margaret Mailet,	13 15 0	15	Jane H. Moore,	7 11 8
72	Robert A. Simpson,	28 2 6	16	James M'Bride,	10 3 1
73	Sophia M. Nesbit,	8 15 0	17	Peter M'Kernin,	7 10 0
74	Isaac Cleveland,	11 5 0	18	Emily Saindon,	8 15 0
75	Philip O'Walette,	11 5 0	19	Thomas Davis,	13 15 0
76	Howard Trenholm,	11 5 0	20	James Simpson,	12 10 0
77	Robert D. King,	28 2 6	21	Charlotte Boles,	11 9 2
78	Mary J. Atkinson,	8 15 0	22	Chas. W. Kierstead,	10 15 8
79	Theophilus Cowdell,	11 5 0	23	LeBaron Godard,	11 5 0
80	James M. Bent,	15 0 0	24	James Johnston,	6 17 6
81	Robert Tingley,	11 5 0	25	Sarah Bird,	8 15 0
82	Wm. A. Barnes,	7 10 0	26	Davis P. Howe,	18 15 0
83	Rufus C. Wry,	15 0 0	27	Mary H. Murray,	11 9 2
84	Rufus W. Gooden,	18 15 0	28	Martha J. Coy,	5 12 6
53- 1	Wm. W. Skinner,	12 7 6	29	Mary F. M'Carthy,	4 7 6
2	Elizabeth Wheeler,	8 15 0	30	Thos. Leonard,	18 15 0
3	Mary Hamilton,	8 15 0	31	Richard Y. Townsend,	22 10 0
4	Elodie Heber,	8 15 0	32	Emily Langin,	17 10 0
5	James Hamil,	11 5 0	33	John Omar,	15 12 6
6	Thos. Chassie,	11 5 0	34	John M'Carthy,	15 0 0
7	Narcisse Gagnon,	16 17 6	35	Charles Lindsay,	11 5 0
8	Theophilus Leveque,	11 5 0	36	Rebecca Riddle,	11 5 0
9	Clarissi Morin,	17 10 0	37	John V. Roberts,	12 10 0
10	Niel Donahoe,	11 5 0	38	Elizabeth Crawford,	8 15 0
11	Jules Tremblay,	11 5 0	39	David T. M'Lean,	12 10 0
12	Mamre Hammond,	8 15 0	40	Oscar F. P. Hoyt,	11 5 0
13	Maxime DeRossier,	11 5 0	41	Mary E. Wright,	20 12 6
14	Edward Mulhall,	11 5 0	42	Margt. Hutchings,	13 15 0
15	Francis Leveque,	11 5 0	43	Lavinia A. Riley,	17 0 0
16	Melvina Parent,	8 15 0	44	Elizabeth Estey,	12 7 6
54- 1	John M. Jonah,	37 10 0	45	Thomas K. Gorbell,	11 5 0
2	Elisha P. Hopper,	50 0 0	46	Caroline A. Magee,	13 15 0
3	Robert Coldwell,	3- 2 6	47	Mary Ann Walsh,	10 6 3
4	Ivory Kilburn,	30 0 0	48	Mary Agnes Coulter,	13 3 7
5	Wm. Crockett,	37 10 0	49	Isabella Cosgrove,	9 7 6
6	C. H. Tucker,	37 10 0	50	Daniel J. Gillies,	15 0 0
7	Daniel Morrison,	37 10 0	51	Joseph E. N. Holder,	14 3 4
8	Robert Aitken,	37 10 0	52	Mary A. Henderson,	11 9 2
9	George Stewart,	17 15 0	53	James Wilson,	8 11 10
10	Do.	26 0 0	54	Thomsania P. Fownes,	11 9 2
11	Owen M'Lauchlan,	30 0 0	55	William Parker,	12 10 0
12	Jas. G. M'Lauchlan,	37 10 0	56	Cath. Buchanan,	11 5 0
13	Joseph Barnes,	5 11 1	57	Calixte Richard,	9 7 6

55-58	Francis Fowler,	£8 15 0	58-4	R. Sutton,	£11 5 0
59	Geo. Cruikshank,	12 10 0	5	Isabella L. Squires,	8 15 0
60	James Dalton,	18 15 0	6	Allen Jones,	11 5 0
61	Elizabeth Carey,	8 15 0	7	Martha Squires,	4 11 8
62	Louisa C. Marsh,	8 15 0	8	Elizabeth A. Vandine,	2 18 4
63	Francis Green,	13 15 0	9	Christie M'Kenzie,	8 15 0
64	John A. Gunter,	5 12 6	10	William Reid,	15 0 0
56-1	Daniel Gray,	6 5 0	11	Francis Lafferty,	15 0 0
2	Harriet Barter,	8 15 0	12	Sam. F. Crawford,	28 18 1
3	Sarah Murphy,	7 10 0	13	R. S. Buidser,	12 10 0
4	Cornelius Coughlan,	5 12 6	14	Daniel Gray,	11 5 0
5	Elizabeth O'Connor,	22 10 0	15	John Laverty,	11 5 0
6	D. Bourgois,	11 5 0	16	Jerusha Smith,	8 15 0
7	Eliza A. Fowler,	13 15 0	17	Wm. E. Summers,	11 5 0
8	Amanda Blair,	9 13 9	18	Daniel M'Auliffe,	11 5 0
9	Flarille S. Smith,	9 3 4	19	Mary A. Hatfield,	8 15 0
10	Wm. H. Grindley,	11 5 0	20	Alex. Coldwell,	11 5 0
11	Susan L. Taylor,	10 13 11	21	Caroline A. Raymond,	7 5 10
12	Ellen B. DeVeber,	8 15 0	22	Robert Boyd,	18 15 0
13	Sarah E. Cutler,	6 17 6	23	Mary E. Rideout,	15 18 9
14	Celestin Ann Smith,	8 15 0	24	Irene Shaw,	1 9 2
15	Wm. D. Jones,	10 2 6	25	Lucy S. Hovey,	11 5 0
16	Catherine Estey,	17 10 0	26	R. S. Bowser,	6 5 0
17	James Alexandre,	19 7 6	27	Wesley Annott,	15 0 0
18	Rebecca Crandall,	11 9 2	28	Eliza J. Johnston,	5 16 8
19	H. LeBlanc,	8 12 6	29	James H. Clark,	11 5 0
20	John M. Gongrave,	7 10 0	30	Sam. A. Webb,	16 11 3
21	Wm. L. Trueman,	11 5 0	31	John Keys,	11 5 0
22	Howard Trenholm,	9 7 6	32	Thomas Gemmill,	18 15 0
23	John Hardie,	12 10 0	33	Nathan B. Milbury,	15 0 0
57-1	Agnes M'Almon,	13 15 0	34	Sarah Kinney,	8 15 0
2	H. A. K. Brewster,	18 15 0	35	Harriet Wolhaupter,	8 15 0
3	Mary L. Smith,	8 15 0	36	James Ebbitt,	15 0 0
4	Charlotte Wallace,	13 15 0	37	Mary J. Wolhaupter,	8 15 0
5	Margt. A. Steeves,	13 15 0	38	Harriet E. Rideout,	12 7 11
6	James Ryan,	15 0 0	39	Donald Cameron,	15 18 9
7	Wm. T. A. Sommers,	11 5 0	40	Helen Phillips,	13 15 0
8	James Lang,	11 5 0	41	Louisa L. Beardsley,	8 15 0
9	Robert D. Robinson,	11 5 0	42	Matilda Beardsley,	8 15 0
10	Chas. S. Goggin,	11 5 0	43	Emma C. Clements,	20 12 6
11	Lucy E. Stiles,	13 15 0	44	Margaret J. Clements,	13 15 0
12	Huldah A. Hoar,	11 5 0	45	Olive Watson,	13 15 0
13	Richard Grass,	15 0 0	46	Mary Ellen Garden,	13 15 0
14	James W. Bishop,	11 5 0	47	Isabel J. Williams,	8 15 0
15	James Carnwath,	18 15 0	48	Elizabeth M'Indoe,	8 15 0
16	John Cairns,	11 5 0	49	Elizabeth J. Williams,	13 15 0
17	George Barnett,	11 5 0	50	Moody M'Guire,	11 5 0
18	Elizabeth A. Smith,	8 15 0	51	Margt. R. Baird,	8 15 0
19	Naomi Stiles,	8 15 0	52	Barth. Lynch,	15 0 0
20	Sarah J. Foster,	11 5 0	53	Mary M'Glynn,	8 15 0
21	Mary J. Stiles,	11 5 0	54	Mary N. Jacob,	13 15 0
22	Ellen E. Clarke,	13 15 0	55	Elizabeth Vandine,	4 7 6
23	Mary Buckerfield,	13 2 6	56	Magdeline Tompkins,	13 15 0
24	Wm. D. Reed,	11 5 0	57	Eliza Ann Smith,	13 15 0
25	Zeliah M'Almon,	13 15 0	58	Elizabeth R. Jacob,	8 15 0
58-1	Mary Ann Raymond,	13 2 6	59	John Furlong,	11 5 0
2	Samuel H. Shaw,	15 9 4	59	1 Luke Lawson,	11 5 0
3	George Stickney,	18 15 0	2	David Harris,	11 5 0

59- 3 Celeste A. Smith,	£8 15 0	59-62 Jas. Rosborough,	£11 5 0
4 Catherine Blair,	13 15 0	63 Donald M'Donald,	11 5 0
5 Charles H. Fowler,	14 0 0	64 John Watson,	11 5 0
7 Anne C. Hammond,	0 15 0	65 Angus M'Bean,	15 0 0
8 Harriet A. Bulley,	1 9 2	66 Frederick W. Fowler,	11 13 4
9 A. Lornsbury,	1 17 6	67 Margt. M'Kay,	8 15 0
10 Teresa Thompson,	6 17 6	68 Caroline R. Carvill,	4 7 6
11 John Lynch,	7 10 0	69 Donald Buchanan,	15 0 0
12 Chas. W. S. Barker,	5 8 9	70 James Laird,	15 0 0
13 Judson B. Black,	22 4 2	71 Cath. M'Dowall,	8 15 0
14 Edwd. W. Patterson,	12 10 0	72 Sarah Gill,	8 15 0
15 John R. Egan,	15 12 6	73 Sarah A. Carman,	8 15 0
16 Annie Perkins,	8 15 0	74 George Jones,	17 10 0
17 Cyrus Perkins,	11 5 0	75 John Hoben,	15 0 0
18 Charles H. Jacob,	15 0 0	76 George Johnston,	18 15 0
19 Arthur C. Bulley,	11 5 0	77 Joseph Lockrey,	11 5 0
20 George D. Carter,	20 0 0	78 Jas. Brisland,	11 5 0
21 Alex. M'Lauchlan,	18 15 0	79 Martha E. Nevers,	13 15 0
22 Hugh Moore,	18 15 0	80 Geo. Parker,	18 15 0
23 Mary Hopkins,	13 15 0	81 Jane Taylor,	8 15 0
24 Eliza M'Lauchlan,	13 15 0	60- 1 Alicia Thompson,	2 5 10
25 E. Jane Needham,	13 15 0	2 Thomas Connor,	18 15 0
26 Amelia C. Beckwith,	13 15 0	3 Thomas E. Carter,	18 15 0
27 Lucy Ann Hartt,	13 15 0	4 Lydia M'Williams,	26 7 1
28 Joanna Peters,	13 15 0	5 Isabella B. Murphy,	13 15 0
29 Solomon Denton,	18 15 0	6 Harriet B. Cushing,	13 15 0
30 Mary Denton,	8 15 0	7 M. Allen Wall,	18 15 0
31 Anna E. Currie,	24 4 2	8 Thos. E. Burke,	25 0 0
32 Mark Neville,	15 0 0	9 Charles White,	18 15 0
33 Adeline Thomas,	8 15 0	10 Francis A. Brown,	11 9 2
34 Jesse Bonnell,	8 15 0	11 Amelia Raworth,	9 13 7
35 Eleanor Wright,	8 15 0	12 Wm. Joseph Timms,	11 5 0
36 Louisa C. Marsh,	8 15 0	13 Geo. F. Taylor,	6 5 0
37 Martha M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	14 John Kerr,	11 5 0
38 Ruth A. Estey,	8 15 0	15 Elizb. M'Cann,	8 15 0
39 Catherine Estey,	8 15 0	16 Rebecca Riddell,	11 5 0
40 Robert Fish,	0 18 9	17 Patrick Quinn,	20 0 0
41 Gideon Freeman,	9 7 6	18 Joseph A. Wetmore,	15 0 0
42 Foster M'Farland,	18 15 0	19 John Ring,	15 0 0
43 Daniel M'Namara,	11 5 0	20 David T. M'Lean,	15 0 0
44 Priscilla F. Holyoke,	11 5 0	21 Michael Boyd,	15 0 0
45 Jonas Clarkson,	18 15 0	22 Eben. Scribner,	15 0 0
46 John Timmins,	6 5 0	23 Oscar T. Hoyt,	14 1 3
47 Daniel Ford,	18 15 0	24 John Brooks,	15 0 0
48 Isaac Lawrence,	10 17 6	25 John V. Roberts,	15 0 0
49 Chas. H. M'Kenzie,	15 0 0	26 Jas. Mulholland,	18 15 0
50 Francis DeWitt,	1 11 10	27 Char. A. Cowperthwaite,	13 15 0
51 John Thompson,	15 0 0	28 Ann Jane Moore,	13 15 0
52 Cath. M'Glinchey,	13 15 0	29 Elizb. Crawford,	8 15 0
53 Alex. Hay,	11 5 0	30 John M'Curt,	11 5 0
54 Andrew M'Gehan,	11 5 0	31 Eugene Rogan,	11 5 0
55 Hannah A. Barker,	8 15 0	32 Mary E. Wright,	17 10 0
56 Emeline Smith,	8 15 0	33 Mary E. Wright,	13 15 0
57 John M'Kenzie,	15 0 0	34 Charlotte M. Turner,	13 15 0
58 Robert Love,	15 12 6	35 Margt. A. Hutchings,	13 15 0
56 Robert Fish,	10 6 3	36 Elizb. M'Roberts,	13 15 0
60 Joseph Barnes,	15 0 0	37 Lucy A. Burns,	13 15 0
61 Edwd. W. Patterson,	2 10 0	38 Elizb. Estey,	13 15 0

60-39	Harriet S. Alline,	£20 12 6	61- 8	Betsey Ashe,	£8 15 0
40	E. C. Freeze,	18 15 0	9	John S. Tabor,	11 5 0
41	John T. M'Innis,	18 15 0	10	Clarissa Spragg,	11 5 0
42	John Finen,	18 15 0	11	John Trimble,	18 15 0
43	Thos. K. Gorbball,	15 0 0	12	Jemima B. Pickles,	11 5 0
44	George M'Connell,	15 0 0	13	Louisa E. Saunders,	13 15 0
45	Lavinia A. Riley,	11 5 0	14	Amanda Blair,	1 11 3
46	Hannah C. Perry,	8 15 0	15	Hannah A. Bull,	8 15 0
47	James Hartin,	11 5 0	16	William Caie,	6 11 3
48	Cath. J. Peters,	8 15 0	17	Mary Hicks,	13 15 0
49	Margt. M. Lovelace,	17 10 0	18	Patrick Bennett,	11 5 0
50	Sarah Longmaid,	20 12 6	19	Robert Edgar,	11 5 0
51	Michael Donovan,	18 15 0	20	Lydia Ann Jenks,	13 15 0
52	Lydia Jane Beacon,	13 15 0	21	Ruth Wetmore,	13 15 0
53	Amelia Walker,	13 15 0	22	James Roe,	20 0 0
54	Mary Ann Coulter,	13 15 0	23	Peter Brennan,	15 0 0
55	John M'Intosh,	18 15 0	24	Barbara Alward,	8 15 0
56	Mary Ann Walsh,	13 15 0	25	Lucy W. Kindred,	13 15 0
57	Ann Duncan,	13 15 0	26	Wm. Campbell,	11 5 0
58	Mary A. Henderson,	13 15 0	27	David J. Dunham,	11 5 0
59	James Ritchie,	18 15 0	28	Zene M'Queen,	13 15 0
60	Sarah Jane Peters,	13 15 0	29	Benj. B. M'Neal,	15 0 0
61	Isabella Cosgrove,	11 5 0	30	James Roe,	0 12 6
62	Joseph E. N. Holder,	15 0 0	31	Charlotte Whelpley,	13 15 0
63	Rebecca J. Neil,	11 5 0	32	Archelaus C. Smith,	7 10 0
64	Daniel J. Gillies,	15 0 0	33	Mary E. Whelpley,	14 1 3
65	John Sullivan,	11 5 0	34	Amelia Peters,	13 15 0
66	Jane Floyd,	8 15 0	35	Elisha Vanwart,	11 5 0
67	John W. Titus,	11 17 6	36	David P. Wetmore,	18 15 0
68	James Wilson,	3 2 6	37	Sophia Foster,	13 15 0
69	Wm. C. Simpson,	8 15 0	38	Phœbe E. Vincent,	13 15 0
70	Jane Brown,	8 15 0	39	Keziah E. Gorbball,	8 15 0
71	George Coates,	11 5 0	40	Olivia Williams,	13 15 0
72	Elizabeth Mosher,	11 5 0	41	Char. W. Whelpley,	13 0 0
73	Eliza R. Walker,	13 15 0	42	Geo. E. Baxter,	12 7 6
74	Thomasine V. Fownes,	11 9 2	43	Charlotte Raymond,	13 15 0
75	Thomas Simpson,	13 10 10	44	Hannah Raymond,	13 15 0
76	Eleanor Patterson,	8 15 0	45	Martin C. O'Meally,	10 6 3
77	Elizabeth M'Gowan,	7 10 0	46	Moses Mills,	5 6 8
78	Ann M'Afee,	8 15 0	47	S. Caroline Frost,	13 15 0
79	Thomas A. M'Manus,	15 0 0	48	Sarah Beacon,	11 5 0
80	Doratheia Murphy,	11 5 0	49	Thomas Davis,	1 5 0
81	John Farrell,	11 5 0	50	Mary A. Hatfield,	0 11 8
82	Thomas M'Carthy,	11 5 0	51	Ella Gallagher,	8 15 0
83	Hugh Morris,	11 5 0	52	Char. B. Phipps,	11 5 0
84	Philip Murphy,	18 15 0	53	Isabella Northrop,	6 17 6
85	Mary Patterson,	8 15 0	54	Lavisy E. Cain,	11 5 0
86	Alexander Blaney,	8 8 9	55	Elisha W. Caie,	11 5 0
87	Walter Gladstone,	11 5 0	56	Emma E. Spragg,	11 5 0
88	Edmond Outram,	10 15 0	57	Mary E. P. Davis,	13 15 0
89	Michael M'Gin,	15 0 0	58	John Robertson,	5 0 0
61- 1	Sarah A. Flewelling,	8 15 0	59	Adelaide E. Price,	13 15 0
2	Asenath M. Short,	8 15 0	60	Joshua Fenwick,	15 0 0
3	Mary Ann M'Leod,	13 15 0	61	Elisha W. Caie,	9 1 3
4	Philip Walsh,	18 15 0	62	Daniel Robertson,	18 15 0
5	Mary Haviland,	11 5 0	63	John C. P. Freeze,	15 0 0
6	John A. Boyce,	11 5 0	64	Francis J. Mercer,	8 15 0
7	Gilbert S. Ware,	11 9 2	65	Cynthia Bardon,	13 15 0

61-66	Catherine Folkins,	£13 15 0	62-31	Mary Shanahan,	£8 15 0
67	Theophilus W. Musgrove,	13 18 4	32	James Gaynor,	11 5 0
68	W. Y. J. Sims,	18 15 0	33	Michael Flinn,	15 0 0
69	Euphemia Murray,	11 5 0	34	Ellen Russel,	8 15 0
70	David H. Rouse,	11 5 0	35	Robert Limond,	18 15 0
71	Martha M'Bride,	11 5 0	36	Catherine Burchell,	8 15 0
72	Harriet N. Blair,	11 5 0	37	Ellen Hickey,	13 15 0
73	Charles S. Goggin,	11 5 0	38	Jane Brander,	13 15 0
74	Mary Douglas,	8 15 0	39	John Hamilton,	15 0 0
75	Lavinia Sherwood,	13 15 0	40	Wm. Noble,	11 5 0
76	Rebecca Steeves,	13 15 0	41	John Hinchey,	15 0 0
77	Isaac Tranton,	11 5 0	42	John Ferguson,	11 5 0
78	Thomas Crawford,	16 17 6	43	Sarah M'Cully,	13 15 0
79	Robert Williams,	12 10 0	44	Margaret Lawlor,	22 18 4
80	Annie J. M'Carron,	13 15 0	45	Elizabeth Morrison,	8 15 0
81	Wm. H. Sinnott,	18 15 0	46	Sarah Bird,	8 15 0
82	Geo. W. Duval,	11 5 0	47	Sarah Tweedy,	8 15 0
83	Patrick Carey,	26 11 3	48	John Ronayne,	11 5 0
84	Arthur Park,	35 0 0	49	David Sheargreen,	11 5 0
85	Esther Howe,	13 15 0	50	Jas. DeBourke,	15 0 0
86	Andrew Charlton,	15 0 0	51	Albert J. Steeves,	18 15 0
87	Mary Parrett,	8 15 0	63-1	Catherine Gray,	4 7 6
88	David J. Holder,	15 0 0	2	Jeannette Morrison,	2 5 10
89	Flaretta S. Smith,	4 11 8	3	Mary Ann Shehan,	8 15 0
90	Deborah A. Purdy,	13 15 0	4	Lydia Ann Smith,	8 15 0
91	Benj. Williamson,	15 0 0	5	Jacob Somers,	15 0 0
92	John Caulfield,	18 15 0	6	Rebecca Kelly,	8 15 0
93	George C. Irvine,	11 5 0	7	Mary E. Simpson,	11 5 0
62-1	Joseph Jellison,	11 5 0	8	Geo. E. Cromwell,	5 12 6
2	Jane Mechelheny,	8 15 0	9	Maria A. Townsend,	13 15 0
3	John Callaghan,	11 5 0	10	Mary Jane Meally,	8 15 0
4	John Jamieson,	11 5 0	11	Roger M'Elroy,	11 5 0
5	Robina Richardson,	13 15 0	12	Wm. Melly,	11 5 0
6	Charles S. Ramsay,	11 5 0	13	Elizabeth J. Carr,	8 15 0
7	Davis P. Howe,	18 15 0	14	Elizabeth J. Hubble,	8 15 0
8	George M'Niel,	18 15 0	15	Eliza A. Howell,	11 5 0
9	Ann Quinlan,	13 15 0	16	Ann Barnes,	13 15 0
10	Sarah B. Wynne,	13 15 0	17	Charles Kingsley,	2 12 1
11	George J. Smith,	15 0 0	18	Susan L. Taylor,	3 1 1
12	John Cunan,	15 0 0	19	Mary L. Taylor,	13 15 0
13	Bridget Flannagan,	8 15 0	20	Margaret Wilson,	13 7 4
14	James Henderson,	8 8 9	21	Chas. W. Kierstead,	11 6 8
15	James Creighton,	11 5 0	64-1	Hannah L. Taylor,	8 15 0
16	Mary Shaw,	8 15 0	2	Mary H. Murray,	2 5 10
17	Mary A. Williston,	8 15 0	3	Milissa J. Hendry,	20 12 6
18	Christina Ritchie,	8 15 0	4	Joseph H. M'Donald,	15 0 0
19	James Henderson,	1 17 6	5	Henry M. Patterson,	11 5 6
20	Archibald Cameron,	12 7 6	6	Malcolm C. M'Connell,	18 15 0
21	Margt. M'Naughton,	8 15 0	7	Sarah J. Wisely,	15 0 0
22	Donald Frazer,	11 5 0	8	Joseph Mullin,	15 0 0
23	Peter Kelley,	11 5 0	9	John R. Jones,	13 15 0
24	Charles Anthony,	12 7 6	10	George Orchard,	10 6 3
25	Margaret M'Carthy,	13 15 0	12	George M'Leod,	15 0 0
26	Margaret M'Manus,	15 0 0	13	Helen Jane Burns,	8 15 0
27	John P. Jones,	17 19 5	14	Elizabeth F. Elliot,	13 2 6
28	Margaret M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	15	Anna Gordon,	8 15 0
29	Farrell Rielly,	11 5 0	16	Catherine Elliott,	11 5 0
30	Jonathan Carmalt,	11 5 0	17	Alex. G. Frazer,	3.15 0

64-18 Alex. G. Frazer,	£11 5 0	65-19 Guillaume Brand,	£15 0 0
19 Catherine Wiggins,	8 15 0	20 John Flannagan,	11 5 0
20 Nobles Downey,	15 0 0	21 Matthew Collins,	11 5 0
21 Ellen B. DeVeber,	8 15 0	22 John Hornibrook,	11 5 0
22 James Reid,	18 15 0	23 Narcisse Portier,	11 5 0
23 Eliza Bogles,	8 15 0	24 Mary Russell,	7 13 1
24 Louisa Peatman,	13 15 0	25 Rachel Forbes,	8 15 0
25 Benjamin Hayes,	15 0 0	26 Mary Ann Forbes,	8 15 0
26 David A Keith,	11 5 0	27 Ann Ellis,	8 15 0
27 Henry C. M'Monagle,	18 15 0	28 John Little,	15 0 0
28 John W. Loan,	15 0 0	29 Jules H. Tremblay,	11 5 0
29 Charles O'Connell,	11 5 0	30 Henry A. Someray,	11 5 0
30 Abigail Clark,	13 15 0	31 Daniel LeBlanc,	18 15 0
31 Rob. Robinson,	11 5 0	66- 1 Elizabeth Rose,	0 11 8
32 Stephen C. Moore,	18 15 0	2 Jane Gray M'Niel,	13 15 0
33 Wm. Somerville,	15 0 0	3 John Williams,	15 0 0
34 Sarah Taylor,	11 0 0	4 Samuel Buhot,	15 0 0
35 Margt. M'Lauchlan,	8 15 0	6 Mary Wilson,	8 15 0
36 Rebecca Porter,	13 15 0	7 Thomas Crowley,	11 5 0
37 James Kinsley,	5 12 6	8 Elizabeth Redmond,	13 15 0
38 Mary J. M'Carthy,	8 15 0	9 Mary Jane Harkin,	16 17 6
39 Thomas Leonard,	18 15 0	10 William Glass,	11 5 0
40 John G. Glendenning,	15 0 0	11 Mary L. M'Callum,	2 5 10
41 Wm. Lowrey,	13 2 6	12 Wm. H. Lockett,	11 5 0
42 Denis Murphy,	11 5 0	13 Joanna Grant,	11 5 0
43 Charles Kinsley,	9 7 6	16 Charlotte S. Hooper,	13 15 0
44 Thos. B. Morrissey,	15 0 0	17 Janet Irvine,	8 7 9
45 Daniel Murray,	16 5 0	18 Grace Gilley,	13 15 0
46 Wm. Mitchell,	11 5 0	19 Catherine M'Curdy,	8 15 0
47 Jane Reed,	13 15 0	20 Elizabeth M'Niel,	8 15 0
48 H. Snodgrass,	1 7 6	21 Francis S. Devitt,	15 0 0
49 John O'Mar,	3 2 6	22 Walter Gilley,	15 0 0
50 Richard Townsend,	7 10 0	23 Alexander Stevenson,	11 5 0
51 William Milroy,	18 15 0	24 Robert Glenn,	18 15 0
52 Isaac Shaw,	9 16 10	25 Elizabeth Thompson,	13 15 0
54 Richard Thompson,	15 0 0	26 Dugald Thomson,	14 16 10
55 E. G. Holmes,	11 5 0	27 Alice Stinson,	8 15 0
56 Elizabeth A. Davis,	17 10 0	28 Katherine Morrison,	8 15 0
57 John C. Mott,	18 15 0	29 Francis Porter,	8 15 0
58 Robert J. Carpenter,	11 5 0	30 Elvira J. Cookson,	8 5 4
65- 1 Margt. Calman,	5 7 1	31 Amy G. Campbell,	22 18 4
2 Ann Egan,	8 15 0	32 Walter Gilley,	0 18 4
3 George L. Holyoke,	10 0 0	33 Victoria Smith,	0 17 6
4 Sarah Jane M'Gee,	8 15 0	34 Dorcas E. Parnell,	8 15 0
5 Lucy Doucett,	8 15 0	35 Elizabeth A. Collins,	13 15 0
6 John M'Minn,	15 0 0	36 Mary A. Fitzgerald,	13 15 0
7 Ann Russell,	8 15 0	37 Olive Pratt,	8 15 0
8 Louisa Mellroy,	8 15 0	38 Mary E. Scott,	11 5 0
9 Pholomene Doucette,	8 15 0	39 H. Jane Gilley,	6 17 6
10 Frederick Lynch,	11 5 0	40 James Gaffrey,	11 5 0
11 C. Ann Laviolette	16 0 10	41 Robert Grant,	15 0 0
12 Robert Chalmers,	13 5 7	42 Wm. T. M'Colla,	11 5 0
13 James Shea,	11 5 0	43 Alex. M'Intosh,	6 17 6
14 Horatio G. Howard,	11 5 0	44 Edward Spencer,	11 5 0
15 Juste Hache,	11 5 0	45 Harriet Mowatt,	8 15 0
16 John L. Legere,	11 5 0	46 Wm. H. Gaffrey,	7 10 0
17 Xavier Rideau,	11 5 0	47 Daniel Larkin,	11 5 0
18 Guillaume Brand,	11 5 0	48 Anthony B. Tayte,	15 0 0

66-49	Barbara M'Donald,	£8 15 0	68- 6	Louis Gerond,	£11 5 0
50	John M'Leod,	18 15 0	7	Cyprian Deonne,	11 5 0
51	Margt. A. King,	0 14 7	8	Rosalie Maillet,	8 15 0
52	Mary E. Whitney,	14 11 0	9	Mary E. Hetherington,	20 12 6
53	James H. Moore,	1 3 4	10	Caroline Dwyer,	13 15 0
54	Mira C. Peaks,	11 9 2	11	Eliza Ann Graham,	9 3 4
55	Henrietta Young,	8 15 0	12	Mary Ann Gifford,	13 15 0
56	Thos. Robinson,	5 6 3	13	Elizabeth Powell,	9 3 4
57	Joseph Robinson,	18 3 4	14	Annie O'Connor,	8 15 0
58	Michael Furney,	15 0 0	15	Elizabeth O'Connor,	11 5 0
59	Mary Hanson,	8 15 0	16	Matilda M. Muzerall,	8 15 0
60	Hugh Copely,	15 0 0	17	Cain Spilane,	11 5 0
61	Emily Brown,	13 15 0	18	Eugenie Richard,	11 5 0
62	Maria Campbell,	7 10 10	19	Emilienne Maillet,	13 15 0
63	James Brown,	16 0 10	20	Robert Richard,	11 5 0
64	Elmira L. M'Allister,	17 10 0	21	Sarah Foster,	13 15 0
65	Mary Carlyle,	8 15 0	22	Maria Christal,	7 5 10
66	Mary S. Bell,	8 15 0	23	Mary E. Glendenning,	13 15 0
67	Harriet E. Barter,	8 15 0	24	Sarah Powell,	13 15 0
68	Francis E. Moore,	13 15 0	25	Jane Murray,	8 15 0
69	Hannah Moore,	8 15 0	26	Jane Christal,	8 15 0
70	John M'Garrigle,	18 15 0	27	George P. Davis,	11 5 0
71	Emily Botherick,	8 15 0	28	Margt. Wellwood,	13 2 6
72	Mary S. Veasy,	8 15 0	29	Abigail Batson,	6 41 3
73	James Dow,	18 15 0	30	Elizabeth M'Beath,	4 7 6
74	Hugh Morrison,	11 5 0	31	Esther M'Dermott,	5 16 8
75	Caroline M. Rose,	8 15 0	32	Sarah Hicks,	8 15 0
76	Ann S. Ray,	8 15 0	33	Mileme Chase,	5 12 6
77	Neil Campbell,	14 7 6	34	Ann Richard,	8 15 0
78	Bridget O'Leary,	11 5 0	35	Celeste Herbert,	11 5 0
79	Michael O'Grady,	9 7 6	69- 1	Angus M'Lean,	11 5 0
80	Michael L. Griffin,	16 12 6	2	Archibald M'Allister,	11 5 0
81	John Doughty,	11 5 0	3	Rosanna Mooney,	5 15 0
82	Rebecca E. Fountain,	8 15 0	4	Donald Stewart,	11 5 0
83	Julia F. Lord,	8 15 0	5	Nathaniel Parrott,	11 5 0
84	Robert Rogerson,	5 12 6	6	James Shaw,	11 5 0
85	Sarah A. Carson,	8 15 0	6	James D. S. Kelley,	11 5 0
86	Alex. Greenlow,	14 3 4	8	Donald M'Allister,	11 5 0
67- 1	Richard Ahern,	37 10 0	9	Charles Lindsay,	11 5 0
2	Ivory Kilburn,	30 0 0	10	Michael Simmins,	11 5 0
3	John Hardie,	25 0 0	70- 1	Joseph H. Alward,	11 5 0
4	Henry Vradenburgh,	25 0 0	3	Wm. C. Murray,	11 5 0
5	William Crockett,	37 10 0	4	Colin Van Buskirk,	11 5 0
6	Robert Aitken,	37 10 0	5	Amasa Burgoies,	11 5 0
7	Charles H. Tucker,	37 10 0	6	Mary J. Atkinson,	8 15 0
8	Thomas Moore,	15 0 0	7	Wm. H. Hardie,	11 5 0
9	Daniel Morrison,	37 10 0	8	Patrick O'Bert,	11 5 0
10	George Stewart,	30 0 0	9	John W. Wall,	15 0 0
11	H. Thaddeau Stevens,	25 0 0	10	Mary Davidson,	8 18 0
12	Owen M'Lauchlan,	35 0 0	11	Enoch B. Phalen,	15 0 0
13	James G. M'Curdy,	37 10 0	12	William Foxlow,	11 5 0
14	Nathan Smith,	26 0 0	13	William Brinnick,	15 0 0
15	Robert Hallet,	30 0 0	14	Benjamin Corrigan,	15 0 0
68- 1	Michael Ready,	11 5 0	15	John M. Congram,	5 12 6
2	Grigory Gallant,	11 5 0	16	Caroline A. Taylor,	4 11 8
3	Pilomine Saindon,	17 10 0	17	Mary C. Watherton,	13 15 0
4	Pacifique Bellvolt,	11 5 0	18	Rebecca B. Weldon,	13 15 0
5	Theophilus Bellodeau,	11 5 0	19	Dominic Legere,	11 5 0

70-20 Robert A. Fingley,	£11 5 0	70-78 Robert A. Simpson,	£18 15 0
21 Amelia A. Cutler,	13 15 0	79 James Dalton,	18 15 0
22 Thos. A. LeBlanc,	11 5 0	80 Philip O'Walette,	11 5 0
23 Maximilian F. Richard,	11 5 0	81 Isaac Cleaveland,	11 5 0
24 Lewis O'Deligny,	11 5 0	82 Howard Trenholm,	1 17 6
25 Floriong Richard,	11 5 0	83 Sarah Jane Tingley,	8 15 0
26 Edward V. Tait,	18 15 0	84 Elizabeth Buckerfield,	8 15 0
27 Francis Legere,	11 5 0	85 Theophilus Cowdell,	11 5 0
28 John Henry Nixon,	11 5 0	86 James M. Bent,	15 0 0
29 John Walker,	6 5 0	87 Rufus C. Wry,	15 0 0
30 Sarah Prince,	7 5 10	88 Wm. A. Barnes,	15 12 6
31 Wm. M'Kenzie,	11 5 0	89 Rufus W. Goden,	18 15 0
32 Annie M'Phail,	8 15 0	90 Wm. L. Trueman,	16 17 6
33 Catherine Hennessey,	6 17 6	71-1 Wm. H. Brannon,	11 5 0
34 Athelia J. Weldon,	13 15 0	2 Donald Cameron,	1 17 6
35 Augusta R. Emerson,	20 12 6	3 Elizabeth Wheeler,	7 5 10
36 Emily C. Read,	16 0 10	4 Robert Coldwell,	18 15 0
37 Tobias Addy,	28 2 6	5 Mary Hamilton,	8 15 0
38 James Doherty,	11 5 0	6 James Hamil,	13 2 6
39 Ellen Hannegan,	8 15 0	7 Elodie Herbert,	8 15 0
40 Mary Read,	13 15 0	8 James M'Crea,	11 5 0
41 Calixte Richard,	11 5 0	9 Murray R. Cox,	11 5 0
42 Mary Mills,	13 15 0	10 Narcisse Gagnon,	11 5 0
43 Alison Nesbit,	13 15 0	11 Thomas Chasse,	11 5 0
44 Mary Jane Harris,	8 15 0	12 Scholasta Pinett,	8 15 0
45 Mary Ann G. Hilson,	0 15 3	13 Scholad Pinett,	8 15 0
46 Lucy E. Carter,	8 15 0	14 Etinne Couture,	20 0 0
47 Henrietta Cole,	8 15 0	15 Niel Donahue,	11 5 0
48 Giles V. Smith,	11 5 0	16 Jules Tremblay,	11 5 0
49 Julia A. Cahill,	8 15 0	17 Francis Leveque,	11 5 0
50 Clara Fowler,	8 15 0	18 John Murray,	11 5 0
51 Julia A. Atkinson,	20 12 6	19 Theophilus Leveque,	11 5 0
52 Ellen A. Fawcett,	13 15 0	20 Hermencigle Couillard,	11 5 0
53 Wm. King,	18 15 0	21 Ellen C. Beardsley,	8 15 0
54 Ann King,	9 12 6	22 Maximi DeRosier,	11 5 0
55 Joseph Dixon,	18 15 0	72-1 Joshua Wilson,	11 5 0
56 James Williams,	15 0 0	2 Amos Parkin,	11 5 0
57 Eliza Marshall,	13 15 0	3 Chipman Bishop,	13 15 0
58 Rebecca Crandal,	2 5 10	4 Edward Irvine,	11 5 0
59 George Cruikshank,	2 10 0	5 Walter H. Roulston,	11 5 0
60 John Wiseman,	11 5 0	6 John Stevens,	11 5 0
61 Sarah A. Wheaton,	13 15 0	7 W. Shephard Estey,	13 15 0
62 Thomas Condell,	11 5 0	8 Nathan B. Mulbery,	1 10 0
63 Amanda B. C. Dobson,	11 5 0	9 Charles H. Wolhaupter,	11 5 0
64 Harriet A. Stone,	11 5 0	10 Eliza Jane Grant,	12 12 1
65 Edward A. Tingley,	11 5 0	11 James King,	12 1 8
66 Howard Alward,	15 0 0	12 Harriet W. Alward,	8 0 5
67 Damien Burgoies,	9 7 6	13 Silvain Cormier,	10 15 8
68 Hyppolyte LeBlanc,	2 12 6	14 Susan Henderson,	11 5 0
69 John M. Cougram,	3 15 0	15 Ann Richard,	5 0 0
70 Vital Millais,	15 0 0	16 Isaiah W. Carpenter,	9 7 6
71 H. Renour,	11 5 0	17 James C. Ryan,	10 6 3
72 Sylvain P. Boudro,	11 5 0	18 George C. Stanley,	11 5 0
73 Hannah Bell,	11 5 0	19 Elizabeth M'Naught,	8 15 0
74 Margaret Maillet,	13 15 0	20 John Barrett,	11 5 0
75 Annie Nesbit,	13 15 0	21 Mary M'Phail,	13 15 0
76 Sophia M. Nesbit,	8 15 0	22 Robina Richardson,	13 15 0
77 Hyppolyte Godet.	11 5 0	23 Rowland Crocker,	10 12 6

72-24	Donald Bell,	£9	7	6	76-15	Ann Barnes,	£13	15	0
25	John Ogilvie,	1	5	0	16	Sarah Davis,	13	15	0
26	Wm. M'Clintock,	10	6	3	24	Ellen B. DeVeber,	8	15	0
28	Thomas Earles,	5	12	6	30	John M'Lean,	15	0	0
29	Joseph Wyard,	8	7	6	31	Benjamin Hayes,	15	0	0
30	Thomas H. Howard,	11	5	0	33	Stephen C. Moore,	3	15	0
31	Rufus Chamberlain,	16	17	6	45	James Kinsley,	11	5	0
33	Eugene Regan,	3	15	0	47	Wm. Mitchell,	11	5	0
34	Margaret Watts,	13	15	0	48	Emily Langan,	8	15	0
35	Sarah French,	13	15	0	50	Jane Reid,	13	15	0
36	Anna Smith,	8	15	0	56	Isaac Shaw,	11	5	0
37	Timothy Murphy,	8	8	9	63	Robert J. Carpenter,	11	5	0
38	Charlotte Street,	8	15	0	77- 9	Thomas Crowley,	9	7	6
39	Wm. W. Skinner,	11	5	0	34	James King,	2	18	4
40	Thomas Armstrong,	10	6	3	41	Olivia L. Smith,	10	6	3
41	Aaron S. Hartt,	15	0	0	43	Mary Scott,	11	5	0
42	Thomas Leonard,	18	5	0	44	Wm. F. M'Colla,	7	10	0
73 -1	Barbara L. Morrison,	11	5	0	45	Anthony B. Tayte,	10	7	2
2	Andrew Grey,	13	2	6	48	Robert Grant,	15	0	0
3	Martha L. Howell,	8	15	0	52	W. H. Gaffrey,	15	0	0
4	Alex. Esterbrooks,	26	5	0	55	Harriet Mowat,	8	15	0
5	Susan C. Wiggins,	22	16	8	57	Jeannette Morrison,	13	15	0
6	Sarah C. Cutler,	13	15	0	58	Michael Turney,	13	15	0
7	John O'Mar,	13	10	10	59	Barbara A. M'Leod,	11	5	0
8	Joseph Jones,	13	10	10	60	Mary E. Whitney,	13	3	7
9	Barbara Milligan,	13	15	0	61	Peter Morrison,	18	4	7
10	James O'Connor,	11	5	0	70	John Gillespie,	8	8	9
11	Jane M'Cardy,	8	15	0	72	Mary S. Bell,	8	15	0
12	John Friel,	11	5	0	74	Francis E. Moore,	13	15	0
13	Thos. Condell	5	12	6	75	Harriet A. Alward,	4	14	9
14	Ann C. M'Keen,	0	13	2	77	Mary S. Veasy,	8	15	0
15	Mary M. Cunningham,	10	6	3	79	Robert Clarke,	16	17	6
16	Mathew Barrett,	35	18	9	80	Jeannie W. Fogg,	9	7	6
17	James M'Bride,	15	12	6	81	Lydia M. Randall,	8	15	0
18	Daniel Morrison,	9	7	6	82	James Dow,	18	15	0
19	Leah M. Hayes,	13	15	0	83	Margaret M. Campbell,	13	15	0
74- 1	Jane A. Calder,	11	5	0	84	Bridget Leary,	11	5	0
2	Margaret Dewar,	9	7	6	85	Michael O'Grady,	11	5	0
3	Schuyler P. Frink,	5	12	6	86	Caroline M. Rose,	8	15	0
4	James G. Forbes,	22	10	0	87	Ellen Walsh,	17	10	0
5	Erasmus G. Price,	11	5	0	88	Michael L. Griffin,	10	15	8
6	Robert Limond,	14	1	3	78- 4	William Hogan,	11	5	0
7	James F. Gordon,	15	0	0	5	John Jamieson,	5	12	6
8	James Alexander,	11	5	0	6	John Callaghan,	11	5	0
9	Henry Renourd,	3	15	0	8	Martha L. Howell,	4	7	6
10	Chloe Dow,	8	15	0	10	Margaret J. Howell,	13	2	6
75- 3	Cicilia Gallagher,	11	5	0	11	Jessie M'Donald,	8	15	0
4	Mary Wallace,	11	5	0	12	John Curran,	8	15	0
12	Sarah R. Calhoun,	4	7	6	13	Davis P. Howe,	12	10	0
16	James W. Bishop,	13	15	0	14	Sarah B. Wynne,	13	15	0
17	Mary C. Peck,	20	12	6	15	Mary Harrington,	13	15	0
19	James Carnwath,	18	15	0	16	Robina Richardson,	13	15	0
20	John Cairns,	11	5	0	17	Ann Quinlain,	13	15	0
28	Ellen E. Clarke,	13	15	0	18	George M'Niel,	18	15	0
30	Israel Gross,	18	15	0	19	George T. Smith,	15	0	0
34	Amanda Wilbur,	13	15	0	20	James Henderson,	11	5	0
38	Samuel C. Wilbur,	18	15	0	21	Bridget Flannagan,	8	15	0
76-14	George M'Leod,	15	0	0	22	Mary Shaw,	8	15	0

78-23	Mary Ann Williston,	£8 15 0	80-15	Benj. B. McNeal,	£10 0 0
24	James Creighton,	11 5 0	16	George D. Carter,	15 0 0
25	Charles L. Ramsay,	11 5 0	17	Charles H. Jacob,	15 0 0
26	Christina Ritchie,	8 15 0	18	Cyrus Perkins,	7 10 0
27	William King,	9 7 6	19	Hugh A. Mount,	9 15 0
28	David Lynch,	11 5 0	21	John R. Egan,	18 15 0
29	Barbara McNaughton,	8 15 0	22	Alex. McLauchlan,	18 15 0
30	Arch. Cameron,	12 7 6	23	Hugh Moore,	18 15 0
31	Donald Frazer,	11 5 0	24	Solomon Denton,	18 15 0
32	Mary McNaughton,	8 15 0	25	Mary Denton,	8 15 0
33	Peter Kelley,	11 5 0	26	Eliza J. Needham,	13 15 0
34	Mary McCarthy,	13 15 0	27	Mary M. Hopkins,	13 15 0
35	Chas. Anthony,	12 7 6	29	Eliza McLauchlan,	13 15 0
37	Margaret McManus,	11 5 0	34	Martha McLauchlan,	8 15 0
39	Rowland Crocker,	0 12 6	35	Ruth A. Estey,	8 15 0
40	Mary McPhail,	13 15 0	36	Catherine Estey,	8 15 0
41	Wm. H. Grindley,	18 15 0	37	Jesse Bonnell,	8 15 0
42	Ann Tweedy,	8 15 0	38	Adelaide Thomas,	8 15 0
43	James Gaynor,	11 5 0	39	Eleanor Wright,	8 15 0
44	Farrel Rielly,	11 5 0	40	Louise C. Marsh,	8 15 0
45	Michael Flinn,	15 0 0	41	Thomas Howell,	11 5 0
48	John Fergusson,	11 5 0	42	Chas. McKenzie,	2 10 0
50	Mary Lawlor,	13 15 0	43	Teresa Thompson,	12 12 1
51	Eliza Hickey,	20 7 11	44	Daniel Ford,	18 15 0
52	John Hamilton,	21 13 4	46	Annie Perkins,	4 7 6
53	Robert Limond,	16 8 1	49	Cath. McGlenchey,	5 14 7
54	Jane Brander,	20 12 6	53	And. McGeehan,	10 6 3
55	Peter McKernan,	20 12 6	55	Emeline R. Smith,	8 15 0
56	John Jamieson,	5 12 6	56	Robert Lowe,	6 17 6
57	Donald Bell,	11 5 0	57	Joseph Barnes,	9 7 6
79-5	Asinath M. Short,	11 5 0	60	Robert Fisk,	11 5 0
6	Amelia S. Peatmen,	8 15 0	61	Frederick W. Fowler,	3 6 8
17	James Roe,	15 0 0	62	Jas. Rosborough,	11 5 0
19	Catherine Boyle,	8 0 5	63	Donald McDonald,	11 5 0
27	Wm. H. Sinnott,	14 11 8	66	Jas. F. Clark,	11 5 0
30	Charlotte W. Whelpley,	13 15 0	68	Arthur Bulley,	3 15 0
31	Mary Nutter,	14 17 11	69	Aaron S. Hartt,	10 0 0
34	David P. Wetmore,	18 15 0	70	Donald Buchanan,	10 0 0
36	Olivia Williams,	13 15 0	71	James Laird,	15 0 0
44	Joshua Fenwick,	3 15 0	72	Cath. McDowell,	8 15 0
51	Lavisy E. Cain,	11 5 0	73	George Jones,	15 0 0
60	Jas. L. Simpson,	18 15 0	74	Margt. McKay,	7 5 10
67	John Raymond,	18 15 0	75	Sarah A. Carman,	8 15 0
68	Andrew Grey,	5 3 1	76	Joseph Lockey,	11 5 0
70	Finnemore E. Morton,	7 10 0	77	George Johnstone,	18 15 0
71	Isaac Tranton,	11 5 0	78	A. R. Crockett,	11 5 0
75	Harriet A. Stone,	11 5 0	81-1	Robert Brown,	11 5 0
81	George W. Duval,	11 5 0	3	John McMin,	11 5 0
87	Patrick Carey,	12 10 0	4	C. Coughlan,	16 17 6
95	Char. B. Phipps,	7 10 0	5	Jerome Boudreau,	22 10 0
80-1	Chas. H. Fowler,	1 0 0	6	Lucy Doucett,	8 15 0
6	A. Lounsbury,	11 5 0	7	Ann Russell,	8 15 0
7	Foster McFarland,	18 15 0	8	Sarah McGee,	8 15 0
8	Gideon Freeman,	18 15 0	9	Elizabeth Morrison,	8 15 0
9	Edwd. Patterson,	2 10 0	10	Louisa Melloy,	8 15 0
10	Arthur Bully,	1 17 6	11	Frederick Lynch,	11 5 0
11	Philip W. Cliff,	5 12 6	12	Philomene Doucett,	8 0 5
14	Annie Perkins,	4 7 6	14	James Shea,	9 7 6

81-15 Horatio G. Howard,	£11 5 0	23 Joseph A. Wetmore,	15 0 0
16 Robert Chalmers,	18 15 0	86-24 Oscar F. Hoyt,	£15 0 0
24 Narcisse Polier,	11 5 0	25 Eben. M. Scribner,	15 0 0
25 John Little,	15 0 0	26 Michael Boyd,	15 0 0
26 Ann Ellis,	8 15 0	27 Eliz. Crawford,	8 15 0
27 Rachel Forbes,	8 15 0	31 Jas. Mulholland,	18 15 0
28 Mary Ann Forbes,	8 15 0	35 Eliz. Estey,	13 15 0
29 Mary Russell,	8 15 0	36 Char. W. Turner,	16 0 10
83- 3 Amand C. Kelley,	13 15 0	38 Sarah French,	11 9 2
4 Wm. W. Skinner,	7 10 0	41 Ann Smith,	8 15 0
6 Roger M'Elroy,	3 15 0	42 Lucy Ann Burns,	13 15 0
7 Wm. W. Skinner,	6 5 0	45 John L. M'Innis,	18 15 0
9 Eleanor Lynch,	8 15 0	46 E. C. Freeze,	8 11 10
10 Catherine M'Glinchey,	6 17 6	47 John Forain,	18 15 0
12 Eliza A. Howell,	11 5 0	49 Michael Donovan,	15 15 0
13 Mary Carman,	8 15 0	52 M. A. Henderson,	13 15 0
15 Chas. W. Kierstead,	1 3 4	53 Mary Ann Walsh,	13 15 0
85- 6 Harriet A. Shea,	22 10 0	54 Amelia Walker,	13 15 0
27 Wesley Annett,	15 0 0	55 Sarah J. Peters,	13 15 0
45 Emma C. Clements,	13 15 0	58 J. E. N. Holder,	15 0 0
46 Margt. J. Clement,	13 15 0	59 James Ritchie,	18 15 0
48 Eliz. J. Williams,	13 15 0	61 John Kenneally,	28 2 6
49 Eliza A. Smith,	13 15 0	62 John Sullivan,	11 5 0
58 Isabella S. Williams,	8 15 0	63 Isabella Cosgrove,	11 5 0
59 Eliz. J. M'Indoe,	8 15 0	69 Elizabeth Gowan,	11 5 0
86- 3 Wm. J. Timmis,	7 10 0	74 Thomas Simpson,	18 15 0
7 Alice J. Murphy,	11 5 0	79 Patrick Bennett,	11 5 0
8 Rosanna Kelly,	6 18 6	82 Michael Kelly,	27 10 0
11 Francis A. Brown,	12 0 7	86 Edward Outram,	15 0 0
13 David M'Lean,	14 16 10	88 Walter Gladstone,	11 5 0
14 John Kerr,	11 5 0	89- 7 Robert Aitkin,	37 10 0
17 Patrick Quinn,	15 0 0	8 Charles H. Tucker,	37 10 0
19 John V. Roberts,	15 0 0	9 Thomas Moore,	15 0 0
20 John Brooks,	15 0 0	11 George Stewart,	25 0 0
22 John Ring,	15 0 0		
Series 1859,	...	£9,339 0 8 }	£23,539 19 4
Do.	...	14,200 18 8 }	

Abstract of School Warrants issued in 1860,

Albert County,	1 year,	£873 19 2	Queen's County,	1 year,	£1,757 19 9
Carleton County,	"	1,602 5 3	Restigouche County,	"	321 11 2
Charlotte County,	"	2,479 0 8	Saint John County,	"	2,940 1 11
Gloucester County,	"	733 12 8	Sunbury County,	"	517 14 1
Kent County,	"	787 14 3	Westmorland County,	"	2,310 5 8
King's County,	"	2,506 5 5	York County,	"	2,081 16 11
Northumberland County,	"	1,495 4 7	Victoria County,	"	515 1 2
Paid in 1860,	...	...	£14,200 18 8 }	£20,922 12 8	
Unpaid Nov. 1, 1860,	...	...	6,721 14 0 }		

Series 1858, Warrant 48-6, James D. Skelley, £11 5 0
 Warrant 48-11, Jane M'IVor, 8 15 0— £20 0 0
 Are reported paid by Deputy Treasurer Stewart, Restigouche, and the Letter containing them lost in transmission to the Provincial Treasurer.

Remaining unpaid of Series 1859 on 1st November 1860, £14 3 4

Classification of Warrants issued on the Treasury during the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

ORDINARY REVENUE—

Civil List,	£14,500	0	0
Legislature,	12,914	12	9
Judicial,	3,098	14	3
Revenue Collection and Protection,	7,831	2	10
Post Office,	6,000	0	0
Public Works,	50,896	14	5
Education,	29,308	4	3
Agriculture,	4,521	19	5
Fisheries,	284	10	0
Provincial Penitentiary,	2,800	0	0
Lunatic Asylum,	4,000	0	0
Public Health,	1,725	0	0
Return Duties,	40	17	6
Pensions,	355	10	0
Indians,	300	0	0
Military,	529	3	9
Steamboat Inspection,	250	0	0
Steam Ferries,	60	0	0
Immigration,	270	8	2
Unforeseen Expenses,	3,740	5	9

£143,427 3 0

SPECIAL FUNDS—

Railways,	£277,384	2	6
Light Houses,	5,799	1	11
Buoys and Beacons,	131	0	0
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	801	11	8
Emigrant Fund,	25	0	0
Indian Fund,	96	0	0

£284,236 16 1

Total, £427,663 19 1

Paid at the Treasury in 1860,—

Treasury Warrants,	£403,289	7	6
Parish School Warrants,	14,200	18	8

£417,490 6 2

Unpaid 31st October 1860,—

Treasury Warrants,	£3,451	18	11
Parish School Warrants,	6,721	14	0

10,173 12 11

£427,663 19 1

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 4.—Account A.**ACCOUNT of Sums paid for Interest by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.**

Paid Interest on Cash Credit Acct. 1st Quarter,	£70	15	0
Do. do. 2nd " Bank N. Bruns.	140	0	6
Do. do. " " Com. Bank,	13	5	9
Do. do. 3rd "	86	19	5
Do. do. 4th "	127	9	7
			£438 10 3

Paid Interest to Savings Banks, viz:—

At Saint John,	£4,236	11	7
Saint Andrews,	409	13	0
Restigouche,	80	7	11
Newcastle,	98	12	11
Chatham,	98	17	9
Kent,	45	15	9
Shediac,	18	8	10
			4,988 7 9
Interest on £31,000 stg. Debentures to 1st Jan. £939 6s. stg. Ex. 8 pr. ct.	1,127	3	2
Do. do. 1st July, do. do.	1,127	3	2
Amount carried to Railway Impost Account for deficiency in meeting the Interest on Debentures,	3,379	5	11

Coupons from Debentures sold under Act 19 V. c. 20, viz:—

No. 69, May 1859,	£3	0	0
1 @ 49, November 1859, 49 @ £3 each,	147	0	0
51 " 58, " " 8 " "	24	0	0
61 " 75, " " 15 " "	45	0	0
77 " 80, " " 4 " "	12	0	0
201 " 221, " " 21 " £6 each,	126	0	0
223 " 224, " " 2 " "	12	0	0
313 " 320, " " 8 " £15 each,	120	0	0
1 " 49, May 1860, 49 " £3 each,	147	0	0
51 " 53, " " 3 " "	9	0	0
55 " 58, " " 4 " "	12	0	0
61 " 68, " " 8 " "	24	0	0
70 " 75, " " 6 " "	18	0	0
77 " 80, " " 4 " "	12	0	0
201 " 221, " " 21 " £6 each,	126	0	0
223 " 224, " " 2 " "	12	0	0
313 " 320, " " 8 " £15 each,	120	0	0
			969 0 0
			£12,029 10 3

Treasury, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 5.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Drawbacks paid by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer,
from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

£2,820	8	4	Ad-valorem,	@	1	per cent.	...	...	£28	4	1
186	0	0	do.	"	10	"	...	...	18	12	0
27,753	12	0	do.	"	12½	"	...	...	3,469	4	0
439	11	8	do.	"	15	"	...	...	65	18	9
137	galls.		Wine,	"	2s. 6d. per gall.		...	...	17	2	6
624½	"		Brandy,	"	4s. 0d. "		...	...	124	18	0
230½	"		Gin, &c.	"	2s. 6d. "		...	...	28	16	3
157	"		Alcohol,	"	1s. 6d. "		...	...	11	15	6
219	"		Malt Liquors,	"	6d. "		...	...	5	9	6
50¾	cwt.		Sugar,	"	6s. per cwt.		...	...	15	4	6
200	lbs.		Crus'd Sugar,	"	1d. per lb.		...	...	0	16	8
3,314	"		Tea,	"	2d. "		...	...	27	12	4
2,480	"		Tobacco,	"	2d. "		...	...	20	13	4
220	"		Coffee,	"	1d. "		...	...	1	7	6
660	"		Dried Fruit,	"	1d. "		...	...	2	15	0
688	"		Leather,	"	2d. "		...	...	5	14	8
									£3,844	4	7
£31,992	10s.	Railway Imposts, @ 2½ per cent.		...	...	...	...	...	799	16	3
									£4,644	0	10

No. 6.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Supreme Court Fees paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1860		
Jan. 31	William Carman, Esquire, Clerk of the Pleas Supreme Court,	£100 0 0
April 30		150 0 0
July 31		100 0 0
Oct. 31		275 5 0
		£625 5 0

R. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 7.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Casual and Territorial Revenue paid into the hands of
B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st
October 1860.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1860.		
July 28	From the Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	£2,250 0 0
Oct. 20		1,000 0 0
31		8,264 4 10
		£11,514 4 10

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

*Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.***No. 8.—Account A.**

ACCOUNT of Net Proceeds of Sales of Seizures made at the Port of
St. John, shewing the amount credited to the Province for its por-
tion thereof, from 1st Nov 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

No.	Dates of Sales accounted for.	Net Proceeds.	Paid Seizing Officer.	Credited to the Province.
1	29th December, 1859,	£256 6 1	£128 3 1	£128 3 0
2	29th February, 1860,	109 5 11	54 12 11	54 13 0
3	10th May, “	51 9 5	25 14 9	25 14 8
4	18th June, “	46 4 9	23 2 5	23 2 4
		£463 6 2	£231 13 2	£231 13 0

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 9.—Account A.

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, in Account for "Sums Refunded,"
Received and Paid from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1860.		RECEIPTS.		
Jan. 14.	From J. M'Avity's Estate, part of Bye Road Warrants, unexpended,			£1 14 2
Feb. 21.	From A. J. Wetmore for surcharge in his Quarter's Account of the 31st January, ...			0 7 6
April 16.	From W. D. Jones, refund of a portion of money allowed him while attending Training School, ...			2 0 0
June 9.	From A. J. Wetmore, surcharge in his Quarter's Account 30th April,			0 10 0
July 10.	From Robert Shives, proceeds of sales of Maps of the Province,			276 0 0
Oct. 31.	From J. Cotterel per J. Grimmer, part of Bye Road Warrants,			14 9 10
				£295 1 6
1859.		PAYMENTS.		
Dec. 24.	No. 1, Berton & Brothers, excess of Duties paid, 1860.			£7 14 9
Feb. 1.	" 2, C. Sparrow, do. do.			0 7 7
May 12.	" 3, G. F. Letson, do. do.			1 15 0
15.	" 4, Lawton & Vassie, do. do.			1 12 6
17.	" 5, Ennis & Gardner, do. do.			7 7 5
19.	" 6, Doherty & M'Tavish, do. do.			0 12 8
23.	" 7, Ferguson Brothers, do. do.			1 14 7
"	" 8, Do. do. do.			4 4 4
June 2.	" 9, J. J. Christie, do. do.			0 7 1
6.	" 10, G. D. Street, do. do.			0 12 7
14.	" 11, Simon Nealis, do. do.			1 11 6
29.	" 12, W. H. Lawton, do. do.			1 13 0
July 14.	" 13, William Major, do. do.			0 16 0
28.	" 14, J. M'Connell, do. do.			18 10 0
Sept. 29.	" 15, Septimus V. Morgan, do. do.			12 10 0
Oct. 8.	" 16, L. H. Devcher & Sons, do. do.			5 13 7
11.	" 17, A. L. Busby, do. do.			11 5 0
12.	" 18, James Barber, do. do.			3 8 3
17.	" 19, Frazer & Ray, do. do.			2 9 2
20.	" 20, Smith Brothers, return of Lockers' pay, ...			5 0 0
31.	Balance carried to Ordinary Revenue, ...			205 16 6
				£295 1 6

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 10 to 13.—Account A.

Are four Quarterly Accounts, in detail, of Import Duties collected at the Treasury, Saint John, during the year ending 31st October 1860, amounting to £105,577 7 6

No. 14 to 17.—Account A.

Are four Quarterly Accounts, in detail, of Export Duties collected at the Treasury, Saint John, during the year ending 31st October 1860, amounting to £8,879 11 6

No. 18.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Auction Duty paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, at Saint John, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Date.	From whom received.	Amount.
1860.		
March 25.	No. 1. J. V. Thurgar,	£45 1 5
Oct. 31.	2. Cudlip & Snider,	34 2 8
		£79 4 1

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 19.—Account A.

ACCOUNT of Sums received by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, for Licences for Distilleries, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

Date.	Names.	Where situated.	Amount.
1860.			
Jan. 14	No. 1. Carl Regan,	City of Saint John,	£10 0 0
June 13	2. Jas. M'Cormick,	County of do.	10 0 0
			£20 0 0

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

B.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Provincial Treasurer, in Account with the CONSOLIDATED REVENUES of New Brunswick, 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Balances of Accounts, viz :—

Bay of Fundy Lights,	26,	£5,268	14	11	
Gulf Lights,	27,	1,828	13	4	
Sick & Disabled Seamen's Fund,	28,	486	2	1	
Indian Reserve Fund,	29,	773	4	3	
Copyright Duties,	30,	22	6	5	
Cape Race Light Duties,	31,	91	6	4	
Sinking Fund,	32,	2,490	14	7	
Savings' Bank, Saint John,	33,	91,500	0	1	
Restigouche,	34,	1,720	12	0	
Gloucester,	35,	421	0	3	
Newcastle,	36,	2,434	15	3	
Chatham,	37,	14,008	15	11	
Kent,	38,	1,434	2	6	
Shediac,	39,	412	5	8	
St. Andrews,	40,	8,805	8	4	
Buoys & Beacons, Campbellton,	46,	6	11	2	
Dalhousie,	48,	51	2	4	
Bathurst,	47,	40	9	5	
Caraquet,	49,	10	2	3	
Shippegan,	50,	9	9	8	
Miramichi,	51,	385	19	9	
Richibucto,	53,	77	6	1	
Buctouche,	54,	27	17	4	
Shediac, ... 41 & 56,		102	8	9	
St. Andrews,	70,	15	14	0	
St. Stephen,	71,	14	12	4	
St. George, ... 42 & 72,		51	18	7	
					£132,491 13 7

To Debentures, viz :—

Fredericton Fire Loan,	£12,000	0	0	
N. B. & Canada Railway, £44,000, Stg. ...	52,800	0	0	
E. & N. A. Railway, £870,000, Stg. ...	1,044,000	0	0	
Per Act 19 V. cap. 20, in London and here,	54,000	0	0	
				1,162,800 0 0

To Amount held for Account of Receiver General,

Do. held for Acct. of Rufus Cole, Dp. Treas. 58,	£4	5	8	
Do. do Vital Hebert, do.	22	8	2	
				26 13 10

Do. due to the Commercial Bank for Cash Credit Account, 31st October 1860,

43,	2,131	10	0
	£1,299,863	4	7

CR.

By Balance of Acct. Ordinary Revenue,	20,	£145,357	8	1
Emigrant Fund,	21,	1,308	16	0
Fredericton Fire Loan,	22,	3,068	0	2
Railway Construction,	23,	49,627	5	11
Baring Brothers & Co.	24,	1,757	9	6
Do. "Dividends,"	25,	24,522	10	0
				£225,641 9 8

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i> £225,641 9 8	
By Amount of Bonds for Fredericton Fire Loan in hands of Province Treasurer, ... 44,	£3,416 10 0	
Amount of Bonds for Fredericton Fire Loan in hands of Attorney General, ... 45,	7,000 0 0	
Amount of Stock in N. B. & Canada Railroad, £50,000 Sterling,	60,000 0 0	
Amount invested in E. & N. A. Railway by sale of Debentures,	1,003,200 0 0	
		1,073,616 10 0
Amount of Charlotte County Bank Notes received from T. R. Robertson and others, ...	£50 0 0	
Amount of Copper Coin remaining on hand,	345 0 0	
Amount of new Cents on hand, \$800, and Expenses, £9 1 4,	209 1 4	
Balance of Cash in Office,	1 3 7—	605 4 11
		£1,299,863 4 7

Treasury, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1860.

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

N. B.—The Railway Impost Account (marked D,) being without balance on either side, is not brought into this Sheet of Balances.

B. R.

I, Beverley Robinson, do solemnly swear that the foregoing Account, together with all the Accounts to which it refers, is just and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. ROBINSON.

Sworn to before me at St. John this 21st day of Dec. A. D. 1860.

H. T. GILBERT, a Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Saint John.

No. 20.—Account B.

Is the Balance of Account A, Ordinary Revenue, £145,357 8 1

No. 21.—Account B.

EMIGRANT FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

		DR.		CR.
1859.				
Nov. 1.	To Balance per Acc't, 1st Nov. 1859,	£1,324	4 0	
1860.				
Oct. 31.	“ Paid Warrant, No. 417,	25	9 0	
1860.				
Jan. 31.	By Collected at St. John, 1st Quarter,			£0 2 6
July 31.	Do. do. 3rd “			30 7 6
Oct. 31.	Do. do. 4th “			9 0 0
“	Do. at Caraquet,			0 18 0
“	By Balance due to the Consolidated Revenue,			1,308 16 0
		£1,349	4 0	£1,349 4 0

B. ROBINSON, *P. T.*

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 22.—Account B.

FREDERICTON Fire Loan, in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Vouchers.		To whom paid.	Reference to Debentures.	Interest.
No.	Dates.			
	1859.	To balance per Account 1st Nov.		£2,613 5 0
1	November 3,	J. Fairweather,	No. 13, B,	£12 6 0
2	15,	B. Smith's Estate,	19 & 20, A,	12 0 0
3	24,	D. Jordan,	17 & 15, A,	12 0 0
4	"	Do.	23 & 24, B,	24 0 0
5	"	Do.	26 @ 25, A,	18 0 0
6	"	Do.	21 @ 25, A,	30 0 0
7	December 10,	H. M. Johnson,	50 & 52, A,	12 0 0
8	22,	J. M. Robinson,	4 A,	6 0 0
9	"	Do.	60 A,	6 0 0
10	"	Mercy M. Robinson,	26 B,	12 0 0
11	24,	Sarah Kinnear,	53 & 59, A,	12 0 0
12	February 15,	Albinia Boyd,	35 @ 40, A,	18 0 0
13	"	W. M. Jarvis,	34 @ 37, A,	24 0 0
14	21,	B. Smith's Estate,	29 @ 33, A,	30 0 0
15	April 12,	Do.	41 @ 45, A,	30 0 0
16	June 2,	Jane Gallagher,	45 A,	6 0 0
17	4,	W. Bayard,	28 B,	12 0 0
18	20,	J. Fairweather,	27 B,	12 0 0
19	July 4,	B. Smith's Estate,	47 A, 29 B,	18 0 0
20	17,	David S. Kerr,	2 A, 3 & 4 B,	30 0 0
21	19,	John Robertson,	6, 7, 8 A, 11 @ 12 B,	42 0 0
22	21,	B. Smith's Estate,	5 A, 9 & 10 B,	30 0 0
23	"	Sarah Kinnear,	8 B,	12 0 0
24	August 8,	J. Fairweather,	30 B,	12 0 0
25	"	Do.	13 B,	12 0 0
26	10,	B. Smith's Estate,	12 A, 17 @ 19 B,	42 0 0
27	15,	John Gillies,	11 A, 15 & 16 B,	30 0 0
28	"	Do.	1 & 3 A, 1, 2, 5 & 6 B,	60 0 0
29	16,	C. J. Waterbury,	14 A,	6 0 0
30	20,	E. Quayle,	21 B,	12 0 0
31	25,	J. M'Avity's Estate,	45 A,	6 0 0
32	29,	J. Robertson,	10 A,	6 0 0
33	September 1,	B. Smith's Estate,	14 B,	12 0 0
34	10,	John Ross,	22 B,	12 0 0
35	October 15,	J. M. Robinson,	4 A,	6 0 0
36	"	Do.	60 A,	6 0 0
37	17,	Sarah Kinnea,	58 & 59 A,	12 0 0
38	26,	H. Bowyer Smith,	57 & 54 A,	12 0 0
				666 0 0
				£3,309 8 0

CREDITOR.

By Interest received, viz :—

Date.	From whom received.	On what Bond.	Amount.
1859. Nov. 3.	Wm. Grieves,	Wm. Grieves, No. 12,	£30 0 0
1860. Jan. 12.	Hon. C. Fisher,	J. G. Harding, 2,	30 0 0
"	Do.	M. Bryson, 20,	60 0 0
Feb. 1.	Do.	P. Sweeney, 1,	60 0 0
July 16.	J. Edgecomb,	J. Edgecomb, 25,	16 10 0
October 20.	J. Neill,	J. Neill, 26 in full,	14 17 10
30.	Wm. Grieves,	Wm. Grieves, 12,	30 0 0
			£241 7 10

Balance due Consolidated Revenue, £3,068 0 2

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, N. B. 1st November 1860.

No. 23.—Account B.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

	Cr.	Sterling.	Currency.
To Balance from Account 1st November 1859, .. ..	..	..	£40,377 9 3
Amount paid on Account of Warrants, No. 56, series 1857, .. ..	..	..	5 15 0
Amount paid R. Jardine, Esq. per Warrant No. 43, .. ..	..	£50,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 137, .. ..	..	32,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 213, .. ..	..	34,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 276, .. ..	..	35,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 356, .. ..	..	38,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 415, .. ..	..	19,000 0 0	
Do. do. do. 437, .. ..	..	19,000 0 0	
			227,000 0 0
To Amount paid in London to Account of the Railway Commissioners by Baring Brothers & Co., per Warrant No. 212, .. ..	..	£41,986 15 5	
Add 1-5 for Exchange @ S per cent. premium, .. ..	..	5,397 7 1	
			50,384 2 6
To Amount charged by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in their General Account to 31st December 1859, for Postage, &c. .. ..	..	£2 10 0	3 0 0
			£317,770 6 9
	Dr.	Sterling.	Currency.
By Debentures sold by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. during Fiscal Year, .. ..	..	£206,000 0 0	
Profit on the Sales of the above mentioned Debentures, .. ..	..	13,172 5 0	
		£219,172 5 0	
Add 1-5 for Exchange at 8 per cent. premium, .. ..	..	43,834 9 0	
			£263,006 14 0
By profit on Sales of Bills @ rates above 8 per cent. premium, viz:—			
1859.		Currency.	
Nov. 14. 1 set Exchange, £10,000 Stg. at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ct., less stamp 50s. .. ..	..	£219 9 5	
28. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	191 14 0	
1860.			
Jan. 9. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	163 18 7	
Feb. 7. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	136 3 2	
March 5. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " free of stamp, .. ..	..	194 8 11	
April 2. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " less stamp .. ..	..	136 3 2	
28. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	163 18 7	
June 11. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	163 18 7	
23. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " stamp £5 Stg. .. ..	..	160 11 8	
July 9. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	160 11 8	
24. 1 do. 10,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	160 11 8	
Sept. 4. 1 do. 5,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " stamp 50s. .. ..	..	80 5 10	
18. 1 do. 5,000 " 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " .. ..	..	80 5 10	
Oct. 30. 1 do. 5,000 " 9 " " .. ..	..	52 10 6	
Total profits on Bills of Exchange. .. ..	..	£2,064 11 7	
March 8. By Fines paid into the Treasury by Wm. Scoullar, Esq. .. ..	..	80 0 0	
By Balance of Interest allowed by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. in their General Account to 31st Dec. 1859, £2,493 2 9, Stg. at 8 per cent. premium, .. ..	..	2,991 15 3	
By Balance overdrawn for this Account, .. ..	..	..	5,136 6 10
			49,627 5 11
			£317,770 6 9

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 24.—Account B.

Messrs. BARING BROS & Co. in Account Current with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.		DR.	Sterling. -	
Jan. 1.	To	Balance of Interest per their Account to 31st Dec. 1859,	£2,493	2 9
Oct. 31.		Amount of Debentures sent them from 1st November 1859, to this date,	240,000	0 0
		Amount of Net Profits on Sales of £206,000 Debentures during this Fiscal Year,	13,172	5 0
			<hr/>	
			£255,665	7 9
			<hr/>	
1859.		CR.	Sterling.	
Nov. 1.	By	Balance due B. B. & Co. per Account of this date, ...	£20,332	19 1
19.		Amount transferred to Dividends Account,	5,000	0 0
Dec. 12.	Do.	do. do. do.	15,000	0 0
1860.				
Jan. 1.		Interest and Commission on £31,000 Sterling, Provincial Liabilities,	939	6 0
"		Contingencies charged in their Account for 1859, ...	2	10 0
May 23.		Transferred to Railway Commissioners' Account, London,	41,986	15 5
June 11.		" Dividends Account,	20,000	0 0
July 1.		Interest and Commission on £31,000 Stg. Prov. Liabilities,	939	6 0
Aug. 22.		Transferred to Dividends Account,	5,000	0 0
Oct. 6.		Do. do.	5,000	0 0
16.		Do. do.	5,000	0 0
30.		Do. do.	10,000	0 0
31.		Eleven sets of Exchange for £10,000 each, and three sets of Exchange for £5,000 each, drawn on them from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860,	125,000	0 0
31.		Balance of Debentures in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company,	1,461	11 3
			<hr/>	
			£255,665	7 9
			<hr/>	

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 25.—Account B.

DIVIDENDS ACCOUNT with Baring Brothers & Co. in Account with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.		Sterling.	
Nov. 19.	To Amount from Barings' General Account,	...	...	£5,000	0 0
Dec. 12.	Do. transferred from	do.	...	15,000	0 0
1860.					
June 11.	Do. do.	do.	...	20,000	0 0
Aug. 22.	Do. do.	do.	...	5,000	0 0
Dec. 6.	Do. do.	do.	...	5,000	0 0
16.	Do. do.	do.	...	5,000	0 0
30.	Do. do.	do.	...	10,000	0 0
To Balance of Interest allowed by Baring Bros. & Co. for 1859,				106	4 0
				<u>£65,106</u>	<u>4 0</u>

1859.		Cr.		Sterling.	
Nov. 1.	By Balance from last Account of this date,	...	...	£163	2 5
Dec. 2.	Paid Coupons on £7,000 Stg. Debentures, and Commission,	...	...	212	2 0
1860.					
Jan. 1.	Do. £580,900	do.	do.	17,601	5 4
6.	Do. 9,400	do.	do.	284	16 5
Mar. 11.	Do. 35,800	do.	do.	1,084	14 10
27.	Do. 6,000	do.	do.	181	16 0
April 1.	Do. 50,000	do.	do.	1,515	0 0
27.	Do. 11,000	do.	do.	333	6 0
June 2.	Do. 7,000	do.	do.	212	2 0
July 1.	Do. 649,600	do.	do.	19,682	17 7
6.	Do. 9,400	do.	do.	284	16 5
Sept. 11.	Do. 35,800	do.	do.	1,084	14 9
27.	Do. 6,000	do.	do.	181	16 0
Oct. 1.	Do. 50,000	do.	do.	1,515	0 0
27.	Do. 11,000	do.	do.	333	6 0
31.	By Balance in the hands of Baring Brothers & Co.	...	...	20,435	8 3
				<u>£65,106</u>	<u>4 0</u>

Balance brought down, Sterling,	...	...	...	£20,435	8 3
Exchange 8 per cent. add 1-5,	..	...	...	4,087	1 9
Balance in Currency,	...	...	...	<u>£24,522</u>	<u>10 0</u>

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 26.—Account B.

BAY OF FUNDY LIGHTS in Account Current with **B. ROBINSON**,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Warrant No. 31, Salary of Secretary,	£100	0	0	
Do. 138, Nova Scotia Lights,	258	14	7	
Do. 485, Contingencies,	2,500	0	0	
Do. " Salaries,	1,259	5	0	
Do. " Grand Manan Light,	1,000	0	0	
				£5,117 19 7
To Balance due from Consolidated Revenues,				5,268 14 11
				<u>£10,386 14 6</u>

CR.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, per Account 1st November 1859,				£6,686 15 4
By Amount collected at Saint John, viz:—				
Per Account to 31st January,	£555	8	9	
Do. 30th April,	658	13	9	
Do. 81st July,	1,093	1	0	
Do. 31st October,	857	4	9	
				3,164 3 8

Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—

Saint Andrews, No. 70, ...	£46	1	9	
Saint Stephen, 71, ...	98	19	5	
Saint George, 72, ...	158	11	3	
Campo Bello, 69, ...	85	9	6	
Sackville, 57, ...	17	0	0	
North Joggins, 58, ...	11	14	10	
Dorchester, 59, ...	11	7	8	
Moncton, 60, ...	11	9	1	
Hillsborough, 61, ...	82	10	8	
Harvey, 62, ...	12	11	9	
				535 15 11
				<u>£10,386 14 6</u>

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 27.—Account B.

GULF LIGHTS in Account Current with **B. ROBINSON**, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

DR.

To paid Warrants, viz :—

No. 40. Salary of Keeper of Escuminac Light,	£100	0	0
90. Commissioners' Account for 1859, ...	211	2	4
104. Salary of Keeper of Miscoc Light, ...	62	10	0
199. Do. do. ...	62	10	0
381. Support of Humane Establishment at Saint Paul and Scattarie, ...	245	0	0
			<u>£681 2 4</u>
Balance due this Fund, ... ..	...	...	1,828 13 4
			<u>£2,509 15 8</u>

CR.

By Balance due from Consolidated Revenues, per Account 1st November 1859, £980 1 0

Remittances from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—

C. Botsford,	Campbellton, No. 46,	£6	1	6
D. Stewart,	Dalhousie, 48,	173	3	9
J. Read,	Bathurst, 47,	124	0	10
J. G. C. Blackhall,	Caraquet, 49,	15	17	0
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	Shippigan, 50,	10	12	0
J. T. Williston,	Chatham, 51,	330	2	6
R. Sutton,	Newcastle, 52,	392	8	0
H. Livingstone,	Richibucto, 53,	228	9	6
R. Douglas,	Buctouche, 54,	84	15	3
D. Hanington,	Shediac, 56,	214	4	4
				<u>1,579 14 8</u>
				<u>£2,509 15 8</u>

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

No. 28.—Account B.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN'S FUND at St. John, in Account with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Paid Warrants—

No. 447,	(1858)	balance,	£1	0	0
349,	(1859)	do.	16	3	2
374,	"		5	0	0
85,	(1860)		50	15	6
155,	"		59	8	0
176,	"		38	16	3
362,	"		26	11	10
363,	"		37	10	0
418,	"		26	10	2
419,	"		34	7	0

 £296 1 11

Amount paid Commissioners of Marine Hospital—

1st November, 1859,	£250	0	0
31st December, "	250	0	0
31st March, "	200	0	0
4th October, "	250	0	0
31st " "	200	0	0

 1,150 0 0

486 2 1

Balance due this Fund,

 £1,932 4 0

CR.

By Balance as per Account 1st November 1859,

£502 16 8

Amount collected at St. John, per Account, to 31st Jan..	£172	10	2
Do. do. 30th April,	197	3	7
Do. do. 31st July,	348	4	4
Do. do. 31st Oct.	276	6	1

Total collected at St. John,

 £994 4 2

Amount received from Out-Bays—

Campo Bello,	46,	£2	0	7
Dalhousie,	48,	8	9	6
Bathurst,	47,	45	12	0
Caraget,	49,	1	18	6
Shippegan,	50,	1	13	1
Newcastle,	52,	7	17	1
Chatham,	51,	2	15	2
Richibucto,	53,	206	17	6
Shediac,	56,	68	2	2
Sackville,	57,	3	13	2
North Joggins,	58,	2	19	2
Dorchester,	59,	2	12	0
Moncton,	60,	1	13	7
Hillsborough,	61,	22	7	4
Harvey,	62,	3	13	2
Saint Stephen,	71,	30	15	5
Campo Bello,	69,	22	3	9

485 3 2

 £1,932 4 0

No. 29.—Account B.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.		DR.	CR.
	By Balance per Acct. 1st Nov. 1859,		£829 4 7
Dec. 24.	Received from A. C. Hammond,		2 0 0
1860.			
Feb. 15.	Do. Commis'rs, Gloucester,		25 5 0
25.	Do. do.		2 5 0
May 29.	Do. J. Dibblee,		23 9 8
1860.			
Feb. 1.	To Paid Warrant No. 26,	£10 0 0	
23.	Do. do. 60,	25 0 0	
May 10.	Do. do. 97,	41 0 0	
Aug. 17.	Do. do. 312,	10 0 0	
Sept. 1.	the Aboushagan Indians, per Order in Council, 2nd De- cember 1853,		
		23 0 0	
Oct. 31.	Balance,	773 4 3	
		£882 4 3	£882 4 3

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 30.—Account B.

COPY RIGHT DUTIES in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		DR.	CR.
Nov. 1.	By Balance per Account,		£15 3 2
30.	Duties collected at St John this month,		1 12 7
Dec. 31.	Do. do. do.		1 15 6
1860.			
Jan. 17.	To Paid this amount to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Account,	£18 11 3	
		£18 11 3	£18 11 3
Jan. 31.	By Duties collected at Saint John this month,	...	£0 18 9
April 30.	Do. do. do. for Quarter,	...	6 6 4
July 31.	Do. do. do. do.	...	6 12 0
Oct. 31.	Do. do. do. do.	...	8 9 4
			£22 6 5

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 31.—Account B.

CAPE RACE LIGHT in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.	DR.				
Aug. 17.	To paid into Commissariat, St. John,	£119 4 1,	Stg.	£145 0 7	
Oct. 31.	Balance due this Fuud,	... ..	... ..	91 6 4	
				<u>£236 6 11</u>	

	CR.				
By Balance due Fund, per Account 1st Nov. 1859,				£125 5 1	
Amount collected at Saint John, 1st Quarter,		£11 19 9			
Do. do. 2nd "		2 13 11			
Do. do. 3rd "		24 16 9			
Do. do. 4th "		25 0 1—	64 10 0		

By Amount received from Deputy Treasurers, viz:—

At Dalhousie,	No. 48,	... ..	£1 19 2		
Bathurst,	47,	... ..	2 6 7		
Shippegan,	50,	... ..	0 2 3		
Chatham,	51,	... ..	8 8 0		
Newcastle,	52,	... ..	7 18 0		
Richibucto,	53,	... ..	7 17 10		
Buctouche,	54,	... ..	2 18 5		
Shediac,	56,	... ..	7 19 10		
Sackville,	57,	... ..	0 1 10		
Saint Andrews,	70,	... ..	0 11 2		
Saint Stephen,	71,	... ..	3 11 10		
Saint George,	72,	... ..	2 16 5	46 11 4	
				<u>£236 6 11</u>	

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 32.—Account B.

ACCOUNT of Sums paid into the hands of B. ROBINSON, Prov. Treasurer, towards a "Sinking Fund," for the redemption of Debentures issued per Act 19 Vic. cap. 16, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.					
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand this day,	... ..	... ..	£1,712 11 4	
	30. Receiver General, proceeds of Sales of Land, &c.				
	in the County of Westmorland,	... ..	... ..	13 13 9	
Dec. 31.	Do. do. do. do.	... ..	... ..	17 7 9	
1860.					
Jan. 31.	Do. do. do. do.	... ..	... ..	12 11 4	
April 13.	Do. do. in February and March,	... ..	... ..	304 9 5	
July 9.	Do. do. May and June,	... ..	... ..	113 18 10	
Sept. 11.	Do. do. August,	... ..	... ..	73 4 0	
Oct. 11.	Do. do. September,	... ..	... ..	76 0 10	
	31. Do. do. October,	... ..	... ..	166 17 4	
				<u>£2,490 14 7</u>	

Treasury, St. John, 1st Nov. 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 33.—Account B.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS BANK in Account with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.		DR.			
Nov. 24.	Paid on Acc't of Debenture No. 3,			£500	0 0
1860.					
Jan. 1.	Debenture No. 1,	£44,500	0 0		
	Interest at 6 per cent.	2,670	0 0		
		<hr/>		47,170	0 0
	Debenture No. 2,	£23,000	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	1,150	0 0		
		<hr/>		24,150	0 0
	Debenture No. 3, balance of	£3,499	19 11		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	222	3 11		
		<hr/>		3,722	3 10
	Debenture No. 4,	£750	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	28	19 6		
		<hr/>		778	19 6
	Debenture No. 5,	£1,750	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	45	15 9		
		<hr/>		1,795	15 9
	Debenture No. 6,	£1,000	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	25	1 4		
		<hr/>		1,025	1 4
	Debenture No. 7,	£1,200	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	25	12 10		
		<hr/>		1,225	12 10
	Debenture No. 8,	£1,000	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	19	9 1		
		<hr/>		1,019	9 1
	Debenture No. 9,	£850	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	14	1 9		
		<hr/>		864	1 9
	Debenture No. 10,	£1,200	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	17	8 6		
		<hr/>		1,217	8 6
	Debenture No. 11,	£1,000	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	12	12 1		
		<hr/>		1,012	12 1
	Debenture,	£500	0 0		
	Interest at 5 per cent.	5	6 10	505	6 10
		<hr/>		£84,986	11 6
Feb. 13.	On Account of Debenture,	£986	11 5		
May 3.	Do. do.	1,000	0 0		
		<hr/>		1,986	11 5
Oct. 31.	Balance due the Savings Bank in Debentures			91,500	0 1
	of sundry dates,				
		<hr/>		£178,473	3 0

1859.		CR.			
Nov. 1.	By Balance from last Account,	...	...	£80,749	19 11
Dec. 31.	New Debentures at 6 per cent.	...	...	44,500	0 0
	Do. 5 per cent.	...	...	30,000	0 0
	Do. do.	...	...	5,000	0 0
	Do. do.	...	...	4,986	11 6
1860.					
Mar 30.	Do. do.	...	...	700	0 0
June 7.	Do. do.	...	...	500	0 0
14.	Do. do.	...	...	500	0 0
21.	Do. do.	...	...	1,000	0 0
28.	Do. do.	...	...	1,250	0 0
Aug. 22.	Do. do.	...	...	750	0 0
31.	Do. do.	...	...	700	0 0
Sept. 6.	Do. do.	...	...	600	0 0
19.	Do. do.	...	...	1,000	0 0
28.	Do. do.	...	...	1,000	0 0
Oct. 12.	Do. do.	...	...	500	0 0
26.	Do. do.	...	...	500	0 0
Amount of Debentures,				£174,236	11 5
Amount of Interest,				4,236	11 7
				£178,473	3 0

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 34.—Account B.

RESTIGOUCHE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.		DR.		CR.	
November.	By Balance per Acct. 1st Nov. 1859,			£1,613	12 0
	To Withdrawn, balance of Account,	£50	4 2		
	By Interest paid,			0	4 2
December.	Deposited, balance of Account,			33	0 0
1860.					
January.	To Withdrawn, do.	15	0 0		
February.	Do. do.	40	10 0		
	By Interest paid,			0	10 0
March.	Deposited, balance of Account,			32	0 0
April.	To Withdrawn, do.	10	0 0		
June.	By Deposited, do.			120	0 0
July.	To Withdrawn, do.	33	5 0		
	By Interest paid,			1	5 0
August.	Deposited, balance of Account,			25	0 0
September.	Do. do.			67	0 0
October.	To Withdrawn, do.	101	8 9		
	By Interest paid, do.			78	8 9
	To Balance due Savings Bank,	1,720	12 0		
				£1,970	19 11
				£1,970	19 11

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

R. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 35.—Account B.

GLOUCESTER SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer.

	DR.	CR.
1859. By Balance per Account 1st Nov. 1859, 1860.		£429 0 3
October. To Withdrawn from Province Treasurer,	£8 0 0	
Balance due Depositors,	421 0 3	
	<u>£429 0 3</u>	<u>£429 0 3</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 36.—Account B.

NEWCASTLE SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

	DR.	CR.
1859. By Balance per Acct. 1st Nov. 1859,	... ..	£1,738 8 10
Nov. To Withdrawn from Prov. Treasurer,	£35 9 2	
Dec. By Remitted to do. ...		99 2 5
1860. Jany. To Withdrawn from do. ...	12 10 0	
Feb. By Remitted to do. ...		163 7 6
Mar. Do. do. ...		12 10 0
April. Do. do. ...		30 0 0
May. To Withdrawn from do. ...	35 9 11	
June. By Remitted to do. ...		171 5 0
July. Do. do. ...		153 1 2
Aug. Do. do. ...		14 1 6
Sept. Do. do. ...		52 17 2
Oct. To Withdrawn from do. ...	15 2 2	
By Interest paid Depositors, ...		98 12 11
To Balance due Depositors, ...	2,434 15 3	
	<u>£2,533 6 6</u>	<u>£2,533 6 6</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 37.—Account B.

CHATHAM SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

				DR.	CR.
1859.	By Balance per Account 1st Nov. 1859,				£12,801 14 11
November.	Remitted to Province Treasurer,				25 9 10
December.	Do. do. do.				228 0 11
1860.					
January.	Do. do. do.				135 16 9
February.	Do. do. do.				469 18 8
March.	Do. do. do.				131 2 2
April.	To Withdrawn from		£7 18 8		
May.	Do. do. do.		3 11 5		
June.	Do. do. do.		210 10 11		
July.	By Remitted to				504 3 0
August.	Do. do. do.				220 18 10
September.	To Withdrawn from		195 6 11		
October.	Do. do. do.		189 19 0		
	By Interest paid during the fiscal year,	£543 9 7			
	Less am't. reported by Dep. Treas. as having been carried to credit of Depositors in 1859 for Int'st, but which was not so done,	444 11 10			
					98 17 9
	To Balance due Depositors,		14,008 15 11		
			<u>£14,616 2 10</u>		<u>£14,616 2 10</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 38.—Account B.

KENT SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.	Cr.
	By Balance per Acc't 1st Nov. 1859,		£1,166 2 6
November.	To Withdrawn from Prov. Treasurer,	£9 3 0	
December.	By Remitted to do.		50 0 0
1860.			
January.	Do. do.		20 0 0
February.	To Withdrawn from do.	36 9 2	
March.	By Remitted to do.		7 10 0
April.	Do. do.		19 5 10
May.	Do. do.		10 0 0
June.	Do. do.		54 10 0
July.	To Withdrawn from do.	7 8 10	
August.	Do. do.	2 14 2	
September.	By Remitted to do.		81 6 10
October.	Do. do.		35 6 9
	By Interest allowed,		45 15 9
	To Balance due Depositors,	1,434 2 6	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£1,489 17 8	£1,489 17 8

Balance as above due from the Treasury,	£1,434 2 6
Balance yet to be received from J. W. Weldon, per his Account to 1st June 1858,	131 7 6
	<hr/>
Total due Depositors,	£1,565 10 0

Treasury St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 39.—Account B.

SHEDIAC SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province
Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.	Cr.
Nov. 1.	By Balance per Account,		£371 8 5
1860.			
June.	To Withdrawn from Prov. Treasurer,	£0 15 0	
October.	By Remitted do. do.		23 3 5
	By Interest paid during the year,		18 8 10
	To Balance due Depositors,	412 5 8	
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		£413 0 8	£413 0 8

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 40.—Account B.

SAINT ANDREWS SAVINGS BANK in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

	DR.	CR.
1859. By Balance per Acc't. 1st Nov. 1859,		£8,683 5 8
November. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, £224 2 0	2 0	
By Interest paid,		0 15 9
December. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 58 7 11	58 7 11	
By Interest paid,		0 7 2
1860. January. By Deposited, balance of Account,		323 14 5
Interest paid,		0 2 2
February. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 6 7 9	6 7 9	
By Interest paid,		1 9 2
March. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 165 13 10	165 13 10	
By Interest paid,		3 12 6
April. Deposited, balance of Account,		13 15 5
Interest paid,		0 17 11
May. Deposited, balance of Account,		25 8 9
Interest paid,		2 14 11
June. Deposited, balance of Account,		17 4 7
Interest paid,		2 10 0
July. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 42 11 0	42 11 0	
By Interest paid,		5 8 8
August. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 26 18 9	26 18 9	
By Interest paid,		3 10 0
September. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 58 7 2	58 7 2	
By Interest paid,		3 15 6
October. To Withdrawn, balance of Account, 85 5 1	85 5 1	
By Interest paid,		129 17 5
Do. credited Depositors at the close of the year,		254 11 10
To Balance due the Savings Bank, 8,805 8 4	8,805 8 4	
	<u>£9,473 1 10</u>	<u>£9,473 1 10</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 41.—Account B.

SHEDIAC BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account Current with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

	DR.	CR.
1860. Oct. 10. By Amount received from Commissioners,		£120 4 0
18. To Paid Warrant No. 395,	£89 0 0	
31. By Amount received from D. Hanington,		71 4
To Balance due this Fund,	102 8 9	
	<u>£191 8 9</u>	<u>£191 8 9</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 42.—Account B.

SAINT GEORGE BUOY AND BEACON FUND in Account with B. ROBINSON,
Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.	DR.	CR.
July 31. To Paid Warrant No. 222,	£30 0 0	
Oct. 31. By Amount received from A. J. Wetmore, To Balance on hand,	51 18 7	£81 18 7
	<u>£81 18 7</u>	<u>£81 18 7</u>

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 43.—Account B.

STATEMENT of the Province Treasurer's Account Current with the Bank of
New Brunswick, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st March 1860.

1859.	DR.	
Nov. 1. Balance in Bank,	£5,242 1 11	
1860.		
Jan. 31. Deposited by Treasurer, this quarter,	69,531 4 3	
Mar. " Do. do. 2 months,	49,991 4 9	
		<u>£124,764 10 11</u>
1860.	CR.	
Jan. 31. Paid Treasurer's Cheques this quarter,	£90,340 15 7	
Mar. " Do. 2 months,	34,212 19 10	
" " Interest on Account 5 months,	210 15 6	
		<u>£124,764 10 11</u>

STATEMENT of the Province Treasurer's Account Current with the Commer-
cial Bank of New Brunswick, from 1st April to 31st October 1860.

1860.	DR.	
Apr. 30. Deposited by Treasurer this month,	£31,381 14 9	
July 31. Do. do. this quarter,	105,334 1 8	
Oct. " Do. do. do.	99,140 10 10	
		<u>£235,856 7 3</u>
	CR.	
Apr. 30. Paid Treasurer's cheques this month,	£25,144 10 10	
July 31. Do. do. this quarter,	117,682 8 0	
Oct. " Do. do. do.	94,933 8 8	
" " Interest on Account 7 months,	227 14 9	
		<u>£237,987 17 3</u>
	Balance due by the Province, 31st October 1860,	<u>£2,131 10 0</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 44.—Account B.

LIST of Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds held by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer,
showing the Amount of Interest due and unpaid on 31st October 1860.

Bonds.		Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
No.	Date.			
1851.				
4	July 16	Margery Johnson,	£500 0 0	£60 0 0
8	Aug. 6	Robert Winters,	500 0 0	210 0 0
12	" 11	William Grieves, Jr.,	500 0 0	
13	Oct. 23	Thomas Stewart,	500 0 0	120 0 0
14	" "	Michaël Colter,	500 0 0	60 0 0
1852.				
22	June 1	Joseph Colter,	500 0 0	120 0 0
24	July 13	John Edgecomb,	400 0 0	72 0 0
25	Oct. 15	Do.	16 10 0	5 0
			£3,416 10 0	£642 5 0
NOTE.—No. 25, J. Edgecomb, paid,		...	...	£83 10 0
" 26, John Neill, "		...	...	300 0 0

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 45.—Account B.

LIST of Fredericton Fire Loan Bonds in the hands of the Attorney General.

Bonds.		Names of Obligors.	Amount of Bonds.	Interest due.
No.	Date.			
1851.				
1	July 16.	Patrick Sweeny,	£500 0 0	£120 0 0
2	" "	J. G. Harding,	500 0 0	120 0 0
3	" "	Robert Irvine,	500 0 0	180 0 0
6	" "	James Martin,	500 0 0	240 0 0
7	" "	Martin Bendeler,	300 0 0	162 0 0
9	Aug. 11.	J. Weade & Alex. Ross,	500 0 0	240 0 0
10	" 9.	David Morgan,	500 0 0	120 0 0
15	Nov. 25.	Martin Bendeler,	200 0 0	108 0 0
16	" 13.	John Magee,	200 0 0	60 0 0
17	" "	Robert Lipsett,	500 0 0	150 0 0
1852.				
18	Feb. 18.	Thomas M'Sorley,	500 0 0	240 0 0
19	" "	Patrick M'Loon,	500 0 0	240 0 0
20	" "	Michael Bryson,	500 0 0	120 0 0
21	April 12.	W. H. Wetmore,	500 0 0	240 0 0
23	July 3.	Bernard M'Caffery,	300 0 0	90 0 0
27	Oct. 15.	John J. Lawrence,	500 0 0	120 0 0
			£7,000 0 0	£2,550 0 0

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT No. 23.

Railway Construction, page 60.

In this Account the Province Treasurer credits £206,000 stg. for Debentures sold by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., during the fiscal year ending 31st October 1860, and shews an overdrawn balance of £49,627 5 11 currency. Against this Balance there remained of unsold Debentures in the hands of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. on 31st October, £34,000 stg., which at 8 per cent. amounts to £40,800 currency. Giving Railway Construction credit for the latter sum, the Account would stand as follows:—

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION, DR.		Currency.
To Balance 1st November 1859, ... ..	...	£40,377 9 3
Warrants paid Railway Commissioners, ... ..	...	227,000 0 0
Transferred to do. in London, £41,986 15 5 stg.,	...	50,384 2 6
Paid on Account Warrant No. 56, Series 1857, ... ..	...	5 15 0
Postage charged by Baring Brothers in Account, ... ..	...	3 0 0
		<hr/>
		£317,770 6 9

CR.

By Debentures £206,000 stg., sold by Messrs.		
Barings, with premiums on do.	£263,006 14 0	
Unsold Debentures £34,000 stg.,	40,800 0 0	
Premium over 8 per cent. on £125,000 stg.,		
Bills of Exchange,	2,064 11 7	
Fines paid by Wm. Scoullar,	80 0 0	
Interest allowed Baring Brothers & Co.,	2,991 15 3	
	<hr/>	£308,943 0 10
Balance overdrawn, to be provided for by Debentures,		<hr/>
		£8,827 5 11

It is to be expected that there will be, in accordance with previous sales, a premium realized on the £34,000 Stg. of Debentures unsold, of about £2,000, which still further reduces the Balance of this Account.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT No. 24.

Baring Brothers & Co., page 61.

In this Account the Province Treasurer charges Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. with £240,000 sterling amount of Debentures sent them for sale during the fiscal year ending 31st October 1860, and shews a balance due the Province of £1,464 11 3 sterling, or, as stated in Account B. Consolidated Revenue, £1,757 9 6 currency. On 31st October Messrs. Barings had sold of the Debentures sent but £206,000 sterling, and charging them with the latter amount, the Account would stand as follows:—

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co.	DR.		
To Balance of Interest 31st December 1859, ...		£2,493	2 9
Debentures sold this year,		206,000	0 0
Premium on sale of do.		13,172	5 0
		£221,665	7 9
	CR.		
By Balance due them 1st November 1859, ...		£20,332	19 1
Transferred to Dividends Account,		65,000	0 0
Interest and Commission on £31,000 sterling, Provincial Liabilities,		1,878	12 0
Transferred to Railway Commissioners, ...		41,986	15 5
Exchange drawn on them by Prov. Treasurer,		125,000	0 0
Contingencies charged in their Account 1859,		2	10 0
		254,200	16 6
Balance due Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., sterling, ...		£32,535	8 9
at 8 per cent. premium, 1-5th,			6,507 1 9
			£39,042 10 6
	Currency,		
Against which they hold £34,000 sterling of unsold Debentures, which at 8 per cent. premium, is		£40,800	9 0
Leaving the balance as stated in Account B of Consolidated Revenue,		£1,757	9 6

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

REPORT ON TREASURER'S ACCOUNT B.

Consolidated Revenue, page 57.

In accordance with the two foregoing Reports, the Balances in the Province Treasurer's Account of Consolidated Revenues would be altered in several items without changing the final result, and would stand as follows:—

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, Dr.			
To Balances of sundry Accounts as detailed, ... ..	...	...	£182,491 13 7
Debitures, viz:—			
Fredericton Fire Loan,	£12,000	0 0	
New Brunswick and Canada Railway, ...	52,800	0 0	
European and North American Railway, ...	1,003,200	0 0	
Per Act 19 Vic. cap. 20,	54,000	0 0	
			1,122,000 0 0
Balance Baring Brothers & Co., ... ..	...	...	39,042 10 6
Amount held for Account Receiver General, ...	...	...	2,413 7 2
Do. do. R. Cole and V. Hebert, ... ..	...	...	26 13 10
Balance due Commercial Bank, ... ..	...	...	2,131 10 0
			£1,298,105 15 1

CR.

Fy Balance Ordinary Revenue,	£145,357	8 1	
Do. Emigrant Fund,	1,308	16 0	
Do. Fredericton Fire Loan,	3,068	0 2	
Do. Railway Construction,	8,827	5 11	
Do. Baring Bros. & Co., Dividends Acct., ...	24,522	10 0	
			£183,084 0 2
Bonds F'ton Fire Loan, Province Treasurer, ...	3,415	10 0	
Do. do. do. Attorney General,	7,000	0 0	
Stock in N. B. and Canada Railway,	60,000	0 0	
Invested in E. and N. A. Railway,	1,003,200	0 0	
Debitures in the hands of Baring Bros. unsold, ...	40,800	0 0	
Charlotte County Bank Notes, Copper Coin, ...			
new Cents, and Cash,	605	4 11	
			£1,298,105 15 1

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

SUB-ACCOUNT OF No. 23, page 60.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION in Account with B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer,
for Cash drawn from Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co and paid by Warrants,
from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859.		Dr.			
Nov. 1.	To Balance due the Provincial Chest,			£15,977	18 4
1860.					
Jan. 5.	Paid R. Jardinc, Esq. from 1st Nov. to date, per Wt. No. 43,			50,000	0 0
Mar. 15.	Do. do. do. to this date,	137,		32,000	0 0
May 15.	Do. do. do. do.	213,		34,000	0 0
July 9.	Do. do. do. do.	276,		35,000	0 0
Sept. 18.	Do. do. do. do.	356,		38,000	0 0
Oct. 22.	Do. do. do. do.	415,		19,000	0 0
31.	Do. do. do. do.			19,000	0 0
	Paid sundry persons further portions of War. No. 56, (1857.)				5 15 0
				£242,983	13 4

1859.		Cr.			
Nov. 14.	By 1 Set of Exchange £10,000 stg. at 10 per cent. premium,			£12,219	9 5
19.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acct. £5,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			6,000	0 0
28.	1 Set of Exchange £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium,			12,191	14 0
Dec. 12.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £15,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			18,000	0 0
1860.					
Jan. 9.	1 Set of Exchange, £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium,			12,163	18 7
20.	Paid by B. B. & Co. interest on Debentures, charged to Ordinary Revenue, £939 6s.			1,127	3 2
Feb. 7.	1 Set of Exchange, £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium,			12,136	3 2
Mar. 5.	1 Set of Ex. £10,000, stg. at 9½ per cent. prem. free of stamp,			12,194	8 11
9.	Fines received from Wm. Scoullar, Esquire,			80	0 0
April 2.	1 Set of Ex. £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. prem. pay stamp,			12,136	3 2
28.	Do. £10,000 9½ do.			12,163	18 7
June 11.	Do. £10,000 9½ do.			12,163	18 7
23.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £20,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			24,000	0 0
	1 Set of Exchange, £10,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium, less Stamp £5 stg.			12,160	11 8
July 9.	Do. £10,000 do. do.			12,160	11 8
24.	Do. £10,000 do. do.			12,160	11 8
	Paid by B. B. & Co. interest on Debentures, charged to Ordinary Revenue, £939 6s. sterling,			1,127	3 2
Aug. 22.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £5,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			6,000	0 0
Sept. 4.	1 Set of Exchange, £5,000 stg. at 9½ per cent. premium, less Stamp £2 10s. stg.			6,080	5 10
18.	Do. do. £5,000 do. do.			6,080	5 10
Oct. 6.	Transferred to "Dividends" Acc't £5,000 stg. at 8 per cent.			6,000	0 0
16.	Do. do. £5,000 do. do.			6,000	0 0
30.	Do. do. £10,000 do. do.			12,000	0 0
	1 Set of Exchange, £5,000 stg. at 9 per cent. premium, less Stamp £2 10s. sterling,			6,052	10 6
31.	Balance due to Provincial Revenues,			10,584	15 5
				£242,983	13 4

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

No. 46.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with CHIPMAN BOTS-
FORD, Dep. Treasurer, Campbellton, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£58	3	9
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	10	7	6
Light Duties,	...	...	...	0	13	6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	...	...	...	0	3	2
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	...	...	...	0	5	3
						<u>£69 13 2</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—						
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£263	0	8
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	93	7	7
Lights,	...	...	...	6	1	6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	2	0	7
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	...	...	...	6	11	2
						<u>371 1 6</u>
To Paid Balance of Warehouse rent for Brandy,*	...	...	...	0	4	11
Postage on Coast removal certificates,	...	...	...	0	0	9
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	£574	16	11
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	1	8	6
						<u>576 5 5</u>
						<u>£1,017 5 9</u>

* No charge ever allowed for rent of Bonding Warehouses.

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—						
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£314	9	7
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	2	0	7
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	...	...	...	4	3	11
						<u>£320 14 1</u>
By Import Duties for the year,	...	...	...	...	...	581 17 5
Railway Impost do.	...	...	...	...	...	103 15 1
Light Duties do.	...	...	...	...	...	6 15 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 8
Buoy and Beacon do.	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 6
						<u>£1,017 5 9</u>

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Campbellton, 1st Nov. 1860.

C. BOTSFORD, D. T.

Corrected Statement.

DR.

Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	£69 13 2
Remittances and Postage,	...	...	...	...	...	371 2 3
						<u>£440 15 5</u>

CR.

Balance 1st November, per Report 1859, page 170,	...	...	...	£438	7	5
Year's receipts,	...	...	...	696	11	8
						<u>1,134 19 1</u>
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer,	...	...	...	£694	3	8

J. R. P.

No. 47.**JOSEPH READ, Bathurst.—No Account Current received.**

The Treasurer acknowledges remittances as follows:—

On Account Ordinary Revenue,	£2,151	4	2	
Buoys and Beacons,	40	9	5	
Railway Impost,	337	7	7	
Light House Fund,	124	0	10	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	45	12	0	
Cape Race Light Fund,	2	6	7	—£2,701 0 7

J. R. P.

No. 48.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with DUGALD STEWART, Deputy Treasurer, Dalhousie, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—				
On Ordinary Revenue,	£200	0	0	
Savings Bank Deposits,	4	5	2	
				£204 5 2
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—				
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£2,730	12	10	
Railway Impost,	537	15	9	
Lights,	173	3	9	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	8	9	6	
Balance Savings Bank,	277	0	0	
Cape Race Light Fund,	1	19	2	
Buoys and Beacons,	51	2	4	— 3,780 3 2
To Postage on Money Letters, (Registered,)				1 7 0
To Paid Warrant in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,				56 5 6
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—				
Ordinary Revenue Account,	£891	4	0	
Less—Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, balance,	9	16	11	— 881 7 1
				£4,923 7 11

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1860, viz:—				
Ordinary Revenue,	£602	10	11	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	0	10	11	
				£602 0 0
By Import Duties for the year,	£2,679	2	4	
Export do. do.	545	15	9	— 3,224 18 1
Railway Impost do.				537 15 7
Light Duties do.				173 3 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties for the year,				55 9 4
Buoy and Beacon do.				51 2 0
Cape Race Light Impost,				1 19 2
Balance Savings Bank,				277 0 0
				£4,923 7 11

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Bathurst, 1st Nov. 1860.

D. STEWART, D. T.

N. B.—There is a charge in Remittance Account for January Quarter of £56, for Money and School Drafts sent in a Registered Letter abstracted from Post Office, never received by me.

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Corrected Statement.

Total Balance 31st October 1859,	£619	0	9
Receipts this year, as detailed,	4,321	7	11
	<hr/>		
	£4,940	8	8
Deduct—Commissions, as detailed,	£204	5	2
Remittances to Province Treasurer,	3,780	3	4
Warrant for Commissioners for S. & D. Seamen,	56	5	6
Postage,	1	7	0
	<hr/>		
	4,042	1	0
	<hr/>		
	£898	7	8
Add—Remittance charged in January Quarter, Money and School Warrants not received by Treasurer,	56	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£954	7	8
	<hr/>		

J. R. P.

No. 49.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JAMES G. C. BLACKHALL, Dep. Treasurer, Caraquet, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
On Ordinary Revenue,	£45	13	4
Railway Impost,	11	15	2
Light Duties,	1	15	3
Emigrant do.	0	2	0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0	3	9
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1	2	6
	<hr/>		
	£60	12	0
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—			
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£411	7	0
Railway Impost,	105	17	3
Lights,	15	17	0
Emigrants,	0	18	0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	18	6
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	10	2	3
	<hr/>		
	546	0	0
To Postage on Money Letters Registered,	0	3	9
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue Account,	£11	2	4
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	13	6
	<hr/>		
	12	15	10
	<hr/>		
	£619	11	7
	<hr/>		

Cr.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—			
Ordinary Revenue,	£11	12	7
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1	18	6
	<hr/>		
	£13	11	1
	<hr/>		
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		

		<i>Brought forward,</i>					£13 11 1
By Import Duties for the year,	...	...	...	...	...	...	456 13 10
Railway Impost	do.	...	...	...	...	...	117 12 5
Light Duties	do.	...	...	...	...	...	17 12 3
Emigrant do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's	do. for the year,	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 3
Buoy and Beacon,	do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 9
							£619 11 7

JAMES G. C. BLACKHALL, *D. T.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Caraquet, 1st Nov. 1860.

No. 50.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with P. J. N. DUMARESQ,
Deputy Treasurer, Shippegan, for Year ending 31st October 1860.

		DR.					
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—							
On Ordinary Revenue,	£56 9 3		
Railway Impost,	13 0 8		
Light Duties,	1 3 6		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	0 8 10		
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1 1 1		
						£72 3 4	
To Remittances, viz:—							
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£555 5 9		
Railway Impost,	117 6 1		
Lights,	10 12 0		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1 13 1		
Cape Race Lights,	0 2 3		
Buoys and Beacons,	9 9 8		
						694 8 10	
To Paid Commissioners S. & D. Seamen's Fund, account Warrant 359,						3 19 1	
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,						86 3 8	
						£856 14 11	
		CR.					
By Balance per Account 1st November last, viz:—							
Ordinary Revenue,	£133 6 1		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1 13 1		
						£134 19 2	
By Import Duties for the year,	£549 16 7		
Export Duties do.	14 16 0		
						564 12 7	
By Railway Impost for the year,	130 6 9		
Light Houses,	11 15 6		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	4 7 11		
Buoys and Beacons,	10 10 9		
Cape Race Light Impost,	0 2 3		
						£856 14 11	

P. J. N. DUMARESQ, *D. T.*

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Shippegan, 1st Nov. 1860.

No. 51.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JOHN T. WILLISTON, Dep. Treas. Chatham, for Year ending 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	£200	0	0		
Savings Bank Deposits,	44	12	8		
					£244 12 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£6,219	14	2		
Railway Impost,	1,272	7	5		
Lights,	330	2	6		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	104	14	2		
Balance Savings Bank,	1,715	10	2		
Cape Race Light Fund,	8	8	0		
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	115	7	10		
					9,766 4 3
Paid Drawbacks,	£22	6	4		
Postage,	5	12	9		
					27 19 1
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					1,120 15 9
					<u>£11,159 11 9</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—					
Ordinary Revenue,					£654 0 10
By Import Duties for the year,	£6,016	10	1		
Export do.	934	8	4		
Auction do.	8	2	5		
					6,959 0 10
By Railway Impost for the year,					1,272 7 5
Light Duties do.					330 2 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.					104 14 2
Buoy and Beacon do.					115 7 10
Cape Race Light Impost,					8 8 0
Balance Savings Bank,					1,715 10 2
					<u>£11,159 11 9</u>

JOHN T. WILLISTON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Chatham, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 31st October 1859,					£654 0 10
Add—Receipts for all Duties, 1860,	£8,790	0	9		
Balance Savings Bank,	1,715	10	2		
From Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons,	147	13	4		
Fine, &c.	9	17	8		
					<u>£10,663 1 11</u>
Total Receipts,					£11,317 2 9
					<i>Carried forward,</i>

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£11,317 2 9
Deduct—Remittances to Province Treasurer, ...	£9,821 16 0	
Paid Sutton, Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund, ...	101 19 0	
Drawbacks and Postage, ...	27 19 1	
Commission, ...	244 12 8	
	<hr/>	10,196 6 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance in Deputy Treasurer's hands at date, ...		£1,120 16 0

J. R. P.

No. 52.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with RICHARD SUTTON, Deputy Treasurer, Newcastle, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—			
On Ordinary Revenue, ...	£200 0 0		
Savings Bank Deposits, ...	11 3 1		
		<hr/>	£211 3 1
Postages, Telegraph, &c. ...			2 6 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—			
On Account of Ordinary Revenue, ...	£7,667 5 9		
Railway Impost, ...	926 11 1		
Lights, ...	392 8 0		
Balance Savings Bank, ...	696 4 9		
Cape Race Light Fund, ...	7 18 0		
Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	122 18 7		
		<hr/>	9,813 6 2
To Paid Warrant in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,			232 6 0
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,			567 12 6
			<hr/>
			£10,826 14 5

Cr.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue, ...		£2,305 8 6½	
By Import Duties for the year, ...	£4,907 13 11½		
Export do. ...	1,235 5 6		
		<hr/>	6,142 19 5½
By Railway Impost for the year, ...			926 11 1
Light Duties do. ...			392 8 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do. ...			232 6 0
Buoy and Beacon do. ...			122 18 7
Cape Race Light Impost, ...			7 18 0
Balance Savings Bank, ...			696 4 9
			<hr/>
			£10,826 14 5

RICHARD SUTTON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Newcastle, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 53.**HENRY LIVINGSTON, Richibucto.—No Account Current received.**

Treasurer acknowledges remittances as follows:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£4,614 11 2
Light Houses,	228 9 6
Railway Impost,	914 4 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	206 17 6
Cape Race Light,	7 17 10
Buoys and Beacons,	77 6 1
	<hr/>
	£6,049 6 4

J. R. P.

No. 54.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with ROBERT DOUGLASS, Dep. Treasurer, Buctouche, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

On Ordinary Revenue,	£57 0 4
Railway Impost,	5 2 7
Light Duties,	9 8 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	6 0 5
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	3 1 11
	<hr/>

£80 13 6

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£237 11 6
Railway Impost,	46 3 10
Lights,	84 15 3
Cape Race Light Fund,	2 18 5
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	27 17 4
	<hr/>

399 6 4

To Paid Warrant in favor of Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen,
No. 154, £50 13 4; No. 365, £80 13 1,

131 6 5

Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,

279 0 9

£890 7 0

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	£3 8 8
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	58 14 4
	<hr/>

£62 3 0

By Import Duties for the year,	£263 2 9	
Export do.	307 1 2	570 3 11
Railway Impost do.		51 6 5
Light Duties do.		94 3 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		60 4 0
Buoy and Beacon do.		30 19 3
Cape Race Light Impost,		2 18 5
Balance due me on Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,		18 8 6
		<hr/>

£890 7 0

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Buctouche, 31st Oct. 1860.

R. DOUGLASS, D. T.

<i>Corrected Statement.</i>			
Balance per Report 1859, page 170, 1st November, ... ..	...	...	£65 14 10
Receipts for all Duties, ... ..	...	...	809 15 6
			£875 10 4
Deduct—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	£399	6 4	
Warrants paid Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	131	6 5	
Commissions, as detailed,	80	13 6	
			611 6 3
	Correct Balance, ... ..	...	£264 4 1
J. R. P.			

No. 55.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with EDWARD WOOD, Deputy Treasurer, Bay Verte, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.			
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—			
On Ordinary Revenue,	£0	17 0	
Railway Impost,	0	3 8	
			£1 0 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—			
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£7	7 8	
Railway Impost,	1	12 4	
			9 0 0
			£10 0 8
CR.			
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—			
Ordinary Revenue,	£0	3 9	
Import Duties for the year,	8	5 7	
Railway Impost do.	1	12 4	
			£10 0 8

EDWARD WOOD, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Westmorland, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 56.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with DANIEL HANINGTON, Deputy Treasurer, Shediac, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.			
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—			
On Ordinary Revenue,	£76	9 7	
Railway Impost,	6	5 8	
Light Duties,	21	15 2	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	7	11 4	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	7	18 3	
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		£120 0 0

Brought forward, £120 0 0

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	... £1,170	1	8		
Railway Impost,	...	...	84	0	7		
Lights,	...	...	214	4	4		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	68	2	2		
Balance Savings Bank,	...	...	22	8	5		
Cape Race Light Fund,	...	...	7	19	10		
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	...	...	71	4	9	1,638	1 9
Postages on Remittances,	...	...	...	...	...	0	17 6
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	...	...	54	0 4
							£1,812	19 7

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November, viz:—

Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	... £31	8	4		
Import Duties for the year,	...	...	560	2	3		
Export do. do.	...	...	709	18	6	1,270	0 9
Railway Impost for the year,	...	...	...	...	...	90	6 3
Light Duties do.	...	...	...	...	...	235	19 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund for the year,	...	...	...	...	...	75	13 6
Buoy and Beacon do.	...	...	...	...	...	79	3 0
Cape Race Light Impost,	...	...	...	...	...	7	19 10
Balance Savings Bank,	...	...	...	...	...	22	8 5
							£1,812	19 7

D. HANINGTON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Shediac, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 57.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with JAMES DIXON,
Deputy Treasurer, Sackville, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—

On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	... £89	14	0		
Railway Impost,	...	...	18	17	8		
Light Duties,	...	...	1	17	9		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	...	...	0	8	2		
							£110	17 7

To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—

On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	... £788	12	8		
Railway Impost,	...	...	170	0	7		
Lights,	...	...	17	0	0		
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	3	13	2		
Cape Race Light Fund,	...	...	0	1	10	979	8 3
Paid Postage on Money Letters, Registered,	...	...	...	...	...	0	15 9
Paid Drawbacks on Exported Goods,	...	...	...	...	...	11	5 2
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	...	...	39	4 1
							£1,141	10 10

		CR.				
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—						
Ordinary Revenue,	£18 15 2
Import Duties for the year,	£881	4 5	
Export do. do.	15	15 0	
Province share of Seizures,	13	17 1	
						910 16 6
By Railway Impost for the year,	188 18 3
Light Duties do.	18 17 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	4 1 4
Cape Race Light Impost,	0 1 10
						£1,141 10 10

JAMES DIXON, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Sackville, 1st Nov. 1860.

No. 58.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with RUFUS COLE, Deputy Treasurer, North Joggins, for Year ending 31st October 1860.

		DR.				
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
On Ordinary Revenue,	£4	13 6	
Railway Impost,	0	18 4	
Light Duties,	1	5 11	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	0	6 6	
						£7 4 3
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—						
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£42	4 4	
Railway Impost,	8	6 0	
Lights,	11	14 10	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	2	19 2—	
						65 4 4
						£72 8 7

		CR.				
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—						
Ordinary Revenue,	£0 2 4
Import Duties for the year,	46 15 6
Railway Impost do.	9 4 4
Light Duties do.	13 0 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	3 5 8
						£72 8 7

RUFUS COLE, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, North Joggins, 1st Nov. 1860.

		Corrected Statement.				
Balance 1st November 1859,	£0	2 4	
Receipts for all Duties for year,	72	6 3	
						£72 8 7
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	£69	10 0	
Commission as detailed,	7	4 3—	
						76 14 3
						£4 5 8

J. R. P.

Duc Dep. Treas. Cole,

Per Account B. page 57.

No. 59.**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with J. HICKMAN, Deputy Treasurer, Dorchester, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

DR.				
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—				
On Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£42	12	0
Railway Impost,	... ..	6	18	3
Light Duties,	... ..	1	5	4
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	... ..	0	5	8
				£51 1 3
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—				
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£382	17	0
Railway Impost,	... ..	62	3	4
Lights,	... ..	11	7	8
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	2 12 0—			459 0 0
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,				1 0 3
				£511 1 6
CR.				
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz :—				
Ordinary Revenue,	... ..			£0 10 2
By Import Duties for the year,	... ..	£418	19	1
Export do. do.	... ..	7	0	0
				425 19 1
By Railway Impost for the year,	... ..			69 1 7
Light Duties do.	... ..			12 13 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	... ..			2 17 8
				£511 1 6

JOHN HICKMAN, D. T.

*Deputy Treasurer's Office, Dorchester, 31st Oct. 1860.***No. 60.****THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with AMASA WELDON, Deputy Treasurer, Moncton, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

DR.				
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz :—				
On Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£169	18	3
Railway Impost,	... ..	29	10	6
Light Duties,	... ..	1	5	5½
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	... ..	0	3	8½
				£200 17 11
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz :—				
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£1,957	5	4
Railway Impost,	... ..	265	12	0
Lights,	... ..	11	9	1
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1 13 7			2,236 0 0
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,				538 14 3
				£2,975 12 2

		Cr.			
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—					
Ordinary Revenue,	£620 12 4
By Import Duties for the year,	£2,026	7 3	
Export Duties do.	8	18 6	
Province share of Seizures,	10	0 0	
					2,045 5 9
Railway Impost for the year.	295 2 4
Light Duties do.	12 14 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties for the year,	1 17 3
					£2,975 12 2

AMASA WELDON, JUN. D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Moncton, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, per Auditor's Report, page 170,	...	...	...	...	£806 10 6
Receipts for all Duties for the year,	...	...	...	...	2,354 19 10
					£3,161 10 4
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	...	£2,236	0 0		
Commissions, as detailed,	£200	17 11			
Less—Amount charged too much,	0	17 11			
		200 0 0			2,436 0 0
					£725 10 4
					£725 10 4

J. R. P.

No. 61.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with W. WALLACE,
Deputy Treasurer, Hillsborough, for Year ending 31st October 1860.**

Dr.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£77	1 3	
Railway Impost,	...	...	15	9 6	
Light Duties,	...	...	9	3 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	...	...	2	9 8	
					£104 3 9
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	£497	3 7	
Railway Impost,	...	...	139	6 0	
Lights,	...	...	82	10 8	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	22	7 4	
					741 7 7
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					281 17 0
					£1,127 8 4

Cr.		
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£57 7 1
By Import Duties for the year,	... ..	£770 13 1
Province share of Seizures,	... ..	28 0 0
Added to Account ending 31st July for Errors in Account ending 30th April,	... ..	0 1 8
		798 14 9
By Railway Impost,	for the year,	154 15 6
Light Duties,	do.	91 14 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties	do.	24 17 0
		£1,127 8 4

WM. WALLACE, D. T.

*Deputy Treasurer's Office, Hillsborough, 31st Oct. 1860.**Corrected Statement.*

Balance 1st November 1859, [see Auditor General's Report, page 170,]		£87 2 10
Receipts for all Duties,	... ..	1,070 1 3
		£1,157 4 1
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	... ..	£741 7 7
Commissions, as detailed,	... ..	104 3 9
		845 11 4
Correct Balance.	... ..	£311 12 9

J. R. P.

No. 62.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with J. BREWSTER, Deputy Treasurer, Harvey, for Year ending 31st October 1860.

Dr.		
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
On Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£10 13 0
Railway Impost,	... ..	1 10 7
Light Duties,	... ..	1 8 0
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties,	... ..	0 8 1
		£13 19 8
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£90 4 2
Railway Impost,	... ..	13 15 11
Lights,	... ..	12 11 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	... ..	3 13 2
		120 5 0
To Postage,	... ..	0 0 9
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,	... ..	112 14 2
		£246 19 7

		Cr.			
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—					
Ordinary Revenue,	£107	1 8
By Import Duties for the year,	£76	9 0
Export do.	30	1 5
				106 10 5	
By Railway Impost for the year,	15	6 6
Light Duties do.	13	19 9
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	4	1 3
				£246 19 7	

JAMES BREWSTER, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Harvey, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, per Auditor's Report, page 170,	...	...	...	£100	19 9
Receipts for all Duties,	...	...	...	139	17 11
				£240 17 8	
Contra—Remittances to Province Treasurer,	...	...	...	£120	5 0
Postage,	...	...	...	0	0 9
Commissions, as detailed,	...	...	...	13	19 8
				134 5 5	
				Corrected Balance, £106 12 3	

J. R. P.

No. 63.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with H. E. DIBBLEE,
Deputy Treasurer, Woodstock, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£141	0 2
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	17	18 0
				£158 18 2	
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£1,432	1 10
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	161	1 11
				1,593 3 9	
To Postage on Money Letter Registered, 1s. 6d.; Premiums for Drafts on St. John, 36s. 6d.					
Other official Postage, per Statement,	...	...	...	1	18 0
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,	...	...	...	321	17 11
				£2,077 0 10	

		Cr.			
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, Ordinary Revenue,	...			£429	16 9
Import Duties for the year,	... ..	£1,410	2 0		
Auction do.	... ..	1	2 3		
Province share of Seizures,	... ..	56	19 11	1,468	4 2
Railway Impost for the year,	... ..			178	19 11
				£2,077 0 10	

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Woodstock, 1st Nov. 1860.

H. E. DIBBLEE, *D. T.*

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, should be	... ..	£429	19 6
instead of	... ..	429	16 9
£0 2 9			
J. R. P.	Making balance at date,	£322	0 8.

No. 64.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with THOMAS R. ROBERTSON, Dep. Treasurer, Fredericton, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

		Dr.			
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	... ..			£200	0 0
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£6,084	2 4		
Railway Impost,	... ..	991	9 11		
				7,075 12 3	
Drawbacks—Ordinary Revenue,	... ..	£40	6 0		
Railway Impost,	... ..	1	1 4		
				41 7 4	
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,				1,534	19 11
				£8,851 19 6	
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—					
Ordinary Revenue,	... ..			£437	11 5
By Import Duties for the year,	... ..	£7,420	18 1		
Export Duties do.	... ..	0	4 0		
				7,421 2 1	
By Railway Impost for the year,	... ..			992	11 3
Amount short on Wine, Quarter ending 31st July,	... ..			0	14 9
				£8,851 19 6	

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, 1st Nov. 1860.

T. ROBERTSON, *D. T.*

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, should be	... ..	£440	2 3
instead of	... ..	437	11 5
£2 10 10			
		Making balance at date, £1,537 10 9.	

J. R. P.

No. 65.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with FRANCIS TIBBITS, Dep. Treasurer, Tobique, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—					
On Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£16	19 0
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	2	16 0
					<u>£19 15 0</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—					
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£22	6 10
Railway Impost,	...	...	...	17	13 2
Road Warrant,	...	...	...	10	0 0
Balance Railway Impost, 1st Qr.				7	11 11
					<u>57 11 11</u>
To Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,					136 18 10
					<u>£214 5 9</u>

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, Ordinary Revenue,	...				£13 14 4
Import Duties for the year,	...	...	...	£169	10 4
Railway do.	...	...	...	28	1 1
Province share of Seizures,	...	...	...	3	0 0
					<u>200 11 5</u>
					<u>£214 5 9</u>

F. TIBBITS, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Tobique, 31st Oct. 1860.

No. 66.

WM. A. M'LAUHLAN, Grand Falls.—No Account Current received.

Treasurer acknowledges—Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	£253	8 6
J. R. P.					<u>£253 8 6</u>

No. 67.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with MICHAEL CURRAN, Deputy Treasurer, Colebrooke, from the 2nd day of July 1860, to the 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Commission allowed Deputy Treasurer on £100 11 10,	...	...	...	£10	1 2
Remitted to Province Treasurer—					
Cash,	...	...	...	£35	0 0
Cash,	...	...	...	40	10 0
Salary,	...	...	...	13	6 8
					<u>88 16 8</u>
Balance due by Deputy Treasurer,					1 14 0
					<u>£100 11 10</u>

	CR.					
By Railway Impost collected,	£4 9 5
Import Duties,	96 2 5
						<u>£100 11 10</u>

MICHAEL CURRAN, D. T.

*Deputy Treasurer's Office, Colebrooke, 31st Oct. 1860.**Corrected Statement.*

Remittances acknowledged by Province Treasurer,—						
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	£82 15 2
Railway Impost	...	...	...	...	...	6 1 6
						<u>£88 16 8</u>
J. R. P.						

No. 68.

**THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with VITAL HEBERT,
Deputy Treasurer, Edmundston, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

	DR.					
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—						
On Ordinary Revenue,	£1 14 3
Railway Impost,	0 4 11
						<u>£1 19 2</u>
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—						
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£15 9 5
Railway Impost,	2 2 5
						<u>17 11 10</u>
						<u>£19 11 0</u>
	CR.					
By Impost Duties for the year,	£17 3 8
Railway Impost for the Year,	2 7 4
						<u>£19 11 0</u>

VITAL HEBERT, D. T.

*Deputy Treasurer's Office, Edmundston, 31st Oct. 1860.***No. 69.**

**THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER in Annual Remittance Account with THOMAS
MOSES, Deputy Treasurer, Welchpool, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.**

	DR.					
1859. October 31. To Balance due per Account rendered,	£9 10 6
1860. Cash remitted Mr. Jack on Acc't S. & D. Seamen's Fund,	11 8 9
July 4. Cash remitted Province Treasurer,	40 0 0
October 31. My Year's Salary to date,	120 0 0
Commission on Receipts, £227 1 3 @ 10 per cent.	22 14 1
Gauging and Weighing, Postage, &c.	1 3 6
Balance,	22 4 5
						<u>£227 1 3</u>

	Ca.	
By Railway Impost,	£27	9 7
Light House Account,	94	19 6
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	24	13 1
Ordinary Revenue,	79	19 1
	£227	1 3
By Balance due Provincial Treasurer,	£22	4 5

THOMAS MOSES, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, Welchpool, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.		
Ordinary Revenue,	£79	19 1
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	24	13 1
Light House Account,	94	19 6
Railway Impost	27	9 7
	£227	1 3
Treasurer Credits—Ordinary Revenue,	£87	8 10
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	22	9 9
Light Houses,	85	9 6
Railway Impost,	24	14 7
	169	11 8
	£57	9 7
Deduct—Balance 31st October 1859,	£9	11 8
Commission on Receipts,	22	14 1
Gauging, Weighing, and Postage,	1	3 6
	33	9 3
Balance,	£24	0 4

J. R. P.

No. 70.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with D. W. JACK, Dep. Treasurer, St. Andrews, for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

DR.		
To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
On Ordinary Revenue,	£170	19 8
Railway Impost,	20	1 5
Light Duties,	5	2 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	2	1 10
Savings Bank Deposits,	20	19 8
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1	14 10
	£220	19 3
To Remittances to Provincial Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£1,574	9 10
Railway Impost,	180	18 7
Lights,	48	1 9
Cape Race Light Fund,	0	11 2
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	15	14 0
	1,817	10 4
	£2,088	9 7

Carried forward,

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£2,573 13 11
To Paid Warrant in favor of D. W. Jack, Commissioner		
Sick and Disabled Seamen,	£5 0 0	
Drawback on Light,	15 16 6	
Drawback on Buoys and Beacons,	2 11 9	
Drawback on Exported Articles, Lumber,	39 0 0	
Postage for the year,	0 4 0	
	<hr/>	62 12 3
Balance in hands of Deputy Treasurer, Ordinary Revenue Account,		132 11 2
		<hr/>
		£2,768 17 4

	<i>CR.</i>	
By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, Ordinary Revenue, ...		£285 3 5
Import Duties for the year,	£1,619 6 0	
Export do.	282 4 11	
Province share of Seizures,	17 14 1	
	<hr/>	1,919 5 0
By Railway Impost for the year,		366 8 2
Light Duties do.		123 19 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.		38 15 9
Buoy and Beacon do.		17 4 1
Cape Race Light Impost,		3 11 10
Road money paid in by Cotrell,		14 9 10
		<hr/>
		£2,768 17 4

JOHN GRIMMER, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. Stephen, 31st Oct. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

A discrepancy of £108 5s. occurred in this Officer's Account for 1858, and remains uncorrected to the present.

The Balance per Report 1859, page 169, is	£403 11 7
Quoted in Deputy Treasurer's Account for 1860,	285 3 5
	<hr/>
Difference,	£118 8 2

Added to balance on hand, as stated by him, makes a total balance due to the Province of £250 19 4.

J. R. P.

No. 72.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with A. J. WETMORE, Dep. Treas. St. George, for Year ending 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurer, viz:—	
On Ordinary Revenue,	£106 3 4
Railway Impost,	5 18 6
Light Duties	17 12 3
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	5 16 8
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	1 13 4
	<hr/>
<i>Carried forward,</i>	£187 4 1

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£137 4 1
To Remittances to Province Treasurer, viz:—		
On Account of Ordinary Revenue,	£863 19 8	
Railway Impost,	53 8 3	
Lights,	158 11 3	
Cape Race Light Fund,	2 16 5	
Buoys and Beacon do.	81 18 7	
	<hr/>	1,160 14 2
To paid Commissioners Sick and Disabled Seamen, ...	£57 11 11	
Dep. Treas. St. Andrews, account same Fund,	25 0 0	
	<hr/>	82 11 11
To Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurer, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue Account,	£364 18 3	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	13 17 11	
	<hr/>	378 16 2
		<hr/>
		£1,759 6 4

CR.

By Balance per Account 1st November 1859, viz:—		
Ordinary Revenue,	£273 6 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	43 17 11	
Buoy and Beacon Fund,	66 18 3	
	<hr/>	£384 2 6
By Import Duties for the year,	£637 14 8	
Export do. do.	424 0 3	
	<hr/>	1,061 14 11
		<hr/>
		£1,445 17 5
By Railway Impost for the year,	59 6 9	
Light Duties do.	176 3 6	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.	58 8 7	
Buoy and Beacon do.	16 13 8	
Cape Race Light Impost,	2 16 5	
	<hr/>	£1,759 6 4

A. J. WETMORE, D. T.

Deputy Treasurer's Office, St. George, 1st Nov. 1860.

Corrected Statement.

Balance 1st November 1859, per Report, page 169,	£365 3 6
Difference in favor of Deputy Treasurer,	18 19 0
	<hr/>

J. R. P.

C.

RAILWAY IMPOST in Account Current with BEVERLEY ROBINSON,

Dr.

1859		To the following Dividends paid by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., and charged in their Dividends Account, viz:—			
Dec. 2.	To New Brunswick and Canada Railway Debentures, Nos. 58 @ 71,	£7,000,	£212	2	0
1860					
Jan. 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 14,	1	162,	46,800,	1,418 0 10
	New Brunswick and Canada Railway Debentures,	99	199,	18,000,	545 8 0
	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 16,	381	upwards,	516,100,	15,637 16 7
6.	per Account prior,	51	72,	9,400,	284 16 5
Mar. 11.	do.	1	50,	33,800,	1,024 2 9
	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	78	83,	2,000,	60 12 0
27.	Do. do.	1	24,	6,000,	181 16 0
April 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 16,	1	380,	50,000,	1,515 0 0
17.	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	25	57,	11,000,	333 6 0
June 2.	Do. do.	58	71,	7,000,	212 2 0
July 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 14,	1	162,	46,800,	1,418 0 10
	Do. 16,	381	upwards,	584,800,	17,719 8 9
	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	99	199,	18,000,	545 8 0
6.	Debentures, per Account prior,	51	72,	9,400,	284 16 5
Sept. 11.	Do.	1	50,	33,800,	1,024 2 9
	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	78	83,	2,000,	60 12 0
27.	Do. do.	1	24,	6,000,	181 16 0
Oct. 1.	Debentures, 19 Vic. cap. 16,	1	380,	50,000,	1,515 0 0
27.	New Brunswick and Canada Railway,	25	57,	11,000,	333 6 0
				£44,507	13 4
		Exchange at 8 per cent., add one-fifth,	..	..	8,901 10 7
		Amount paid for Dividends,	..	..	£53,409 3 11
31.	Paid Drawbacks on Goods exported this year,	..	..	..	799 16 3

£54,200 0 0

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November, 1860.

Provincial Treasurer, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1859		Ca.			
Nov. 1.	By Balance due this Fund per Account 1st November 1858, viz:—				
	From the Consolidated Revenues Account of that date, ..	..	£7,277	8	2
	Balance of Interest allowed by Baring Bros. & Co., on Dividends Account,				
1860	31st December 1859, (sterling) £106 4 0			127	8 10
Jan. 31.	Amount collected at St. John, quarter ended this date, ..	£3,863	19	5	
April 30.	Do. do. do. ..	3,979	14	7	
July 31.	Do. do. do. ..	7,042	12	9	
Oct. 31.	Do. do. do. ..	6,986	8	10	
					21,872 15 7
	Received from Railway Commis'rs, Earnings to 31st Oct. 1858, ..	£747	19	4	
	Do. do. 31st Oct. 1859, ..	5,795	2	7	
	Do. on acct. of do. 31st Oct. 1860, ..	8,000	0	0	
					14,543 1 11
	From Joseph Read, Dep. Treas., Bathurst, Collections, 1858, ..	£132	2	11	
	C. Botsford, Campbellton, 1860, 46, ..	93	7	7	
	D. Stewart, Dalhousie, ..	48,	537	15	7
	Joseph Read, Bathurst, ..	47,	337	7	7
	J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet, ..	49,	105	17	3
	P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan, ..	50,	117	6	1
	Richard Sutton, Newcastle, ..	52,	926	11	1
	J. T. Williston, Chatham, ..	51,	1,272	7	5
	H. Livingston, Richibucto, ..	53,	914	4	3
	R. Douglass, Bactouche, ..	54,	46	3	10
	D. Hanington, Shediac, ..	56,	84	0	7
	Edward Wood, Bay Verte, ..	55,	1	12	4
	James Dixon, Sackville, ..	57,	170	0	7
	Rufus Cole, North Joggins, ..	58,	8	6	0
	John Hickman, Dorchester, ..	59,	62	3	4
	Amasa Weldon, Moncton, ..	60,	265	12	0
	William Wallace, Hillsborough, ..	61,	139	6	0
	James Brewster, Harvey, ..	62,	13	15	11
	T. R. Robertson, Fredericton, ..	64,	991	9	11
	H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock, ..	63,	161	1	11
	Francis Tibbits, Andover, ..	65,	25	4	11
	Michael Curran, Grand Falls, ..	67,	6	1	6
	Vital Hebert, Edmundston, ..	68,	2	2	5
	D. W. Jack, St. Andrews, ..	70,	180	13	7
	John Grimmer, St. Stephen, ..	71,	336	2	4
	A. J. Wetmore, St. George, ..	72,	53	8	3
	Thomas Mosés, Campo Bello, ..	69,	24	14	7
					7,008 19 9
	Balance charged to Ordinary Revenue in Interest Account, ..	..			3,379 5 11
					£54,209 0 2

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

D.**BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Receiver General, provisionally, &c. in Account for the QUEEN'S CASUAL REVENUE, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.**

		RECEIPTS.				
1859.						
Nov.	1.	To Balance in Receiver General's hands per Account of this date,	£569	12	0	
	5.	Received from Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office, ..	230	0	0	
	12.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	256	7	3	
Dec.	17.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in November,	1,762	6	5	
	23.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office,	109	0	0	
1860.						
Jan.	11.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in December,	597	16	3	
	31.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 31st October 1859,	14	4	6	
		Do. Fees due on previous Quarters,	3	5	0	
Feb.	1.	Do. on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office,	150	0	0	
	7.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	103	7	4	
	9.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in January,	375	10	3	
	20.	Provincial Treasurer, Warrant No. 88, payment of Land,	96	0	0	
April	10.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees,	75	0	0	
	13.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in March,	698	15	8	
May	4.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 31st January 1860,	93	1	2	
		Do. on Account of Fees, Secretary's Office,	100	0	0	
	9.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in April,	264	7	0	
July	2.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	40	0	9	
	10.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in May & June,	1,410	16	8	
	21.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 30th April,	103	12	4	
Aug.	10.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in July,	2,798	4	1	
	24.	William Wallace, on Account of Royalties,	107	7	6	
Sept.	11.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in August,	1,281	19	8	
	27.	Hon. S. L. Tilley, on Account of Fees,	150	0	0	
Oct.	5.	Do. do. do.	52	14	6	
	12.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue collections in September,	922	11	10	
	20.	Central Bank, on Account of Deposits by late Rec. General,	1,000	0	0	
	31.	T. R. Robertson, Casual Revenue, collections in October,	464	4	9	
		Hon. S. L. Tilley, balance of Fees to 31st July,	150	10	10	
		J. T. Williston, Fine collected by him under an Imperial Act, for assisting Seamen to desert,	8	16	8	
				£13,989	12	5
		PAYMENTS.				
245		Martin Reardon,	£1	0	0	
329-	3	Thomas Stewart,	1	0	10	
341-	1	David M'Lauchlan, M. D.	3	8	5	
354-	2	Martin Lemont,	0	13	0	
361		Sundry persons,	125	14	2	
362		Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office,	327	10	0	
363		Sundry persons, attendance on Public Offices,	28	0	0	
364		Hon. Charles Fisher, Costs on proceedings to escheat, &c.	10	3	3	
365		Sundry persons, Advertising Sales, &c.	169	18	3	
366		Do. Sundries,	42	17	2	
367		Alfred Whitehead, on Account of Surveying,	120	0	0	
368		Andrew S. Phair, Postage for Public Offices,	186	2	1	
369		Sundry persons, sundries,	137	10	0	
370		Edward O'Brien,	1	15	0	
371		D. A. C. G. Sutherland, freight of Ball Cartridge,	30	8	4	
372		Sundry persons, Advertising, &c.,	147	18	10	
373		R. T. Clinch, Telegrams for Public Offices,	98	13	11	
374		George W. Day, Advertising,	41	15	5	
375		Alfred Whitehead, Balance of Account for Surveying,	39	2	7	
376		Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office,	327	10	0	
377		Sundry persons, Attendance in Public Offices,	28	0	0	

Carried forward, **£1,869 1 3**

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,869	1	3
378	Sundry persons, Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	56	15	0
379- 1 & 3	Do. Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	101	10	0
380	Andrew S. Phair, Postage for Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	182	9	1
381	Col. R. Hayne, freight of Arms, .. .. .	.. .. .	15	0	0
382	Sundry persons, Advertising, .. .. .	.. .. .	117	15	6
383	D. B. Stevens, Telegrams for Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	123	9	7
384	Sundry persons, Advertising, .. .. .	.. .. .	50	17	6
385-2 @ 10	Do. Contingencies of Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	15	8	7
386	Auditor General, Contingencies of his Office, .. .. .	.. .. .	40	0	0
387	Sundry persons, Advertising, .. .. .	.. .. .	92	16	8
388	Do. Advertising and Stationery and Contingencies, .. .. .	.. .. .	38	4	2
389	John A. Beckwith, Extra Clerkship in Audit Office, .. .. .	.. .. .	25	0	0
390	Sundry persons, Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	7	15	6
391	Do. Do. .. .. .	.. .. .	57	8	2
392	Do. travelling expenses and contingencies of Executive Council, .. .. .	.. .. .	253	4	8
393	S. D. Smiler, Advertising, .. .. .	.. .. .	10	7	0
394	Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office, .. .. .	.. .. .	327	10	0
395	Sundry persons, attendance on Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	28	0	0
396	George R. Atherton, Coach Hire, .. .. .	.. .. .	5	12	6
397	James Green, amount paid by him for Land, .. .. .	.. .. .	3	7	6
398	Ross Woodrow, Advertising, .. .. .	.. .. .	81	3	5
399	William Segee, Coach Hire, .. .. .	.. .. .	125	0	0
400	Sundry persons, Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	65	16	3
401	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	30	15	6
402	Andrew S. Phair, Postage for Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	173	5	8
403	Do. do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	10	17	3
404	Sundry persons, Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	70	1	9
405	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	68	6	2
406	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	99	5	1
407	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	33	18	9
408	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	18	0	0
409	D. B. Stevens, Telegrams for Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	122	3	0
410	Sundry persons, attendance on Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	28	0	0
411	Hon. James Brown, Clerks in the Crown Land Office, .. .. .	.. .. .	327	10	0
412	Sundry persons, Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	54	10	0
413	Andrew S. Phair, Postage of Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	193	15	10
414	William Segee, Coach Hire, .. .. .	.. .. .	62	16	0
415	David Currier, Coals for Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	63	15	0
416	C. S. Beverly, Stationery and Binding, Secretary's Office, .. .. .	.. .. .	24	13	4
417	Sundry persons, Surveying Land, .. .. .	.. .. .	207	12	4
418	Do. Sundries, .. .. .	.. .. .	67	17	1
419	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	43	1	4
421	Do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	258	16	6
422	J. W. Smith, Contingencies of Secretary's Office, .. .. .	.. .. .	52	14	6
423	Provincial Treasurer, to be credited to Ordinary Revenues, .. .. .	.. .. .	1,000	0	0
423-	6 Edward O'Brien, Contingencies of Audit Office,	£2 0 0			
	7 Samuel Watts, do. Crown Land Office,	45 18 1			
	8 James Hogg, do. do.	64 1 3			
	9 C. S. Beverly, do. do.	8 5 8			
	11 Thomas Aitken, do. do.	13 17 6-	134	2	6
425	D. B. Stevens, Telegrams for Public Offices, .. .. .	.. .. .	177	2	9
426	F. A. H. Straton, expenses of Executive Council, .. .. .	.. .. .	81	10	0
430	Hon. S. L. Tilley, do. do. .. .. .	.. .. .	25	10	0
	Provincial Treasurer, to be credited to Ordinary Revenues, .. .. .	.. .. .	5,993	15	10
	Balance to meet Unpaid Warrants at date of this Account, .. .. .	.. .. .	782	9	9
			<u>£13,989</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>5</u>

B. ROBINSON.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT D.

Casual and Territorial Revenue to 31st October 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Receiver General hands 1st Nov. 1859,		£569	12	0
Received from Dep. Treasurer Robertson, per Statement No. 1,	£10,576	12	7	
Received from W. Wallace, Coll'r of Royalties,	507	2	10	
Received from Hon. S. L. Tilley, Fees Secretary's Office, per Statement No. 2, ...	1,231	8	4	
Received from War. No. 88, payment of Land,	96	0	0	
“ J. T. Williston, fine collected,	8	16	8	
“ Central Bank, on Account,	1,000	0	0	
				13,420 0 5
				<u>£13,989 12 5</u>

PAYMENTS.

Stationery and Contingencies—				
Provincial Secretary's Office,	£307	9	11	
Surveyor General's Office,	196	5	2	
Auditor “	80	18	11	
Attorney “	18	3	11	
Receiver “	11	19	3	
				£614 17 2
Expenses of Executive Council,	£672	9	8	
Printing and Advertising,	972	18	3	
Postage, £746 9 11, Telegrams, £521 9 1, ...	1,267	19	0	
Surveying, £831 11 10, Stage hire, £255 12 6,	1,087	4	4	
Clerkships Crown Land Office,	1,318	0	0	
Return of Mileage,	25	10	0	
Return of purchase money of Land,	75	1	5	
Coals, £63 15s. Law charges, £17 19 4, ...	81	14	4	
Militia expenses, Ball Cartridge, &c,	45	8	4	
Miscellaneous,	52	4	4	
				5,598 9 8
Paid into Provincial Treasury,				6,993 15 10
				<u>£13,207 2 8</u>
Reserved to meet unpaid Warrants,				782 9 9
				<u>£13,989 12 5</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

STATEMENT No. 1 OF ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT D.

General Abstract and Summary of Receipts for the Casual Revenue through the Crown Land Office, between the 1st Nov 1859, and the 31st Oct. 1860.

Mileage on Timber Berths between Nov. 1, '59 & May 1, '60,	£374	11	6			
Do. do. 1st May 1860 & 31st Oct. 1860,	3,633	12	0			
Do. on Berths for sale in November 1859,	...	7	0	0		
Fines on Timber & Lumber cut without Licence,	...	7	17	10		
Total for Timber and Lumber,	...	<hr/>			£4,023	1 4
Land sold between 1st Nov. 1859 and 31st Oct. 1860,	£5,351	3	10			
Instalments on former Sales,	...	843	0	5		
Total for Land,	...	<hr/>			6,194	4 3
Fees on Mining Leases,	...	£3	15	0		
Wild Grass and Wild Meadows,	...	47	12	2		
Interest on Association Sale,	...	2	8	9		
Survey of Land,	...	19	8	4		
Total for Contingencies,	...	<hr/>			73	4 3
Total,	...	<hr/>			£10,290	9 10
Overpaid by Deputy Jack,	...	<hr/>			1	0 0
Total Receipts,	...	<hr/>			£10,291	9 10

Not included in the Surveyor General's Return.

Labour Fund,	...	£31	7	9		
Indian Fund,	...	20	0	0		
Map Fund,	...	30	15	0		
Col. Hayne for Great Coats,	...	5	0	0		
N. B. & Quebec Railway,	...	6	0	0		
Fees on Private Bills,	...	187	10	0		
Do.	...	7	10	0		
		<hr/>			£288	2 9
Credited by Deputy Receiver General to Sinking Fund instead of Casual Revenue,	...	3	0	0		
		<hr/>			285	2 9
		<hr/>			£10,576	12 7

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 2 OF ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT D.

Statement of Fees received at the Provincial Secretary's Office from 1st August 1859, to 31st July 1860.

Amount received for Marriage Licences issued at Provincial Secretary's Office, £159 0 0

Amount received from Issuers in the several Counties, viz:—

Charles Drury,	£400	0	0
Edward Williston,	66	0	0
William Napier,	24	0	0
Rev. S. Jones Hanford,	6	0	0
A. K. S. Wetmore,	92	0	0
Charles J. Sayre,	30	0	0
Edward B. Chandler,	72	0	0
A. T. D. M'Elmen,	39	0	0
William F. Bonnell,	29	0	0
Andrew Barberie,	8	0	0
Edward B. Smith,	12	0	0
M. B. Palmer,	36	0	0
George F. Hill,	50	0	0
George W. Hoben,	17	0	0
Dr. R. Thomson,	24	0	0
Wellington Hatch,	42	3	0
James L. Price,	2	0	0
W. T. Wilmot,	5	0	0

954 3 0

Received for Commissions, Patents, Copies of Documents, &c., 115 0 4

£1,228 3 4

Add—Fees due on previous Quarter, 3 5 0

£1,231 8 4

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

J. W. SMITH, Clerk Secretary's Office.

Wm. Smith, Controller, St. John, in Account Current with the Queen's Casual and Territorial Revenue for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

DR.

To Registry Fees for Port of St. John, from 1st Oct. 1859,	£63	11	8
Do. do. Chatham, do.	14	14	8
Do. do. St. Andrews, do.	9	0	7

Carried forward, £87 6 11

CR.		
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£87 6 11
By Expenditure for extra Clerkships,	£30 0 0	
Allowance to Controller for extra services,	25 0 0	
Do. do. travel'g expenses,	9 0 0	
Postages, Telegrams, and Office contingencies,	22 19 9	
	<hr/>	86 19 9
Balance paid to Prov. Treasurer on 8th Jan. 1861,		<hr/> £0 7 2 <hr/>

This Account does not affect the Provincial Treasurer's Casual Revenue Fund for the year 1860, the balance not having been paid over until 8th January 1861.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

Recapitulation of Receipts for the Sinking Fund from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860, per No 32 of Account B, page 67.

Mileage on Timber Berths,	£64 16 0
Land sold,	£692 11 0
Instalments on former Sales,	17 16 3
	<hr/>
	710 7 3
	<hr/>
	£775 3 3
Credited by Deputy Receiver General to this Fund instead of Casual Revenue, (Timber),	3 0 0
	<hr/>
	£778 3 3 <hr/>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

E.

B. ROBINSON, Receiver General, (provisionally, &c.) in Account for the CIVIL LIST FUND, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

1859.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1. To Balance per Account of this date,		£2,944 17 9
1860.		
Feb. 1. Warrant No. 75, on Prov. Treas.,	£3,625 0 0	
May 1. " 186, "	3,625 0 0	
July 26. Rec. for my cheque on Central Bank,	2,250 0 0	
Aug. 1. War't. No. 323 on Prov. Treasurer,	3,625 0 0	
Oct. 31. " 421 "	3,625 0 0	
	<hr/>	16,750 0 0
		<hr/> £19,694 17 9 <hr/>

PAYMENTS.			
War. Civil List, bal. Qr. ending 30th April 1859,	£62	10	0
Quarter ending 31st Oct. "	2,794	17	9
" 31st Jan. 1860,	3,007	7	9
" 30th April "	3,007	7	9
" 31st July, "	3,007	7	9
" 31st Oct. "	1,850	13	2
220 Warrant for pay of Clerks in Audit Office,	87	10	0
			£13,817 14 2
222 Contingencies of the Lieut. Gov. for 1860,	£200	0	0
223 Prov. Treas. for Ordinary Revenue Acct.	1,000	0	0
Do. do.	1,250	0	0
Do. do.	2,270	9	0
			4,720 9 0
Balance retained to meet the unpaid Warrants drawn against the Civil List Fund,			1,156 14 7
			£19,694 17 9

B. ROBINSON.

Receiver General's Office, Saint John, 1st Nov. 1860.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT E.

Civil List Fund.

1859.			
Nov. 1.	Balance in favor of the Fund at date,		£4,929 3 4
1860.			
Oct. 31.	Warrants for the Fiscal Year 1860,		14,500 0 0
			£19,429 3 4

Salaries borne on the Civil List for Fiscal Year 1860—

His Ex. J. H. T. Manners-Sutton, Lt. Gov.,	£3,461	10	8
G. M. Campbell, Esquire, Private Secretary,	230	15	4
Sir James Carter, Chief Justice,	700	0	0
Hon. Robert Parker, Justice,	750	0	0
Hon. L. A. Wilmot, "	600	0	0
Hon. W. J. Ritchie, "	600	0	0
The Judges' travelling expenses,	250	0	0
Hon. Charles Fisher, Attorney General,	600	0	0
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary,	600	0	0
Hon. Charles Waters, Solicitor General,	230	15	4
Hon. James Brown, Surveyor General,	600	0	0
Hon. John R. Partelow, Auditor General,	500	0	0
Donation King's College,	1,111	2	0
Thomas Baillie, Esquire, retiring allowance,	500	0	0
F. A. H. Straton, Esq. Clerk Executive Council,	200	0	0
R. Shives, Esquire, Emigrant Agent,	115	7	8

<i>Carried forward,</i>	£11,049 11 0	£19,429 3 4
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	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£11,049	11	0	£19,429	3	4
Robert Fulton, Esq.	} Clerks in the Office of Prov. Secretary, Clerks in the Office of Audit, Donation to Indians,	}	250	0	0		
John Gregory, Esq.			140	0	0		
J. Woodforde Smith, Esq.			180	0	0		
John A. Beckwith, Esq.			250	0	0		
A. G. Beckwith, Esq.			100	0	0		
J. B. Toldervy, Esquire,			60	0	0		
			£12,029	11	0		

From Surplus Fund—

Lieutenant Governor's Contingencies, 1860,	200	0	0				
Paid into the Treasury,	4,520	9	0				
					16,750	0	0
Balance due this Fund, in Central Bank, ...					£2,679	3	4

The sum of £2,679 3 4 is independent of the accumulation of interest, which, when added, will very much increase the amount.

The Central Bank also held last year £953 15 8, without addition of interest, of the Casual Revenue, against which the Province Treasurer has drawn during the last Fiscal Year the sum of £1,000, leaving the whole amount held by that Institution, £2,632 19s. principal of deposits.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

F.

B. ROBINSON, Receiver General, (provisionally, &c.) in Account for the FISHING FUND.

	DR.	CR.
Balance per Account 1st November 1859, ...	£472	4 1
Received from T. R. Robertson, per his Account for October 1860,	1	18 9
Balance to new Account, ... ..	...	£474 2 10
	£474	2 10
		£474 2 10

B. ROBINSON.

Receiver General's Office, St. John, 1st Nov. 1860.

G.

ABSTRACT of the Revenue of the Province of New Brunswick

	Railway Impost.	Impost Duties.	Export Duties.	Casual and Territorial Revenue.	Supreme Court Fees.
Saint John,	£21,572 15 7	£105,577 7 6	8,879 11 6	11,514 4 10	625 5 0
Campbellton,	103 15 1	581 17 5	..	..	..
Dalhousie,	537 15 7	2,679 2 4	545 15 9	..	..
Bathurst,	374 17 3	1,614 15 3	159 11 0	..	..
Caraget,	117 12 5	456 13 10	..	..	..
Shippegan,	130 6 9	549 16 7	14 16 0	..	..
Newcastle,	926 11 1	4,907 14 0	1,235 5 6	..	..
Chatham,	1,272 7 5	6,016 10 1	934 8 4	..	..
Richibucto,	914 4 3	4,090 8 11	718 16 6	..	..
Buctouche,	51 6 5	263 2 9	307 1 2	..	..
Shediac,	90 6 3	560 2 3	709 18 6	..	..
Bay Verte,	1 15 10	7 19 9	..	..	..
Sackville,	188 18 3	881 4 5	15 15 0	..	..
North Joggins,	9 4 4	46 15 6	..	..	..
Dorchester,	69 1 7	418 19 1	7 0 0	..	..
Moncton,	295 2 4	2,026 7 3	8 18 6	..	..
Hillsborough,	154 15 6	770 14 9	..	..	..
Harvey,	15 6 6	76 9 0	30 1 5	..	..
Fredericton,	992 11 3	7,421 12 10	0 4 0	..	..
Woodstock,	178 19 11	1,410 2 0	..	..	..
Andover,	28 1 1	169 10 4	..	..	..
Grand Falls,	4 9 5	96 2 5	..	..	..
Edmundston,	2 7 4	17 3 8	..	..	..
Saint Andrews,	200 15 0	1,590 4 9	111 19 3	..	..
Saint Stephen,	366 8 2	1,619 6 0	282 4 11	..	..
Saint George,	59 6 9	637 14 8	424 0 3	..	..
Campo Bello,	27 9 7	79 19 1	..	..	..
Totals,	£2,8956 10 11	144,567 16 5	14,385 7 7	11,514 4 10	625 5 0

Treasury, Saint John, 1st November 1860.

for the Fiscal Year ending on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1860.

Auction Duty.	Provincial share of Seizures.	Licences to Distilleries.	Emigrant Duty.	Light House Duty.	S. and D. Seamen's Duty.	Boys and Beacons.	TOTALS.
£79 4 1	231 13 0	20 0 0	39 10 0	3,164 3 3	994 4 2	..	152,997 18 11
..	..	..	..	6 15 0	1 11 8	2 12 6	696 11 8
..	..	..	..	173 3 9	55 9 0	51 2 4	4,042 8 9
..	..	..	..	73 0 9	24 12 0	40 9 5	2,387 5 8
..	..	..	1 9 0	17 12 3	1 17 3	11 4 8	806 0 6
..	..	..	..	11 15 6	4 7 11	10 10 9	721 13 6
..	..	..	..	392 8 0	130 7 0	122 18 7	7,715 4 2
8 2 5	..	..	..	330 2 6	104 14 2	115 7 10	8,781 12 9
..	..	..	..	228 9 0	152 16 4	77 8 1	6,182 1 7
..	..	..	..	94 3 6	60 4 0	30 19 3	806 17 1
..	..	..	..	235 19 6	75 13 6	79 3 0	1,751 3 0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 15 7
..	13 17 1	..	..	18 17 9	4 1 4	..	1,122 13 10
..	..	..	..	13 0 9	3 5 8	..	72 8 3
..	..	..	..	12 13 0	2 17 8	..	510 11 4
..	10 0 0	..	..	12 14 6	1 17 3	..	2,354 19 10
..	28 0 0	..	..	91 14 0	24 17 0	..	1,070 1 3
..	..	..	..	13 19 9	4 1 3	..	139 17 11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,414 8 1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,647 4 1
1 2 3	56 19 11	..	..	..	..	..	200 11 5
..	3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	100 11 10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19 11 0
0 4 2	26 0 0	..	..	51 4 0	20 18 2	13 5 7	2,014 10 11
..	17 14 1	..	..	123 19 3	38 15 9	17 4 1	2,465 12 3
..	..	..	..	176 3 6	58 8 7	16 13 8	1,372 7 5
..	..	..	..	94 19 6	24 13 1	..	227 1 3
£88 12 11	387 4 1	20 0 0	40 10 0	5,336 19 6	1,789 12 9	588 17 10	208,331 1 10

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Railway Impost,	£24,634 5 0	£28,986 10 11	£4,352 5 11	..
Import Duty,	124,058 6 6	144,567 16 5	20,509 9 11	..
Export Duty,	18,942 18 5	14,385 7 7	..	£4,557 10 19
Casual and Territorial Revenue, ..	15,738 9 9	11,514 4 10	..	4,224 4 11
Supreme Court Fees,	575 0 0	625 5 0	50 5 0	..
Auction Duty,	136 4 1	88 12 11	..	47 11 2
Provincial share of Seizures, ..	618 15 8	367 4 1	..	231 11 7
Licences for Distilleries,	20 0 0	20 0 0	..	..
Emigrant Duties,	30 2 6	40 10 0	10 7 6	..
Light House Duties,	6,445 8 5	5,336 19 6	..	1,108 8 11
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Duties, ..	2,181 10 8	1,789 12 9	..	391 17 11
Buoys and Beacons Duties, .. .. .	..	588 17 10	588 17 10	..
	£193,381 1 0	£208,331 1 10	£25,511 6 2	£10,561 5 4

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

Several additional Statements and Accounts, relating to the Revenues of the Province, will appear in another part of this Report.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF SUNDRY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

No. 1.

**PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM in Account with the Commissioners for
the Year ending 31st October 1860.**

Dr.

Expenditure for Quarter ending 31st January 1860,	...		£1,194	9	11
“ “ 30th April “			1,129	19	2
“ “ 31st July “			1,106	2	11
“ “ 31st October “			1,118	16	8
Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1859,			68	1	5
			£4,617 10 1		

1860.

Cr.

Feb. 4.	Treasury Warrants,		£1,000	0	0
May 1.	“		1,000	0	0
Aug. 8.	“		1,000	0	0
Oct. 31.	“		1,000	0	0
			£4,000 0 0		
Jan.	Tallow sold for		£2	7	0
May.	Wool 2s., Tallow 11s. 1d.,		1	12	1
Oct.	260 lbs. Tallow at 5d.,		5	8	4
	Old Iron sold for		7	10	0
			16 17 5		
Cash from paying Patients—					
Jan. 31.	First Quarter,		£147	2	6
April 30.	Second Quarter,		130	18	7
July 31.	Third Quarter,		129	0	3
Oct. 31.	Fourth Quarter,		140	7	3
			547 8 7		
Cash for Clothing, &c. to Patients—					
	First Quarter,		£5	19	3
	Second Quarter,		1	18	8
	Third Quarter,		1	16	0
	Fourth Quarter,		0	15	5
			10 9 4		
Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1860,			42	14	9
			£4,617 10 1		

We, the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, do certify that the foregoing stated Account is correct and true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

JOHN WARD,
PETER BESNARD,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
JOHN DUNCAN,
JOHN SIMPSON,
L. A. WILMOT,

} Commissioners of the
Provincial
Lunatic Asylum.

CHARLES WARD,
Secretary to Commissioners.

St. John, 31st October 1860.

CLASSIFICATION of the Total Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

Expenditure.	Food.	Clothing.	Furniture and furnishing.	Salaries.	Fuel.	Farm expenses.	Repairs.	Not classified.	Fire Insurance.	TOTAL.
Qr. ending 31st Jan.,	493 13	3 226 7 2	41 8 4	273 7 0	3 17 6	37 4 10	6 9 0	65 7 10	46 15 0	1194 9 11
Qr. ending 30th April,	469 5 10	36 11 1	70 18 6	269 14	1 154 9 0	79 6 4	20 2 8	20 11 8	...	1129 19 2
Qr. ending 31st July,	456 2 9	51 7 8	23 5 1	273 15	3 132 10 6	40 15 5	23 8	5 104 9 3	...	1106 2 11
Qr. ending 31st Oct.,	527 11	5 171 16 1	46 11 0	272 18 0	24 10 11	27 7 1	21 6 0	26 7 2	...	1118 16 8
	£1946 13	3 486 1 7	182 2 11	1089 14	43 16 5	1184 13 8	71 6 1	225 15 11	46 15 0	4549 8 8

The amount received from paying Patients for the Year 1860 was £547 8 7, and the estimated value of Crops raised on the grounds of the Asylum was £300 7 4. The Accounts are correctly made up and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 2.

REPORT of the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary for the Year ending the 31st of October 1860.

The Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, in submitting the Accounts and Returns of that Institution for the Year ending 31st October 1860, beg to make the following Report:—

No 1. Is Account of Expenditure and Receipts, the former classified as follows, viz:—

Balance of Account due the Commissioners at the commencement of the year,	£1,994	0	4
Ordinary Expenses of the Prison, such as Salaries, Food, Clothing, and all incidental expenses, ...	£2,155	17	3
To which must be added proportion of Fuel used for warming Prison and Keeper's apartment, and for cooking,	299	8	8

Making the whole amount under that head, 2,455 5 11

Materials for manufacturing purposes, including not only manufacturing stock but repairs on machinery, oil for machinery, tools, and all incidental expenses connected with that department,	£2,172	2	5
And proportion of fuel for the Engine,	125	0	0

Making total amount under that head, of 2,297 2 5

Repairs and improvements, being amount paid for Patent for drying wood,	25	0	0
--	----	---	---

Making the whole amount of Expenditure, £6,771 8 8

The Receipts have been derived from the following sources, viz:—

Warrants on Treasury,	£2,800	0	0
Diets of Military Prisoners,	40	15	4
Proceeds of Prison Manufactures sold during the year,	2,684	16	6
Amount paid by Keeper for maintenance of his horse,	25	0	0
And amount to the sum of	5,500	11	10

Leaving a balance due from the Province, of £1,270 16 10

To this is appended a Schedule of unpaid Accounts amounting to £679 2 7, making the whole indebtedness of the Institution £1,949 19 5.

The cost of maintenance, adding articles not yet paid for, and deducting Accounts paid within the year for articles that should have appeared in the Accounts of the previous year, amounts to £2,659, or £200 less than in the year ending 31st October 1859.

No. 2. Is an Account shewing the number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from the Penitentiary during the year. There were in prison

on first of the year eighty nine male and twenty one female prisoners, and at the close of it sixty five male and twenty one female prisoners.

The number admitted in the year were one hundred and sixty five male and eighty six female prisoners. The number discharged were one hundred and eighty nine male and eighty six female prisoners.

The number of diets to male prisoners in the year was twenty four thousand two hundred and ninety nine, and to female prisoners six thousand two hundred and nineteen.

There is a decrease in the number of male prisoners as compared with the preceding year of fifty five, and an increase in the number of female prisoners of twenty nine.

No. 3. Is Account shewing the value of manufacturing stock and manufactured articles on hand on thirty first October, amounting to the sum of £1,775 4 10.

No. 4. Is Account shewing result of prison labour for the year. There is a loss by this Account of £278 9 7. This on investigation is found to arise from the cost of materials having much increased beyond the original estimates, while the prices obtained at public sales have in some instances been less than cost of materials. The Commissioners are of opinion that a great saving in cost of manufacturing stock could be effected by soliciting Tenders in the months of January and July, for the delivery in May and November following, of the principle articles required in the manufacture of Pails and Brooms, and usually purchased in this market, and that payments should be in cash on delivery thereof.

The amount necessary to provide for the expenses of the Institution the present year will not be short of £2,500, independent of the sum of £1,950, amount of debt against the Prison, which should be immediately provided for, making a sum total of £4,450.

By order of the Board.

SAM. D. BERTON, *Sec'y.*

Saint John, 26th December 1860.

ACCOUNT of Expenditure and Receipts by the Commissioners of the PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

1859.		EXPENDITURE.			
Nov. 1.	To Balance due the Commissioners,	...	...	...	£1,994 0 4
Jan. 31.	Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 1,—				
	Ordinary Expenses of the Prison,	£498	9	9	
	Fuel for Prison and Steam Engine,	76	1	0	
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	500	0	3	
					1,074 11 0
April 30.	Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 3,—				
	Ordinary expenses of the Prison,	£164	4	3	
	Fuel for Engine and Prison,	119	5	0	
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	197	8	0	
	Improvements and repairs,	25	0	0	
					505 17 3
					<u>£3,574 8 7</u>
					<i>Carried forward,</i>

			<i>Brought forward,</i>	£3,574	8	7
July 31.	To Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 5,—					
	Ordinary expenses of the Prison,	£912	11	4		
	Fuel for Steam Engine and Prison,	53	2	0		
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	508	1	5		
						1,473 14 9
Oct. 31.	Expenditure Qr. ending this date, per Acc't No. 7,—					
	Ordinary expenses of the Prison,	£580	11	11		
	Fuel for Steam Engine and Prison,	176	0	8		
	Materials for manufacturing purposes,	966	12	9		
						1,723 5 4
						£6,771 8 8

1860.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 23.	By Warrant on Treasury No. 70,	£1,000	0	0
Mar. 15.	Do. do. 111,	500	0	0
June 5.	Do. do. 228,	300	0	0
July 20.	Do. do. 302,	1,000	0	0
				£2,800 0 0

1859. By Diets of Military Prisoners,—

Dec. 31.	Soldiers 63rd Regt. Novvember,	£4	14	10
1860.				
Jan. 4.	Do. do. December,	2	15	2
31.	Do. do. January,	3	8	5
	A Gunner Royal Artillery,	3	0	0
Mar. 15.	Soldiers 63rd Regt. February,	4	2	10
April 5.	Do. do. March,	7	11	0
30.	Do. do. April,	8	8	0
June 14.	A Gunner Royal Artillery,	1	7	7
28.	Soldiers 63rd Regt. May,	8	15	7
July 31.	Do. do. June,	0	16	11
Sept. 15.	Do. do. August,	0	15	0
				40 15 4

By Amount from Sales of Prison manufactures,—

Jan. 31.	In this Quarter,	£137	10	0
April 30.	In April do.	127	0	4
July 31.	In July do.	288	15	8
	And by Public Sale,	1,136	0	4
Oct. 31.	In October Quarter,	200	14	8
	And by Public Sale,	744	15	6
				2,634 16 6

July 31.	By Maintenance Mr. Quinton's horse, half year to 30th April,	£12	10	0
Oct. 31.	Do. do. to date,	12	10	0
				25 0 0

5,500 11 10

Balance due Secretary and Treasurer,

£1,270 16 10

St. John, 31st October 1860.

Samuel D. Berton maketh oath, that he is Secretary and Treasurer to the Commissioners of the Provincial Penitentiary, and that the foregoing Account of Expenditure and Receipts for that Institution for the Year ending 31st October 1860, is just and true.

SAM. D. BERTON.

Sworn before me this 26th day of December 1860.
JOHN DOHERTY, J. P.

ACCOUNT shewing the Number of Prisoners admitted into and discharged from Provincial Penitentiary in the Year ending 31st Oct. 1860, the number of Rations for each month, and employment of Prisoners for each Month.

MONTH.	MALE PRISONERS.					FEMALE PRISONERS.				
	In Prison on 1st of the Month.	Admitted within the Month.	Dischar'd within the Month.	In Prison at close of the Month.	No. of Rations required.	In Prison on 1st of the Month.	Admitted within the Month.	Dischar'd within the Month.	In Prison at close of the Month.	No. of Rations required.
November,	89	12	31	70	2385	21	6	11	16	559
December,	70	8	14	64	2065	16	3	9	10	407
January,	64	20	12	72	2153	10	6	1	15	424
February,	72	15	12	75	2146	15	2	3	14	416
March,	75	18	17	76	2432	14	8	8	14	342
April,	76	13	20	69	2208	14	8	3	19	486
May,	69	15	21	63	2057	19	11	7	23	668
June,	63	11	17	57	1891	23	7	11	19	639
July,	57	13	17	53	1793	19	11	10	20	598
August,	53	11	9	55	1628	20	7	5	22	534
September,	55	12	10	57	1641	22	3	11	14	579
October,	57	17	9	65	1900	14	14	7	21	517

EMPLOYMENT OF THE PRISONERS.

NOVEMBER.

MALE.—386 days general labor, 104 brushmaking, 575 broommaking, 52 tailoring, 575 pailmaking, 78 shoemaking, 104 carpenter work, 104 blacksmith work, &c.

FEMALE.—248 days general labor, 47 wool dressing, 48 sewing, 42 spinning, 55 knitting, 37 weaving.

DECEMBER.

MALE.—206 days general labor, 108 brushmaking, 540 broommaking, 540 pailmaking, 54 carpentry, 54 tailoring, 81 shoemaking, 108 blacksmith work, &c.

FEMALE.—239 days general labor, 34 wool dressing, 14 sewing, 18 knitting, 17 spinning, 24 weaving.

JANUARY.

MALE.—388 days general labor, 104 carpentry, 130 brushmaking, 78 tailoring, 290 broommaking, 78 shoemaking, 530 pailmaking, 123 blacksmith work, &c.

FEMALE.—224 days general labor, 46 wool dressing, 11 sewing, 10 knitting, 17 spinning, 35 weaving.

FEBRUARY.

MALE.—415 days general labor, 100 carpentry, 100 brushmaking, 50 tailoring, 565 broommaking, 112 blacksmith's work and machinery, 379 pailmaking.

FEMALE.—214 days general labor, 27 wool dressing, 14 sewing, 23 knitting, 23 spinning, 40 weaving.

MARCH.

MALE.—302 days general labor, 108 carpentry, 62 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 675 broommaking, 81 shoemaking, 675 pailmaking, 108 blacksmith's work, &c.

FEMALE.—202 days general labor, 4 wool dressing, 20 sewing, 30 knitting, 3 spinning, 32 weaving.

APRIL.

MALE.—578 days general labor, 100 carpentry, 50 brushmaking, 6 tailoring, 320 broommaking, 50 shoemaking, 550 pailmaking, 10 smith and machine work.

FEMALE.—266 days general labor, 40 wool dressing, 3 sewing, 8 knitting, 29 spinning, 24 weaving.

MAY.

MALE.—375 days general labor, 54 carpenter work, 108 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 520 broommaking, 27 shoemaking, 520 pailmaking, 130 blacksmith's work, &c.

FEMALE.—259 days general labor, 121 wool dressing, 24 sewing, 38 knitting, 51 spinning, 47 weaving.

JUNE.

MALE.—726 days general labor, 130 carpentry, 260 brushmaking, 26 tailoring, 130 broommaking, 52 shoemaking, 130 pailmaking, 130 blacksmith's work, &c.

FEMALE.—246 days general labor, 18 wool dressing, 88 sewing, 109 knitting, 52 weaving.

JULY.

MALE.—526 days general labor, 130 carpentry, 390 brushmaking, 26 tailoring, 52 broom-making, 52 shoemaking, 130 pailmaking, 130 blacksmith's work.

FEMALE.—259 days general labor, 113 wool dressing, 16 sewing, 14 knitting, 79 spinning, 7 weaving.

AUGUST.

MALE.—808 days general labor, 108 carpentry, 162 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 54 broom-making, 27 shoemaking, 54 pailmaking, 105 blacksmith work.

FEMALE.—276 days general labor, 91 wool dressing, 26 sewing, 11 knitting, 63 spinning, 33 weaving.

SEPTEMBER.

MALE.—148 days general labor, 52 carpentry, 156 brushmaking, 26 tailoring, 472 broom-making, 26 shoemaking, 390 pailmaking, 104 blacksmith work.

FEMALE.—252 days general labor, 61 wool dressing, 19 sewing, 30 knitting, 37 spinning, 46 weaving.

OCTOBER.

MALE.—261 days general labor, 54 carpentry, 135 brushmaking, 27 tailoring, 486 broom-making, 27 shoemaking, 504 pailmaking, 108 smith and machine work.

FEMALE.—270 days general labor, 40 wool dressing, 17 sewing, 37 knitting, 43 spinning, 41 weaving.

Inventory of Manufacturing Stock and Manufactured Articles at the Provincial Penitentiary and in Berton Brothers hands on 31st Oct. 1860.

80,000	feet Pine Logs,	...	...	...	@ 67s. 6d.	£270 0 0
2,639	" Hardwood,	...	...	...	42s. 6d.	5 12 7
2,825	" Basswood,	...	...	...	47s. 6d.	6 14 2
59½	tons Birch,	...	...	...	22s. 6d.	66 18 9
30	rolls No. 9 Wire, each 63 lbs.,	...	...	...	18s.	27 0 0
600	lbs. Galvanised Broom Wire,	...	...	...		20 2 6
500	" Plain do.	...	...	...	6d.	12 10 0
50	" Brass Wire,	...	...	...	2s. 3d.	5 12 6
82	" Okatka Bristles,	...	...	...	6s. 6d.	26 13 0
75	" 1st sort do.	...	...	...	4s. 3d.	15 18 9
45	" Suchoy do.	...	...	...	2s. 6d.	5 12 6
9	bundles, or 4½ cwt ¼ Hoop Iron,	...	...	...	22s. 6d.	5 1 3
8	bales Broom Corn, 1,702 lbs,	...	...	...	11 cts.	46 16 1
					<i>Carried forward,</i>	£514 12 1

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£514 12 1
Manufactured Articles—			
300 Nests Tubs, ...	upset price, 13s. 9d.	£206 5 0	
100 No. 1 do. ...	per dozen, 54s.	22 10 0	
800 2 do. ...	" 45s.	150 0 0	
800 dozen Pails, ...	" 9s. 6d.	380 0 0	
250 " half Pails, ...	" 8s. 6d.	106 5 0	
100 " Buckets, ...	" 12s. 6d.	62 10 0	
83 gross Clothes Pins, ...	" 1s. 3d.	5 3 9	
30 dozen No. 1 Brooms, ...	" 15s. 0d.	22 10 0	
12 " 2 do. ...	" 12s. 6d.	7 10 0	
10 " 3 do. ...	" 10s.	5 0 0	
25 " No. 1 Scrubs, ...	" 17s.	21 5 0	
34 " 2 do. ...	" 12s.	20 8 0	
30 " 3 do. ...	" 10s.	15 0 0	
13 " 2 Tampico Black Lead, ...	10s.	6 10 0	
10 " Shoe Brushes, ...	8s.	4 0 0	
8,000 Broom Handles, ...	... ..		24 0 0
		1,034 16 9	
Less 5 per cent. ...	... ..	51 14 10	
			983 1 11
In Berton Brothers hands—			
75 dozen Tampico Scrub Brushes, @ 11s.		£41 5 0	
39 4-12 dozen Bristle Scrub Brushes, 12s.		23 12 0	
104 " do. do. 14s.		72 16 0	
66 11-12 " do. do. 20s.		66 18 4	
12 " Black Lead Brushes, 9s.		5 8 0	
10 " do. do. 10s.		5 0 0	
12½ " do. do. 12s.		7 10 0	
5½ " Paint Brushes, 40s.		11 0 0	
1 only Currier Brush,		0 5 0	
2 Type Brushes @ 5s. and 6s. 3d.		0 11 3	
1 Fuller's Brush,		1 10 0	
11 setts Shoe Brushes, 24s.		1 2 0	
10 9-12 dozen House Brushes, 27s.		14 10 3	
100 gross Clothes Pins, 1s. 6d.		7 10 0	
28 dozen Brooms, 16 @ 12s. 6d. & 12 @ 17s. 6d.		20 10 0	
13 " extra Brooms, 18s. 9d.		12 3 9	
14 " Pails, 11s. 3d.		7 17 6	
19 " half Pails, 10s.		9 10 0	
1 " Buckets,		0 17 6	
		£309 16 7	
Discount 20 per cent. ...	... ..	61 19 4	
To collect for grinding 50½ bbls. Bone Dust @ 2s. 3d.			247 17 3
			5 13 7
			£1,775 4 10

Saint John, October 31st 1860.

Account shewing result of Prison Labour for the Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

1860.							
Oct. 31.	To Stock of Manufactured and Unmanufactured articles and lumber on hand, per Inventory annexed,	£1,775	4	10			
	Amount realized from Sale of Prison Manufactures,	2,634	16	6			
	Paid in year for materials furnished the previous year,		88	10	3		
						<u>£4,498</u>	<u>11 7</u>
1859.		CONTRA.					
Oct. 31.	By Stock on hand this date,	£2,172	15	7			
1860.							
Oct. 31.	Cost of materials paid for in the year ending this date,	2,172	2	5			
	Proportion of fuel,	125	0	0			
	Amount of materials purchased in the year and not paid for,	307	2	2			
						<u>4,777</u>	<u>0 2</u>
	Loss,					<u>£278</u>	<u>8 7</u>

Report upon the Accounts of the Provincial Penitentiary for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

No. 1-1 to 1-4, are four detailed Quarterly Accounts of disbursements made on account of this Institution, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860, viz:—

Maintenance, Salaries, contingencies, repairs, &c.	£2,377	10	7
Materials and Fuel for manufacturing purposes,	2,297	2	5
Cost of Patent for drying wood by super-heated steam,	25	0	0
Interest on advances,	77	15	4
	<u>£4,777</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>

No. 2-1 to 2-4, are four Quarterly Accounts Current for same year, viz:—

Over-expenditure, as per Report 1859,	£1,994	0	4
Gross expenditure 1860, to 31st October,	4,777	8	4
	<u>£6,771</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

The Commissioners credit—

Warrants on Treasury,	£2,800	0	0
Diets of Military Prisoners,	40	15	4
Nett proceeds sales Prison manufactures,	2,634	16	6
Paid by Keeper for Horse keeping,	25	0	0
	<u>5,500</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

Over-expenditure to 31st October 1860, £1,270 16 10

No. 3-1 to 3-4, are four detailed Quarterly Accounts sales of Brooms, Pails, Brushes, &c. during the year, viz:—

Nett proceeds 1st Quarter,	...	...	...	£137	10	0
2nd “	...	...	...	127	0	4
3rd “	...	...	...	288	15	8
4th “	...	...	...	200	14	8
						<u>£754 0 8</u>

No. 4-1 to 4-2, are Accounts sales of Prison manufactures at auction, viz:—

8th May 1860, nett proceeds,	...	...	...	£1,136	0	4
11th October, do.	...	...	...	745	15	6
						<u>1,881 15 10</u>
						<u>£2,635 16 6</u>

These Accounts also give particulars of stock on hand at the commencement and close of each Quarter.

No. 5-1 to 5-12, are the Monthly Reports of the Keeper of the Penitentiary for the same period, containing the dietary of the Prison in tabular form, the daily employment of the Prisoners, and statement of the proceedings of the Penitentiary. From these Reports the number of Prisoners at the commencement and close of the year was—

1st November 1859, Male,	...	...	89
Female,	...	...	21
			— Total, 110
31st October 1860, Male,	...	...	65
Female,	...	...	21
			— Total, 86

No. 6-1 to 6-4, are Reports of the local Auditor, I. Woodward, upon all Accounts connected with the Expenditure and Income of the Institution for the Fiscal Year 1860.

There is also an Account in detail of sums due at the close of the Fiscal Year to sundry persons, viz:—

For the ordinary expenses of the Prison,	...	...	...	£304	16	10
Materials for manufacturing purposes,	...	...	...	307	2	2
Castings, and other work on Engine,	...	...	...	66	3	7
						<u>£678 2 7</u>

The Accounts are all in the usual form, and attested to by the Secretary, Mr. Samuel D. Berton, but are without the signature of the Chairman, Thomas M'Avity, Esquire.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 3.**BOARD OF HEALTH.**

*Report upon the Account of the Chairman of the Board of Health, Saint John,
for the Fiscal Year 1860.*

GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

Salaries of Inspectors,	£120	16	8	
Fuel, Advertising, and Postages, &c.	22	11	8	
				£143 8 4

QUARANTINE STATION.

Salary of Boatman & Keeper Public Buildings,	£100	0	0	
Provisions, Medicine, and Bed covering, &c.	27	5	10	
Insurance and repairs of Buildings,	38	3	5	
				165 9 3

CITY HOSPITAL.

Keeper's Salary & Wages of nurses & attendants,	£139	6	7	
Dr. Bayard, Salary Vaccinating Surgeon, visiting Small-pox Patients, &c.	121	2	3	
Rent of Hospital three Quarters,	37	10	0	
Fuel, Groceries, and Medicine, &c.	234	3	3	
Stoves, Blankets, and other furniture,	42	12	5	
				574 14 6
Balance on hand 31st October 1860,				8 19 6
				£892 11 7

The Chairman Credits—

Balance on hand 1st November 1859,				£17 11 8
Received from Treasury during the year, Warrants Nos. 20, 73, 135, 211, 277, 320, and 403,				750 0 0
Received from W. O. Smith for Paupers while in Hospital,	£84	6	5	
Received from sundry persons for fumigating houses, attendance in Hospital, &c.	40	13	6	
				124 19 11
				£892 11 7

The Accounts are correctly detailed and accompanied by the proper vouchers; they are signed by John Ansley, Clerk, and W. Bayard, Chairman.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 4.**MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. JOHN.**

Report upon the Account of the Commissioners for the Year 1860.

This is an Account of Expenditure for the support of the Marine Hospital in the City of Saint John, and a branch on Partridge Island, for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

The Commissioners charge—

Over-expenditure in 1859,	£165	11	7
Provisions,	£157	9	5
Washing and Straw,	36	1	7
Fuel,	56	9	0
Medicine and Drugs,	32	18	7
Steward, Matron, and Assistants,	207	7	7
Physician, Surgeon, Clergy, and Secretary,	240	0	0
Burial and Cemetery charges,	15	17	6
Gardener, &c.	20	0	0
Repairs and wages of Carpenters, &c.	26	3	6
Sundry supplies not classified,	97	18	2
Supplies not included in Diets,	7	18	11
		898	4 3
		<hr/>	
		£1,063	15 10
They credit—			
Cash from the Treasury during the year,	900	0	0
		<hr/>	
Balance due Commissioners, 31st October 1860,	£163	15	10
		<hr/>	

The Account is furnished in detail, is correct and vouched; it is signed by seven Commissioners, and countersigned by the Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Ward, Esquire.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 5.**TRACADIE LAZARETTO.**

Report upon the Account of the Hon. J. Davidson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Health for the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

He charges as disbursements for the year 1860, viz :—				
Provisions and Groceries,	...	...	...	£183 5 8
Clothing,	...	...	...	41 19 11
Salaries and Wages,	...	...	...	124 10 0
Medicine and Medical Attendance,	...	...	...	79 12 0
Fuel, Hay, and Contingencies,	...	...	...	75 12 7
Coffins and expenses of interments,	...	...	...	3 2 6
Treasurer's Commission, 5 per cent.	...	...	...	26 14 10½
				<hr/>
				£534 17 6½
He credits—				
In hand Nov. 1st 1859,	...	...	£50 2 10½	
From Provincial Treasury, 1860,	...	...	500 0 0	
				<hr/>
				550 2 10½
				<hr/>
In hands of Treasurer 1st Nov. 1860,	...	...	...	£15 5 4
				<hr/>

The Account is rendered in detail, sworn to and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 6.**LIGHT HOUSES.**

Report upon the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Provincial Light Houses for the Year ending the 31st October 1860.

No. 1. Is the General Account Current of the Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses, residing at Saint John, for the Year 1860, as follows, viz :—

Tinkham & Co.	Invoice of Lampwick, &c.	...	...	£5 3 11
Gas Company,	Reed's Point Light, 6 months,	...	...	7 10 0
G. E. Fenetty,	Advertising Contract for Oil,	...	...	1 8 0
T. W. Anglin,	Do. do.	...	...	1 17 6
W. L. Avery,	Account Stationery,	...	...	2 4 0
J. & A. M'Millan,	Do. Charts,	...	...	1 10 8
Hon. C. Watters,	Retainer in Foulis vs Commissioners,	...	...	3 10 0
Tinkham & Co.	Invoice Lampwick, &c.	...	...	24 10 3
Gas Company,	Reed's Point Light, 6 months,	...	...	7 10 0
Till Brothers,	Advertising Contract for Oil,	...	...	1 12 6
Raymond & Smith,	Invoice Pale Seal Oil,	...	...	624 3 0
Hon. C. Watters,	Paid Foulis' claim,	...	...	16 4 4
I. Woodward,	Lamp and Burner from New York,	...	...	2 8 3
Thomas M. Smith,	Invoice Porpoise Oil,	...	...	239 18 8
S. Gillespie,	Gauging and Storage,	...	...	4 10 10
I. Woodward,	Office rent,	...	...	37 11 9
Commission,	On Contingencies,	...	...	86 7 2
<i>Carried forward,</i>				<hr/>
				£1,068 0 10

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,068 0 10
<i>Sub-Account for 12 Stations, A to M inclusive.</i>			
A—Partridge Island Station,			
Keeper A. Reed's Salary one year,	...	£100 0 0	
Coals £98 6 11, Retorts, &c. £80 3 10,	...	178 10 9	
Gas-maker's Wages, &c.	...	65 0 0	
Attending Fog Bell six months,	...	10 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	66 5 10	
			419 16 7
B—Beacon Light Station,			
Keeper James Lane, Salary one year,	...	£100 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	24 0 7	
Do. (extra,)	...	23 4 7	
			147 5 2
C—Quaco Light Station,			
Keeper Thomas Lamb, and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	...	£146 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	36 16 5	
			182 16 5
D—Point Lepreaux Light Station,			
Keeper Geo. Thomas, Salary one year,	...	100 0 0	
Ordinary Contingencies,	...	29 14 1	
			129 14 1
E—Gannet Rock Light Station,			
Keeper W. B. M'Lauchlin & Ass't, 1 year's Salary,	...	£210 0 0	
Ordinary Contingencies,	...	107 4 8	
Extra do.	...	47 6 0	
			364 10 8
F—Cape Enrage Light Station,			
Keeper J. Hennessy, one year's salary,	...	£100 0 0	
Ordinary Contingencies,	...	23 4 10	
Extra do.	...	13 5 2	
			136 10 0
G—Machias Seal Islands Light Station,			
Keeper John Cowley and Assistant, Salary 1 year,	...	£166 0 0	
Ordinary Contingencies,	...	63 13 4	
Extra do.	...	23 3 3	
			252 16 7
H—Head Harbour Light Station,			
Keeper W. J. Snell, one year's salary,	...	£100 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	21 15 2	
			121 15 2
I—Saint Andrews Light Station,			
Keeper Geo. Pendleberry, one year's salary,	...	£50 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	18 5 0	
			68 5 0
K—Grindstone Island Light Station,			
Construction Account,	...	£641 11 0	
Keeper James Clark, one year's salary,	...	100 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	42 18 7	
			784 9 7
L—Swallow's Tail Light Station,			
Construction Account,	...	£1,279 10 5	
Keeper John Kent, 3 months salary,	...	25 0 0	
Contingencies,	...	30 1 2	
			1,334 11 7
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£5,010 11 8

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£5,010 11 8
M—Steam Whistle, Partridge Island,		
Construction of House and Machinery,	£465 16 11	
Expense of working the Steam Whistle, including		
Wages of Jas. Wilson, Coal, &c.	62 1 9	
	<hr/>	527 18 8
		<hr/>
		£5,538 10 4
The Commissioners Credit—		
Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1859,	£687 1 8	
Cash received from the Province Treasurer, for the year		
1860, as required, from the Light House Fund,	4,759 5 0	
	<hr/>	5,446 6 8
		<hr/>
	Shewing an over-expenditure of	£92 3 8
		<hr/>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 7.

EMIGRANT AGENT.

Report upon an Account of Robert Shives, Esq. Emigrant Agent, for the expenses of Emigration Office, Saint John, for the Year ending 31st October 1860.

He charges for disbursements—

Office rent and expenses,	£24 19 9
Stationery, Postage, and Printing,	8 14 4
Advertising in American papers,	12 10 0
Assistance to poor Emigrants,	30 7 6
	<hr/>
	£76 11 7

He credits—

Cash received from the Provincial Treasury, per Warrants		
Nos. 89, 150, & 349, Series 1860, and No. 4, Series 1861,	£76 11 7	
	<hr/>	

The Account is correctly made up and vouched.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 8.**QUEEN'S PRINTER.**

Report upon the Accounts of John Simpson, Esquire, Queen's Printer, with the Province, for the Fiscal Year 1860.

No. 1, is Mr. Simpson's Account for printing Reports, Parchment Commissions, Acts of the Legislature, Royal Gazettes, &c. for the Government, for the year,	£561 9 7
No. 2, is his Account for advertising in Royal Gazette Provincial Appointments, Government Notices, Proclamations, Acts of Legislature, Bye Roads, &c. for the same period,	242 13 1
No. 3, is for printing Journals, advertising in the Royal Gazette, &c. for the Legislative Council,	420 15 10
No. 4, is for the same services for the House of Assembly,	781 19 0
No. 5, is for Printing and Stationery for the Office of the Provincial Secretary, for the same period,	25 9 9
No. 6, is for printing Report on Public Accounts, &c. for the Auditor General's Department,	223 17 7
No. 7, is his Account for printing for the Office of Board of Education,	324 0 10
No. 8, is for printing for the Board of Works,	79 7 11
No. 9, is for printing Abstract of Proceedings 1st Meeting, and advertising &c., for the Board of Agriculture, from 1st April to date,	37 18 1
	£2,697 11 8
He has been paid on Account, per Warrants 187 and 396,	2,000 0 0
	£697 11 8

The Accounts are correct, and may be classified as follows:—

<i>No. 1.—Government Account.</i>	
1,250 copies Acts of Legislature, Index, &c. Session 1860,	£135 18 9
917 copies Royal Gazette for Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, &c.	343 17 6
300 copies Custom House Accounts, and extra Gazettes, Bye Roads, &c.	81 13 4
	£561 9 7
<i>No. 2.—Publications in Royal Gazette.</i>	
Acts of the Legislature,	£124 10 0
Bye Roads and Commissioners,	53 10 0
List of Physicians, and Militia,	26 0 0
Government Notices, Appointments, Orders in Council, Proclamations, &c.	38 13 1
	242 13 1
<i>No. 3.—Legislative Council.</i>	
350 copies Council Daily Journals,	£140 0 0
300 " Assembly do.	75 0 0
150 " Revised Journals, Appendix and Index,	156 6 9
Miscellaneous Printing and Stationery,	49 9 1
	420 15 10
	£1,224 18 6

Carried forward.

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	£1,224 18 6
<i>No. 4.—House of Assembly.</i>					
1,500 copies	Daily Journals,	...	...	£375 0 0	
187	“ Appendix,	...	...	273 10 0	
175	“ Index,	...	...	24 15 0	
450	“ Report and Bill relating to Bankruptcy,	...	...	64 10 0	
	Bye Roads, Financial Statement, &c.	...	...	44 4 0	
					781 19 0
<i>No. 5.—Provincial Secretary's Office.</i>					
	Parchment Grants and Commissions,	...	...	£7 11 3	
	Marriage Licenses and Bonds,	...	...	7 10 0	
	Warrants,	...	...	6 0 0	
	Bye Road Commissioners' Bonds, &c.	...	...	4 8 6	
					25 9 9
<i>No. 6.—Auditor General's Office.</i>					
410 copies	Report on Public Accounts, &c.	...	...	...	223 17 7
<i>No. 7.—Board of Education.</i>					
3,000 copies	of School Report, including Lithographing				
	9,000 plates School Houses,	...	...	£312 0 10	
	Printing Treasury Orders and Advertising,	...	...	12 0 0	
					324 0 10
<i>No. 8.—Board of Works.</i>					
1,000 Copies	Report of Chief Commissioner,	...	...	£68 17 11	
	Specifications, Road Returns, Circulars, &c.	...	...	10 10 0	
					79 7 11
<i>No. 9.—Provincial Board of Agriculture.</i>					
3,500 copies	Abstract of Proceedings first Meeting,	...	...	£31 2 6	
	Advertising, printing Schedules, &c. &c.	...	...	6 15 7	
					37 18 1
					£2,697 11 8

J. R. PARTELOW, A G.

No. 9.

Report on Accounts of E. & N. American Railway for Year ending 31st Oct. 1860.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1860.		DR.					
Oct. 31.	To Engineering,	per Abstract A,	..	..	..	£51,856	3 1
	Permanent Way,	" B,	..	..	..	694,923	14 0
	Buildings,	" C,	..	..	..	44,235	17 1
	Rolling Stock & Machinery,	" D,	..	..	..	51,511	4 7
	Miscellaneous Stock,	" E,	..	..	..	3,580	11 8
	General Expenses,	" F,	..	..	..	14,293	13 0
	Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,	..	..	..	..		£1,090,431 3 5
	Balance carried to General Balance Sheet,	..	..	..	..		2,723 17 7
							19,598 15 7
							<u>£1,112,753 16 7</u>
1860.		CR.					
Oct. 31.	By Amount advanced by Province Treasurer,	..	..	..	..	£1,112,753	16 7

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1860.		DR.					
Oct. 31.	To Locomotive Power,	per Abstract G,	..	..	..	£8,196	14 9
	Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	" H,	..	..	..	4,205	11 3
	Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	" I,	..	..	..	2,290	4 9
	General charges,	" K,	..	..	..	3,867	9 3
	Balance, being nett Revenue for the year,*	..	..	..	..	10,496	7 0
							<u>£29,056 7 0</u>
1860.		CR.					
Oct. 31.	By Passengers's traffic,	..	..	..	..	£13,777	12 6
	Freight traffic,	..	..	..	..	8,469	19 0
	Locomotives and Cars,	..	..	..	..	6,045	19 3
	Mails and Sundries,	..	..	..	..	762	16 3
							<u>£29,056 7 0</u>

* Of this amount, the sum of £8,000 has been paid to the Province Treasurer, and is credited in his Railway Impost Account, per page 103 of this Report, leaving nett balance in the hands of the Commissioners £2,496 7s. as per Balance Sheet.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

1860.		DR.					
Oct. 31.	To General Store Account, per Abstract L,	..	..	..	..	£21,326	8 8
	Traffic Department,	" M,	..	..	..	7,797	12 10
	Post Office Department,	..	..	..	..	628	2 6
	Board of Works,	..	..	..	..	304	19 0
	George Craig,	..	..	..	..	80	4 9
	Fred. James,	..	..	..	..	97	4 7
	Harris & Allan,	..	..	..	..	2	9 3
	John Walker,	..	..	..	..	2	5 0
	J. & G. A. Thompson,	..	..	..	..	12	14 8
	A. Rowan,	..	..	..	..	7	4 6
	Cash in Chest,	..	..	..	..	£644	7 3
	Cash in hands of R. C. Scovil,	..	..	..	..	9 2 1—	653 9 4
							<u>£30,912 15 1</u>
1860.		CR.					
Oct. 31.	By Capital Account,	..	..	..	..	£19,598	15 7
	Revenue,	..	..	..	..	2,496	7 0
	Commercial Bank,	..	..	..	..	4,367	1 9
	Baring Brothers & Co.	..	..	..	..	4,352	14 1
	Fleming & Humbert,	..	..	..	..	97	5 2
	Thomas King,	..	..	..	..	0	11 6
							<u>£30,912 15 1</u>

ABSTRACT A.—ENGINEERING ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Salaries and Office Expenses,.....	£21,393 7 3	£4,651 4 4	£26,044 11 7
Surveying, &c.	11,994 11 11	114 16 8	12,109 8 7
Travelling and Incidental,.....	7,713 6 11	1,163 6 0	8,876 12 11
Instruments and Drawing Materials,	696 12 11	124 8 10	821 1 9
Inspectors,	2,840 2 11	732 11 1	3,572 14 0
Miscellaneous,.....	417 8 1	14 6 2	431 14 3
	£45,055 10 0	£6,800 13 1	£51,856 3 1

ABSTRACT B.—PERMANENT WAY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,.....	£144,190 2 2	£462,463 12 11	£606,653 15 1
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c.....	57,060 18 9	147,873 3 0	204,934 1 9
Land Damage,.....	29,747 19 3	4,311 0 1	34,058 19 4
Miscellaneous, (including fencing,)	19,628 12 10	29,648 5 0	49,276 17 10
	£250,627 13 0	£644,296 1 0	£894,923 14 0

ABSTRACT C.—BUILDINGS ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Terminal Stations,.....	£3,851 16 4	£10,934 14 8	£14,786 11 0
Stations,.....	4,717 3 6	12,963 18 8	17,681 2 2
Way Stations,.....	324 13 6	437 6 4	761 19 10
Wharves,.....	9,103 8 8	12 16 1	9,116 4 9
Miscellaneous,.....	1,631 5 9	258 13 7	1,889 19 4
	£19,628 7 9	£24,607 9 4	£44,235 17 1

ABSTRACT D.—ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1869.	1960.	Totals.
Engines and Tenders,.....	£25,054 7 8	£3,397 14 11	£28,452 2 7
Spare Gear,.....	2,416 15 11	300 0 0	2,716 15 11
Tools and Implements,.....	2,072 3 0	350 19 7	2,423 2 7
Snow Ploughs,.....	702 0 0	268 11 9	970 11 9
Stationary Engines,.....	570 13 0	...	570 13 0
Passenger Cars,.....	10,164 0 8	786 9 0	10,950 9 8
Freight Cars,.....	3,213 13 11	8,014 1 6	11,227 15 5
Platform Cars,.....	11,581 7 2	4,816 9 11	16,397 17 1
Ballast Cars,.....	6,861 0 0	...	6,861 0 0
Miscellaneous,.....	577 17 5	392 19 2	970 16 7
	£63,213 18 9	£18,327 5 10	£81,541 4 7

ABSTRACT E.—MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Furniture in General Offices,.....	£1,010 3 2	£5 5 11	£1,015 9 1
Furniture in Stations,.....	826 6 9	1,452 19 4	2,279 6 1
Horses and Carriages, &c., for Engineers and Police,.....	320 16 6	... ..	285 16 6
	£2,157 6 5		
Less—Horses, &c., sold in 1860,.....	35 0 0		
	£2,122 6 5	£1,458 5 3	£3,580 11 8

ABSTRACT F.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Total.
Salaries and Office Expenses, Books, Stationery, &c.....	£4,881 17 8	£1,914 17 4	£6,796 15 0
Insurance,.....	233 9 9	... ..	233 9 9
Interest and Commission,.....	292 8 2	... ..	292 8 2
Postages, Printing, and Telegraph Expenses,.....	1,139 17 6	234 9 4	1,374 6 10
Police Expenses,.....	2,215 13 6	1,371 1 8	3,586 15 2
Miscellaneous, including Travelling Expenses,.....	1,356 8 1	653 10 0	2,009 18 1
	£10,119 14 8	£4,173 18 4	£14,293 13 0

ABSTRACT G.—LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£1,730 3 1	Salaries and Wages connected with running the Engines,	£242 19 10	£1,355 12 10	£789 14 11	£2,388 7 7
1,384 6 10	Firewood,	195 17 6	1,254 19 0	764 3 1	2,214 19 7
384 14 3	Oil, Tallow, and Waste,	62 8 11	250 11 11	198 6 1	506 6 11
30 4 11	Materials for repairing Engines and Tenders,	14 16 0	149 10 5	71 12 4	285 18 9
160 19 2	Wages do.	71 19 10	836 18 11	392 6 10	1,301 5 7
179 11 6	Work not done by the Railway, ... ..	.. 3	482 18 6	62 14 11	545 13 5
8 12 1	Repairs to Workshops, Tanks, Tools, &c.	5 16 3	9 9 4	...	15 5 7
123 9 9	Water,	24 5 3	44 10 6	63 3 10	131 19 7
74 15 9	Small Stores,	8 7 3	87 19 3	45 12 7	141 19 1
516 14 1	Watchmen,	69 19 6	406 19 4	215 13 11	692 12 9
6 7 0	Miscellaneous,	12 0 6	5 15 5	4 10 0	22 5 11
£4,549 18 5	Totals,	£708 10 10	£4,885 5 5	£2,602 18 6	£8,196 14 9

ABSTRACT H.—MERCHANDISE AND PASSENGER CARS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£948 4 10	Wages to Conductors, Brakemen, Porters and Laborers,	£304 6 4	£1,065 0 1	£775 13 6	£2,144 19 11
121 8 8	Oil and Waste,	32 5 6	209 15 6	78 17 9	320 18 9
69 1 3	Materials for repairing Cars,	36 3 7	128 14 4	115 4 10	280 2 9
167 18 8	Wages for repairing Cars,	54 11 11	203 13 4	170 18 3	429 3 6
300 4 2	Work not done by the Railway,	0 6 0	266 18 5	123 7 5	390 11 10
9 13 9	Small Stores,	13 1 7	28 10 8	39 1 7	80 13 10
289 14 9	Wages to Switchmen,	87 5 2	180 17 6	140 11 0	408 13 8
11 19 5	Fuel,	1 17 6	31 13 8	1 11 2	35 2 4
19 1 6	Miscellaneous,	5 3 6	71 2 2	38 19 0	115 4 8
£1,882 7 0	Totals,	£535 1 1	£2,186 5 8	£1,484 4 6	£4,205 11 3

ABSTRACT I.—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£712 16 11	Trackmasters, Foremen, and Laborers,	£419 14 10	£566 9 2	£782 13 10	£1,768 17 10
2 15 9	Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers, &c. ...	17 18 2	2 8 2	10 14 4	31 0 8
10 17 9	Repairs to Stations, Buildings, and Approaches,	30 9 7	21 0 5	135 15 1	187 5 1
0 19 8	Small Stores, ...	14 3 2	8 5 1	12 11 3	34 19 6
	Repairs to Snow Plough, ...	0 3 4	18 12 4	28 17 4	47 13 0
	Repairs to Workshops and Engine Houses, ...	...	7 10 0	...	7 10 0
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	212 18 8	212 18 8
£727 10 1	Totals, ...	£482 9 1	£624 5 2	£1,188 10 6	£2,290 4 9

ABSTRACT K.—GENERAL CHARGES.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	Particulars.	Shediac Div'n.	St. John Division	Through Line.	Total.
£1,214 15 7	Salaries to Officers and Clerks, ...	£307 7 6	£1,235 17 9	£653 14 7	£2,196 19 10
72 11 7	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Tickets, and Books,	11 12 7	173 6 10	164 12 8	349 12 1
287 17 5	Insurance, ...	129 9 11	182 7 6	122 5 0	384 2 5
	Stores, ...	...	17 3 7	7 16 3	24 19 10
25 1 9	Damage to Men, Animals, Goods, &c. ...	...	35 17 10	20 8 10	56 6 8
242 10 8	Miscellaneous, ...	97 5 6	358 14 6	399 8 5	855 8 5
£1,842 17 0	Totals, ...	£545 15 6	£1,953 8 0	£1,368 5 9	£3,867 9 5

ABSTRACT L.—GENERAL STORE ACCOUNT.

Rails, Chairs and Spikes on hand for future use,	£17,599	4	4
Wheels and Axles, Boiler Plates and other Locomotive material, ...	1,396	7	9
Railway Sleepers and Pitch Pine Timber,	1,097	19	0
Water Pipes, Pile Shoes, Rivets, and Washers, &c. &c.	1,232	17	7
	<u>£21,326</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>

ABSTRACT M.—TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Amount to be collected at Stations,	£350	18	9
Cordwood on hand,	1,804	13	1
Material and Tools in Repair Shop, Saint John,	1,924	11	10
Do. do. Shediac,	1,578	10	9
Stationery and Tickets,	675	5	4
General Stores on hand at all Stations,	1,463	13	1
	<u>£7,797</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF REVENUE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1860.

DATE.	PASSENGERS.			FREIGHT.			LOCOMOTIVES & CARS.			MAILS & SUNDRIES.			TOTAL RECEIPTS.
	Shediac.	St. John.	Through.	Shediac.	St. John.	Through.	Shediac.	St. John.	Through.	Shediac.	St. John.	Through.	
November,	£ 82 1 8	£ 968 4 7	£ ..	£ 247 4 3	£ 566 9 5	£ ..	£ 117 0 0	£ 734 7 6	£ ..	£ *83 17 3	£ *102 7 0	£ ..	£ 2,901 11 8
December,	26 6 9	816 19 6	..	48 2 5	503 3 4	..	31 10 0	565 0 0	..	1 13 9	31 16 0	..	2,026 11 9
January,	..	570 15 10	..	..	371 0 7	..	..	187 10 0	..	..	29 17 9	..	1,153 4 2
February,	..	494 11 5	..	..	612 12 0	..	..	1 5 0	..	..	30 17 6	..	1,139 5 11
March,	..	612 17 6	..	..	532 9 2	..	..	151 5 0	..	..	31 3 3	..	1,357 14 11
April,	..	600 11 6	..	..	475 8 3	..	18 0 0	493 10 0	..	9 2 9	30 18 9	..	1,700 9 4
May,	98 8 11	774 10 7	..	150 9 4	600 1 1	..	156 0 0	591 10 0	..	14 10 3	31 10 6	..	2,447 6 8
June,	103 17 2	813 5 5	..	189 14 3	629 16 2	..	58 10 0	637 6 9	..	12 1 9	30 14 9	..	2,475 6 3
July,	118 3 8	1,002 5 11	..	151 0 0	667 18 3	..	112 10 0	523 15 0	..	9 3 0	30 4 0	..	2,614 19 10
August,	..	..	2,942 2 2	..	..	724 14 10	..	..	505 12 0	..	..	72 10 9	4,245 0 3
September,	..	..	1,950 17 6	..	..	713 1 10	..	..	602 10 0	..	..	105 6 3	3,371 15 7
October,	..	..	1,751 10 7	..	..	1,167 11 7	..	..	523 17 6	..	..	105 1 0	3,548 0 8
	479 0 0	6,654 2 3	6,644 10 3	3,905 6 6	4,954 4 3	2,605 8 3	3,493 10 0	3,920 9 3	1,632 0 0	0 130 8 9	340 9 6	252 18 0	29,056 7 0

*The Mail Revenue of last Year, is included in the month of November, this Year, being £63 15s. for Shediac, and £71 17 6 for Saint John Division.

DIVISION RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Miles open.	Division.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
19	SHEDIAC, 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st July 1860,.....	£2,008 5 3	£2,271 16 6	...	£263 11 3
44	SAINT JOHN, 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st July 1860,.....	15,883 5 3	9,649 4 3	£6,234 1 0	...
108	THROUGH, 1st August to 31st October 1860,.....	11,164 16 6	6,698 19 3	4,525 17 3	...
	Totals,.....	£29,056 7 0	£18,560 0 0	£10,759 18 3	£263 11 3

Report on Accounts of Commissioners of European and North American Railway.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

DR.

Expenditure to 31st October 1859,	£854,345	16	5
Expenditure from 1st November 1859 to 31st October 1860, as per classified detailed Quarterly Accounts Nos. 1 to 4 inclusive,	£238,809	4	7
Amounts not yet classified, viz. General Store Account and Traffic Department,	29,124	1	6
		<u>267,933</u>	<u>6 1</u>
Total Expenditure,	£1,122,279	2	6

Add—Cash in hand,	£653	9	4
Due by Post Office Department,	628	2	6
Due by Board of Works,	304	19	0
Small balances due by Geo. Craig and 5 others, (see Quarterly Account No. 4.)	202	2	9
		<u>1,788</u>	<u>15 7</u>
		£1,124,067	16 1

CR.

Received from the Treasury to 31st Oct. 1859, ...	£835,369	14	1
Received from 1st Nov. 1859 to 31st Oct. 1860, per Warrants to R. Jardine, £227,000 0 0			
Transferred to debit of Railway by Baring Brothers & Co. in London, 50,384 2 6		<u>277,384</u>	<u>2 6</u>
		£1,112,753	16 7
Bal. due to Revenue,	£2,496	7	0
Commercial Bank,	4,367	1	9
Baring Brothers & Co.	4,352	14	1
Fleming & Humbert,	97	5	2
Thomas King,	0	11	6
		<u>11,313</u>	<u>19 6</u>
		£1,124,067	16 1

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE.

Engineering Expenses,	£51,856	3	1
Permanent Way,	894,923	14	0
Buildings,	44,235	17	1
Rolling Stock and Machinery,	81,541	4	7
Miscellaneous Stock,	3,580	11	8
General Expenses,	14,293	13	0
Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,	2,733	17	7
Materials in Store and Amounts not yet classified,	29,134	1	6
		<u>£1,122,279</u>	<u>2 6</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DR.

Running Expenses and Maintenance, viz:—

Locomotive Power,	£8,196	14	9
Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	4,205	11	3
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	2,290	4	9
General Charges,	3,867	9	3

Total expenses,	£18,560	0	0
------------------------	---------	---	---

Paid Treasurer for 1859,	£5,795	2	7
on Account of 1860,	8,000	0	0
Bal. of Profits carried to Capital Acc't,	2,496	7	0
		16,291	9 7

£34,851 9 7

CR.

In hand 1st November 1859, £5,795 2 7

Gross Income for the year ending 31st Oct. 1860—

From Passengers,	£13,777	12	6
Freight,	8,469	19	0
Locomotives and Cars,	6,045	19	3
Mails,	628	2	6
Express,	62	10	0
Storage,	43	13	0
Rents,	28	10	0
		29,056	7 0

£34,851 9 7

The usual detailed Quarterly Accounts and Vouchers, have been regularly furnished during the Year, and in the Quarterly Account, ending 31st October, the Amounts advanced to Contractors have been transferred into the General Accounts, and are now included under the respective heads of Engineering, Permanent Way, Buildings, Rolling Stock and Machinery, Miscellaneous Stock, and General Expenses.

The sum of 2s. 10d. mentioned in last year's Report, as having been credited in error to advances from the Treasury, has been transferred to credit of General Stores, and the sum of £1,112,753 16 7, appearing to credit of Capital Account, will be found to correspond with the Province Treasurer's charges.

The details of the Revenue Account were examined under my supervision at the Office of the General Superintendent, Saint John, and the annual Quarterly and Monthly Abstracts carefully compared with the original returns of Conductors, Station Masters, and Engine Drivers; the results were most satisfactory.

The Net earnings of the Road for the year amounted to £10,496 7s. Of this amount the sum of £8,000, with £747 19 4 and £5,795 2 7, earnings of previous years, was paid by the Commissioners to the Provincial Treasurer, and appears to the credit of Railway Impost Account, at page 103 of this Report.

The whole of the Railway Accounts for the year have been inspected by my late chief Clerk, John A. Beckwith, Esquire.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 10.

POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS.

The Honorable James Steadman, Postmaster General, in Account Current with the Province of New Brunswick, year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

INCOME.	
To Balance due 31st October 1859,	£1,447 12 10
Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters 31st Oct. '59,	71 3 1½
	£1,518 15 11½
Am't Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices,	£6,889 10 2
Amount of Way Letter Postage,	422 8 10
Do. Ship Letter Postage,	441 13 3
Do. Postage Stamps sold,	2,510 1 1
Do. do. collected on British Correspondence at Fredericton, Sackville, St. John & St. Stephen,	1,124 16 5
Amount of Errors to debit of Postmasters,	10 9 0½
	£11,398 18 9½
Deduct am't of Refused, Redirected, and Missent Letters,	347 0 9
	11,051 18 0½
To Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,	5,439 6 3
Do. received from Hon. J. M. Johnson, balance of Account 1858,	1 6 3½
Do. received from V. B. Hutchison on account of deficiency,	30 0 0
Balance due by V. B. Hutchison 31st Oct. 1858,	£182 6 1
Less—Amount received in 1859,	£80 0 0
Do. do. 1860,	30 0 0—110 0 0
	72 6 1
	£18,113 12 7½
EXPENDITURE.	
By Amount paid for—	
Salaries to Postmasters, &c.	4,312 17 6
Salaries to Way Office Keepers,	699 15 7
Commission on sale of Postage Stamps,	136 4 9½
	£5,148 17 10½
Conveyance of Mails,	£8,471 5 6
Ship Letter Gratuities,	253 6 11½
	8,724 12 5½
Travelling Expenses,	158 7 2
Tradesmen's Bills,	252 0 0
Engraving, and Printing Postage Stamps,	298 17 4
Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	186 2 7
Stationery, Blank Forms, &c.	£789 8 2
Advertising and Telegraphing,	270 8 7—1,059 16 9
Amount paid to Great Britain for Packet Postage,	1,410 19 11
“ for Fuel and Light,	75 8 4
“ for Rents and Taxes,	272 0 0
Amount of Miscellaneous Payments,	66 17 9
“ Errors to the credit of Postmasters,	9 11 5½
“ Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters,	78 8 9½
Balance due by V. B. Hutchison,	72 6 1
Balance due 31st October 1860,	299 6 1½
	£18,113 12 7½

*Audited Abstract of the Accounts of the Postmaster General for the Year ending
31st October 1860.*

Balance on hand 31st October 1859, viz:—

General Post Office,	£1,447	12	10	
Postmasters,	71	3	1½	
				£1,518 15 11½

RECEIPTS.

Postages collected and Stamps sold,—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January 1860,	£2,604	8	0½	
2. " 30th April "	2,776	10	11	
3. " 31st July "	2,889	14	10	
4. " 31st October "	2,781	4	3	
				11,051 18 0½

From the Treasury,—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st Jan. 1860, War't No. 84,	£1,500	0	0	
2. " 30th April " " 204,	1,500	0	0	
3. " 31st July " " 326,	1,200	0	0	
4. " 31st Oct. " " 413,	1,200	0	0	
				5,400 0 0

Money found in unclaimed Letters,	£3	5	7	
Received from Postmaster General of the United States, part expenses of Mail Contract between Andover and Fort Fairfield,	28	10	8	
From V. B. Hutchison on account of deficiency,	30	0	0	
Do. on account rent,	7	10	0	
From late Postmaster General,	1	6	3½	
				70 12 6½
Due by V. B. Hutchison last year,	£102	6	1	
Deduct—Amount paid this year as above,	30	0	0	
				72 6 1
				£18,113 12 7½

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries and Commissions,—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January,	£1,235	1	8½	
2. " 30th April,	1,285	2	3	
3. " 31st July,	1,314	8	4	
4. " 31st October,	1,314	5	7	
				£5,148 17 10½

Travelling charges—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January,	£47	3	11	
2. " 30th April,	30	0	0	
3. " 31st July,	16	0	0	
4. " 31st October,	65	3	3	
				158 7 2

Conveyance of Mails and Ship Letters—

No. 1. Quarter ending 31st January,	£1,994	12	4	
2. " 30th April,	2,083	13	10½	
3. " 31st July,	2,072	11	2	
4. " 31st October,	2,573	15	1	
				8,724 12 5½

Carried forward, £14,031 17 6

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£14,031 17 6
Contingent Expenditure,—			
No. 1.	Quarter ending 31st January,	... ..	£517 12 3½
2.	“ 30th April,	... ..	655 10 3
3.	“ 31st July,	... ..	717 4 9½
3.	“ 31st October,	... ..	320 15 5
			<u>2,211 2 9</u>
Remittances to England, (Packet Postage,)—			
No. 1.	Quarter ending 31st January,	... ..	£353 16 4
2.	“ 30th April,	... ..	338 2 9
3.	“ 31st July,	... ..	372 14 9
4.	“ 31st October,	... ..	346 6 1
			<u>1,410 19 11</u>
Balance of errors to credit of Postmasters,	... ..	... ..	9 11 5½
			<u>£17,663 11 7½</u>
Balances—Postages on Letters in hands of Postmaster,		£78 8 9½	
Due by V. B. Hutchison,		72 6 1	
In hands of Postmaster General,		299 6 1½	
			<u>450 1 0</u>
			<u>£18,113 12 7½</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 11.

BOARD OF WORKS.

STATEMENT shewing the whole amount paid by the Board of Public Works from the 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860. Also of Warrants on Provincial Treasury, and other sums received within the same period.

Payments on Account of Great Road Service, as follows:—

Great Bridges—

Grand Falls,	...	...	£5,742	19	6
Bathurst Bason,	...	...	1,771	11	5
Mactaquack,	...	...	466	15	9
Garden's,	...	...	382	7	6
Stoney Creek,	...	...	404	11	0
Caraquet,	...	...	300	0	0
Morton's Brook,	...	...	215	0	0
New Canaan,	...	...	256	15	10
Sackville,	...	...	163	6	8
Patterson's Brook,	...	...	109	2	6
Presqu'isle,	...	...	91	2	11
Tobique,	...	...	16	17	6
Hampton Ferry,	...	...	3	1	8
Shiktehawk,	...	...	0	17	6
Shaw's Creek,	...	...	0	16	3
Oromocto,	...	...	303	10	4
Aboideau, St. John,	...	...	28	4	4

£10,257 0 8

Special Expenditure—

Isaac Kilburn,	...	...	£15	18	9
W. H. Long,	...	...	2	10	0
G. R. Atherton,	...	...	2	14	0
John Davis,	...	...	20	5	0
John Little,	...	...	6	0	0
S. Powell,	...	...	1	5	0
Hugh M'Devitt,	...	...	20	4	7
Aaron Hovey,	...	...	5	0	0
Alexander Matthews,	...	...	53	12	8
James Slood,	...	...	4	0	0
Z. J. Curry,	...	...	5	3	9
D. L. Grant,	...	...	4	10	0
Arthur M'Leod,	...	...	45	1	4
William Rainsford,	...	...	2	0	0
David Grant,	...	...	2	0	0
Timothy Killeen, 1859,	£117	7 3			
Do. 1860,	143	0 0	260	7	3

450 12 4

Payments to Supervisors—

Armstrong, J.	...	...	£123	12	10
Avard, A.	...	...	200	0	0
Burpee, J. C.	...	...	200	0	0
Burnett, G.	...	...	413	14	6
Burpee, J.	...	...	321	0	0

Carried forward,

£1,258 7 4 £10,707 13 0

Payments to Supervisors—*Continued.*

				<i>Brought forward, £1,258 7 4</i>			<i>£10,707 13 0</i>		
Buber, J.	...	...	...	500	0	0			
Brait, W.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
Curry, G. W.	...	...	...	475	0	0			
Charters, S. C.	...	...	...	486	0	0			
Covert, J. S.	...	...	...	389	2	7			
Crocker, R.	...	...	...	591	17	6			
Cottrell, J.	...	...	...	50	0	0			
Campbell, D. B.	...	...	...	60	0	0			
Dow, Asa	...	...	...	220	15	2			
Fournier, F.	...	...	...	200	11	9			
Fitzgerald, W.	...	...	...	300	0	0			
Gervin, T.	...	...	...	150	0	0			
Gibson, A.	...	...	...	150	0	0			
Gross, S.	...	...	...	227	10	0			
Gallop, A.	...	...	...	275	0	0			
Hatheway, G. L.	...	...	...	160	16	0			
Hazen, C.	...	...	...	147	10	3			
Hitchings, H.	...	...	...	150	0	0			
Hoyt, W. E.	...	...	...	216	5	0			
Hagarty, J.	...	...	...	137	10	0			
Jordan, J.	...	...	...	491	2	6			
Kelly, W. M.	...	...	...	482	2	4			
Kilburn, J.	...	...	...	182	7	2			
King, R.	...	...	...	50	0	0			
Moore, G.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
Morton, G. A.	...	...	...	260	0	0			
Menzies, A.	...	...	...	125	0	0			
M'Callum, A.	...	...	...	170	0	0			
M'Callum, H.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
M'Clelan, T.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
M'Dougall, A. K.	...	...	...	312	14	0			
M'Millan, J.	...	...	...	625	0	0			
M'Rae, J.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
Nase, P. Jun.	...	...	...	97	16	9			
Oulton, G.	...	...	...	125	0	0			
Pratt, J.	...	...	...	120	17	10			
Parker, W.	...	...	...	100	0	0			
Piers, H.	...	...	...	100	0	0			
Robertson, J.	...	...	...	155	5	8			
Read, J. A.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
Robinson, T.	...	...	...	250	0	0			
Smith, S.	...	...	...	90	0	0			
Steeves, F. W.	...	...	...	200	0	0			
Steeves, M.	...	...	...	175	0	0			
Tibbits, F.	...	...	...	25	0	0			
Wilson, G.	...	...	...	325	14	8			
Woods, F.	...	...	...	120	0	0			
Welling, J.	...	...	...	116	5	6			
							11,970	12	0
							£22,678	5	0

Sunbury Bye Roads, by W. E. Hoyt,

57 0 0

		<i>Brought forward,</i>		£22,735	5	0
Payments on Account of Public Buildings in Fredericton—						
Government House,	...	...	...	£188	6	7
Public Buildings and Public Offices,	...	...	...	351	1	9
				539 8 4		
Fuel for Legislature—						
H. B. Rainsford, Wood,	...	...	...	£43	17	6
P. M'Garrigle and M. Maning, sawing do.	...	...	...	9	2	6
H. Fairweather, Coals for Legislative Council,	...	...	...	8	11	6
				61 11 6		
Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,				7,025	9	6
Printing and Binding,	...	...	...	24	13	7
Light Houses—						
Grindstone Island,	...	...	...	£19	5	0
Swallow Tail,	...	...	...	1	0	0
Richibucto,	...	...	...	8	8	0
				28 13 0		
Travelling expenses of Board,	...	...	...	£120	17	2
Advanced Mr. Brown,	...	...	...	26	9	3
Do. Mr. Tilley,	...	...	...	4	19	6
				152 5 11		
Office Contingencies,	...	...	...	...	50	15 10
Maps with last Report,	...	...	...	...	44	5 9
Salaries,	...	...	...	...	437	10 0
				£31,099 18 5		
Inland Navigation—						
Expended in repairing and working the						
Dredge,	...	...	...	£1,511	17	3
St. John River, by T. C. Atherton,	...	...	...	282	9	4
Stephen Glazier,	...	...	...	113	12	8
John Emmerson,	...	...	...	50	0	0
S. W. Miramichi, R. Swim,	...	...	...	200	0	0
J. Sturgeon,	...	...	...	2	10	0
				2,160 9 3		
Grimross Canal, Gagetown,	...	...	...	...	4	5 7
Landing at Indiantown,	...	...	...	...	206	2 2
Steamers—						
Westmorland,	...	...	...	£500	0	0
Arabian,	...	...	...	1,759	1	3
				2,259 1 3		
Lunatic Asylum,	...	...	...	...	251	1 7
Brick Buildings in Fredericton,	...	...	...	...	8	5 0
				£35,989 3 3		

By the undermentioned Warrants on Provincial Treasury—

Warrants Nos. 1, 21, 37, 87, 93, 118, 206, 231, 255, 327, 371, 379, 385, say 13, each £1,000,	£13,000	0	0
Warrants Nos. 55, 235, 300, 319, 355, say 5, each £2,000,	10,000	0	0
Warrants Nos. 281, 330, 346, say 3, each £3,000,	9,000	0	0
Warrant No. 9,	1,250	0	0
“ 197,	1,500	0	0
“ 344, Sunbury Bye Road,	57	0	0
“ 386, Lunatic Asylum,	251	0	0
“ 387, Bye Road,	174	0	0
“ 406,	250	0	0
	<u>£35,482</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Warrant 273-59, York Bye Road 1859, Nackawikak Bridge,	365	0	0
	<u>£35,847</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Rents from Brick Buildings in Fredericton, namely—

Wetmore's House, by J. M'Clusky,	£9	0	0
J. Sutherland,	9	5	0
	<u>£18</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
M'Sorley's House, P. M'Garrigle,	6	10	0
Martin's House, R. Lucas,	25	0	0
M'Aloon's House, Mrs. M'Glinchy, £12 0 0	10	4	0
M. Noonan,	0	12	6
M. Slavin,			
	<u>22</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>
		72	11 6

Proceeds of old Iron from J. A. M'Lauchlan, sold to W. Cooper,	1	2	6
Net proceeds of old Lead from Government House, by T. R. Barker,	2	5	10
Arch on Chipman's Hill, by T. Hanford,	0	8	3
	<u>£35,923</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>

Received on Account of Furniture from Government House and other Articles, sold by T. R. Barker,	91	10	0
Balance on deposit at Central Bank last year, £10 0 11	8	14	0
Undrawn last year on Warrant 403,			
	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>11</u>

	<u>£36,033</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>0</u>
Less—Balance due the Province,	44	9	9
	<u>£35,989</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

ASA COY, Sec'y.

Office Public Works, 31st October 1860.

Detailed Accounts, with vouchers, have been rendered Quarterly, and approved.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 12.

GREAT ROADS.

Report on Accounts furnished by Supervisors of Great Roads.

No. 1—JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£123 12 10
Over-expenditure 1859,	...	...	...	...	£27	0 1	
Expenditure & Com. 1860, Gagetown to Nerepis,					80	10 8	
							<u>107 10 9</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£16 2 1</u>

No. 2—ADAM AVARD.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Expenditure, as per receipts,	...	...	...	...	£180	0 5	
Personal services,	...	...	...	...	4	0 0	
Commission on £200,	...	...	...	...	20	0 0	
							<u>204 0 5</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£4 0 5</u>

No. 3—J. C. BURPEE.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Expenditure 1859,	...	...	...	...	£4	15 9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,	...	...	...	...	211	7 8	
							<u>216 3 5</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£16 3 5</u>

No. 4—JAMES BURPEE.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	£321	0 0	
Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	3	14 5	
							<u>£24 14 5</u>
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—							
Barker's Landing to Queen's County Line,					£99	4 9	
Tilley's to Little River,	...	...	...	...	164	5 7	
							<u>263 10 4</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>61 4 1</u>

No. 5—GEORGE BENNETT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£413 14 6
Over-expenditure 1859,	...	...	...	...	£39	7 3	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—							
On Marsh Road,	...	...	...	...	211	14 6	
Hampton to St. John,	...	...	...	...	138	0 1	
Hay's to Belleisle,	...	...	...	...	52	2 6	
Spikes for Bridges, examining other Roads, &c.	...	...	...	...	2	0 0	
							<u>443 4 4</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...			<u>£29 9 10</u>

No. 6—J. BUBER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£500	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	...	382	17	0
							<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£117	3	0
							<hr/>		

The short-expenditure includes £31 credited by him in his Account as labour performed by days' work, but for which he gives no vouchers, I have therefore deducted it.

No. 7—WALTER BRAIT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Kingston to James Pine's,	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	10	7
							<hr/>		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0	10	7
							<hr/>		

No. 8—G. W. CURRY.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£475	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£36	19	5	
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Grand Falls to Little Falls,	...	...	...	...	...	234	16	7	
River De Chute to Grand Falls,	...	...	...	...	...	158	18	9	
Pickard's Store to American Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	48	9	6	
Grand Falls to American Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	6	
Commission on over-expenditure, £28 6 9,	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	7—	506 3 4
							<hr/>		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£31	3	4
							<hr/>		

No. 9—SILAS C. CHARTERS.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£486	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£26	5	9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	379	1	10—	405 7 7
							<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£80	12	5
							<hr/>		

Mr. Charters' Account and Vouchers of expenditure of £120 for repairs of Boundary Creek Bridge and other services; and of £16 expended in repairs of Petitcodiac Bridge, has not yet been received. Both sums included in charge of £486.

No. 10—J. S. COVERT.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£0	2	7	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	389	2	7	
							<hr/>		
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—									
Fredericton to Jemseg,	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	10	5
							<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4	14	9
							<hr/>		

No. 11—ROWLAND CROCKER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£591 17 6
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£36 18 11	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Newcastle to Boiestown,	...	...	...	...	529 7 3	
					<u> </u>	566 6 2
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£25 11 4</u>

No. 12—THOMAS COTTRELL.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£50 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£2 1 5	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Waweig to St. Stephen,	...	...	...	...	45 15 5	
					<u> </u>	47 16 10
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£2 3 2</u>

No. 13—DUNCAN B. CAMPBELL.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£60 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£0 1 4	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Sussex to Upham,	...	...	...	...	53 0 0	
					<u> </u>	53 1 4
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£6 18 8</u>

No. 14—ASA DOW.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£220 15 2
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£20 15 2	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Fredericton to Eel River,	...	...	...	...	103 12 9	
Eel River to Howard Settlement,	...	...	...	...	97 6 4	
					<u> </u>	221 14 3
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£0 19 1</u>

No. 15—FLORENT FOURNIER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£200 11 9
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£27 11 9	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Little Falls to St. Francis,	...	...	...	...	169 7 10	
Little Falls to Canada Line,	...	...	...	...	39 0 0	
					<u> </u>	235 19 7
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£35 7 10</u>

No. 16—WILLIAM FITZGERALD.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£300	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Shediac to Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	...	337	8	9
						<hr/>		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£37	8	9

No. 17—THOMAS GIRVAN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£150	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Richibucto to Queen's County Line,	...	...	...	...	...	£150	0	0

No. 18—ALEXANDER GIBSON.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£0	0	3
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
						<hr/>		
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Eel River to Maduxnakik,	...	...	...	...	...	£82	10	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
						<hr/>		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£7	9	9

No. 19—SAMUEL GROSS.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£0	0	6
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	227	10	0
						<hr/>		
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Salisbury to Court House, Hopewell,	...	...	...	...	...	£176	4	1
M'Latchy's Bridge to Stoney Creek,	...	...	...	...	...	52	16	0
						<hr/>		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£1	9	7

The Accounts are not sworn to, and one voucher for £2 not witnessed.

No. 20—AMOS GALLOP.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£18	3	9
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	275	0	0
						<hr/>		
Expenditure—								
Woodstock to River DeChute,	...	...	...	...	...	£177	0	1
Buttermilk Creek to American Boundary,	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	0
Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	24	6	0
						<hr/>		
Short-expended, Bridge not finished,	...	...	...	...	...	£47	16	8

No. 21—GEORGE L. HATHEWAY.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£11	0	2
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	160	16	0
						<hr/>		
Expenditure and Commission,—								
Fredericton to Boiestown,	...	...	...	...	...	167	14	11
						<hr/>		
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£4	1	3

Mr. Hatheway states that one party refused to give a receipt for £15 paid him.

No. 22—CHARLES HAZEN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£147 10 3
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£23 7 0	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Fredericton to Gov't House, Nerepis Road,	122	4	2—			145 11 2
Short-expended,	...	...	...			£1 19 1

No. 23—HENRY HITCHINGS.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£17 6 0	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	
Expenditure and Commission,						
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		£17 6 0

No. 24—JOHN HAGERTY.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£137 10 0
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	£94 15 3	
Allowed him for inspecting New Canaan Bridge,	37	10	0			132 5 3
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		£5 4 9

No. 25—WM. E. HOYT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£216 5 0
Expenditure and Commission,	...	...	...	...	...	217 0 1
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	...	£0 15 1

No. 26—JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£491 2 6
Over-expended 1869,	...	...	...	...	£16 12 3	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Albert Road,	...	...	...	...	285 0 5½	
Quaco Road,	...	...	...	...	171 5 0	
						472 17 8
Short-expended, (unfinished Contracts,)						£18 4 10

No. 27—WM. M. KELLEY.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£79 1 6	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	482 2 4	
Expenditure and Commission,—						
Newcastle to Richibucto,	...	...	...	...	£390 16 3	
Do. to Tabusintac,	...	...	...	...	98 19 4	
						489 15 7
Short-expended,						£71 8 3

No. 28—ISAAC KILBURN.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£182	7	2
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£7	2	2		
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—									
Saint Andrews Road,	...	...	...	...	182	11	11		
									189 14 1
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	£7	6	11		

No. 29—ROBERT KING.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Moore's Mills to Woodstock Road,	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0		

No. 30—GEORGE MOORE.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£175	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Saint Stephen to Dead Water Brook,	...	...	...	...	234	19	6		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	£59	19	6		

This balance has been paid to Mr. Moore since 31st October 1860.

No. 31—GEORGE A. MORTON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£260	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£5	5	9		
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—									
Hampton to Hayward's Mills,	...	...	...	...	144	12	1		
Bellisle Bridge,	...	...	...	...	87	11	2		
Superintending Bridge at Morton's,	...	...	...	...	15	0	0		
									252 9 0
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	£7	11	0		

No. 32—ARCHIBALD MENZIES.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£125	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—									
Saint John to Lepreau,	...	...	...	...	125	5	4		
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...	£0	5	4		

No. 33—A. M'CALLUM.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£5	15	0
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	0	0
									£175 15 0
Expenditure and Commission,									
							173	7	6
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...	£2	7	6		

				No. 34—HUGH M'CALLUM.		
Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£11	5	0
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	175	0	0
						£186 5 0
Expenditure and Commission,—						
Lepreau to Saint Andrews,	...	...	...			183 17 6
						£2 7 6
				No. 35—THOMAS M'CLELAN.		
Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£7	17	7
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	200	0	0
						£207 17 7
Expenditure and Commission,—						
Hopewell to King's County,	...	...	...	£135	0	5
Court House to Derry's Corner,	...	...	...	85	5	6
						220 5 11
Over-expended,				...	...	£12 8 4
				No. 36—ALEX. K. M'DOUGALL.		
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£312 14 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£87	14	0
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Tracadie to Pocmouche,	...	...	...	279	7	3
						367 1 3
Over-expended,				...	...	£54 7 3
				No. 37—JOHN M'MILLAN.		
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£625 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£3	2	0
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Belledune to Tom Kedgwick,	...	...	...	613	3	0
						616 5 0
Short-expended,				...	...	£8 15 0
				No. 38—JOHN M'RAE.		
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,—						
Chatham to Escuminac,	...	...	...	...	...	220 1 7
						£20 1 7
Over-expended,				...	...	£20 1 7
				No. 39—PHILLIP NASE.		
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£97 16 9
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	£45	6	8
Expenditure and Commission on Nerepis Road,				60	4	0
						105 10 8
Over-expended,				...	...	£7 13 11

No. 40—GEORGE OULTON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£125 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£7 12 11	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	...	...	...	...	116 0 9	
						<u>123 13 8</u>
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£1 6 4</u>

No. 41—JAMES PRATT.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£120 17 10
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£10 17 10	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Magaguadavic to Trout Brook,	...	...	...	...	110 0 0	
						<u>£120 17 10</u>

No. 42—WILLIAM PARKER.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£100 0 0
Expenditure and Commission,—						
Doak's Bridge towards Gaspereau,	...	...	...	...		£100 0 0

No. 43—HENRY PIERS.

Short-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£5 17 1	
Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	100 0 0	
						<u>£105 17 1</u>
Expenditure and Commission,—						
Scribner's to Bellisle,	...	...	...	...		102 0 0
Short-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£3 17 1</u>

No. 44—JOHN ROBERTSON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£155 5 8
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£5 5 8	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Jemseg to Finger Board,	...	...	...	...	153 16 6	
						<u>159 2 2</u>
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£3 16 6</u>

No. 45—THOMAS ROBINSON.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£250 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£2 7 6	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Saint James and Woodstock Road,	...	...	...	...	247 12 6	
						<u>£250 0 0</u>

No. 46—JOHN A. REED.

Grant 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	£200 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£0 9 11	
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—						
Stiles' to Point Wolf,	...	...	...	...	204 9 6	204 19 5
Over-expended,	...	...	...	...		<u>£4 19 5</u>

No. 47—F. W. STEEVES.

Grant 1860,	£200	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—			
Hopper's to Elgin Corner,	£125	0	0
Elgin Corner to Great Road, King's,	75	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£200	0	0

No. 48—SOLOMON SMITH.

Grant 1860,	£90	0	0
Expenditure and Commission on £175,—			
Road between Mr. E. Simonds' and Mr. John Peabody's,	175	0	0
	<hr/>		
Over-expended,	£85	0	0

Balance paid since 31st October 1860.

No. 49—MILLIDGE STEEVES.

Grant 1860,	£175	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—			
Stoney Creek to David Taylor's,	174	0	0
	<hr/>		
Short-expended,	£1	0	0

No. 50—F. TIBBITS.

Grant 1860,	£25	0	0
Expenditure and Commission,—			
Tobique Road,	24	10	0
	<hr/>		
Short-expended,	£0	10	0

No. 51—GEORGE WILSON.

Grant 1860,	£325	14	8
Over-expended, 1859,	£35	8	1
Expenditure 1860,—			
Bathurst to Tabusintac,	52	9	0
Do. Belledune,	45	8	6
Do. Pokemouche,	53	14	0
Inkerman to Shippegan Harbour,	64	0	0
Commission on £235,	23	10	0
Amount allowed towards superintending Caraquet Bridge,	50	0	0—
	<hr/>		
Short-expended,	£1	5	1

No. 52—FRANCIS WOODS.

Grant 1860,	£120	0	0
Over-expended 1859,	£20	7	9
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—			
Nerepis Road,	123	8	3—
	<hr/>		
Over-expended,	£23	16	0

No. 53—JOHN WELLING.

Short-expended 1859,	£0	8	8	
Grant 1860,	116	5	6	£116 14 2
Expenditure and Commission 1860,—				
Shediac to Dorchester,	£60	12	0	
Do. Bend,	40	5	6	100 17 6
				<hr/>
Short-expended,				£15 16 8

J. B. PARTELOW, A. G.

No. 13.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Report on Accounts furnished for certain Special Services.

ROADS.

No. 1—TIMOTHY KILLEEN.

Over-expenditure 1859,				£37 7 3
Expenditure and personal services repairing the Roads between Fredericton and St. John, Fredericton and Woodstock, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner of Works, in 1860,				203 17 6
				<hr/>
				£241 4 9
Paid him balance of last year's expenditure, included in charge of £117 7 3 in Board of Works' Account,				
	£37	7	3	
On Account of Expenditure 1860,	143	0	0	
				<hr/>
				£180 7 3
				<hr/>
Over-expenditure,				£60 17 6

No. 2.—No Account of expenditure of Grant £50, 1859, for Nackawick Road has yet been received at this Office.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

No. 3—STEPHEN GLASIER.

Over-expenditure in 1859,				£13 12 8
Expenditure and personal services improving Bear Island Bar, River St. John, in 1860,				106 9 0
				<hr/>
				£120 1 8
To Cheque from Board of Works,				
	£13	12	8	
Do. do.	100	0	0	
				<hr/>
				113 12 8
				<hr/>
Over-expenditure,				£6 9 0

No. 4—THOMAS C. ATHERTON.

Over-expenditure 1859,	... ..	£82 8 0
Expenditure, and personal services 30 days at 15s., improving the Navigation of the River Saint John at Meductic Falls, &c. 1860,	... ..	230 10 0
		<u>£312 18 0</u>
To Amount received from Board of Works in Nov. and Dec. 1859, and Jan. 1860,	£82 9 4	
Am't received from Board of Works Sept. 1860,	200 0 0	
		<u>282 9 4</u>
Over-expenditure,	... ..	<u>£30 8 8</u>

No. 5—ROBERT SWIM.

Improving the Navigation of the South West Miramichi.		
Balance short-expended 1859,	... ..	£43 16 8
Grant 1860,	... ..	200 0 0
		<u>£243 16 8</u>
Paid labourers, &c. per receipts, 1860,	... ..	£164 13 8
Personal services 63 days, 12s. 6d.	... ..	39 7 6
Horse and Harness 46 days, 5s.	... ..	11 10 0
		<u>215 11 2</u>
Short-expended,	... ..	<u>£28 5 6</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

BYE ROADS.

REPORT UPON ACCOUNTS FURNISHED BY COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Warrant No. 264, of 1860.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
1	Wm. Hartt,	£132 10 0	£131 4 8	...	£1 5 4	Arising from defective vouchers.
2	Wm. McCluskey,	27 10 0	25 12 0	...	1 18 0	"Remitted to Treasurer," he states.
3	Wm. Clifford,	15 0 0	15 1 11	£0 1 11	...	
4	Leonard R. Coombes,	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	...
5	Edwin Akerley,	10 0 0	...	...	0 0 8	An Account for £10 sworn to; no voucher.
6	Thomas Martin,	53 0 0	52 19 4	...	...
7	Baptiste Martin,	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	0 13 4	
8	Narbot Rosignol,	20 0 0	19 6 8	...	2 0 7	
9	Michael Bolyeau,	20 0 0	17 19 5	...	...
10	Patrick Casey,	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
11	Firman Souci,	42 10 0	42 10 0	10 0 0	...	
12	John Slood,	10 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
13	Benjamin Slood,	15 0 0	15 0 0	...	...	[from last year.
14	George W. Curry,	10 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	...	The over-expenditure was balance in hands [established.
15	Francis Tibbitts,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	10 0 0	Commissioner states road was not satisfactorily
16	Lewis Picket,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	Work performed.
17	John Henderson,	7 10 0	...	...	...	One voucher; no witness to X.
18	Henry Baird,	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...
19	Wm. Morehouse,	5 0 0	...	...	...
20	Daniel Craig,	7 10 0	6 15 0	...	0 15 0	He charged 15s. two days inspecting road.
21	Ezekiel Hutchinson,	25 0 0	24 11 0	...	0 9 0	
22	Abraham Coombes,	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
	W. D. Kearney,	40 0 0	40 0 2	0 0 2	...	

SUNBURY COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
54	Municipality of Sunbury,	£400 0 0				
1	Lake Dewitt,	88 15 0	838 15 0	£0 1 0	£0 3 5	
2	Thomas Higgins,	50 0 0	49 16 7	...		
3	William Hayward,	16 0 0	16 1 0	£0 1 0		
4	John Townsend,	86 0 0	86 0 0	0 0 6		
5	John C. Seely,	14 6 0	14 6 6	0 0 6		
6	Samuel Boon,	30 0 0		0 1 0		
7	Hesekiah Hoyt,	18 0 0	18 1 0	...		
8	Thomas H. Segee,	16 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 5		
9	James Burpee,	38 0 0	37 17 9	...	0 2 3	
10	Thomas Wright,	42 0 0		0 0 5		
11	Adam Noble,	16 0 0	16 0 5	0 0 5		
12	Thomas Lindsay,	30 0 0	30 0 0	0 2 8		
13	Arch. McLean,	59 19 0	60 1 8	0 1 8		
55	Everett Boone, Sen.	28 10 0	28 10 0	...	0 10 0	
56	John C. Seely,	27 0 0	27 0 0	...	0 19 0	
57	W. E. Hoyt,	30 0 0	30 0 0	...		
58	Samuel Nevers,	50 0 0	50 0 0	...		
59	Solomon Smith,	23 0 0	23 0 0	...		
60	James Burpee,	32 0 0	32 0 0	...		
61	James Burpee,	45 0 0	45 1 8	...		
62	Thomas Wright,	15 0 0	14 10 0	...		
63	Asa Carr,	38 1 0	38 1 0	...		
64	Geo. F. Estabrooks,	20 0 0	19 1 0	...		
1854.	Grants & balances prior to '60.					
587	Jas. Wishart,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
	C. J. Bailey,	15 7 7	15 9 0	0 1 5		
	T. H. Segee,	18 10 0	18 10 0			
	John C. Seely,	12 10 0	12 10 0			

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
65	William Eschay,	£65 0 0	£59 1 0	...	£5 19 0	
66	1 David Purvis,	170 0 0	109 10 1	...	60 9 11	
	2 John Currey,			...		
67	3 John Gaunce,	319 11 0	309 11 7	...	9 19 5	
	1 Jos. B. Perkins,			...		
	2 John McGovern,			...		
	3 John Corbett,	90 0 0	...	...
68	Isaac B. Bonnell,	105 0 0	97 1 1	...	7 8 11	
69	1. William Gelding,			...		
	2 Thomas A. McDonald,			...		
	3 Daniel Smith,			...		
70	1 Henry Babbitt,	105 0 0	78 0 0	...	27 0 0	
	2 Ebenezer Briggs,			...		
	3 Francis Fulton,			...		
71	Abraham Wiggins,	65 0 0	61 4 6	...	3 15 6	
	Hector McLean,			...		
	William Barton,	75 0 0	70 4 1	...	4 15 11	Arising from defective vouchers.
72	David Palmer,			...		
78	William Day,	180 0 0	170 10 8	...	9 9 4	
	William Perry,			...		
	Robert Strong,			...		
1859.	Grants & balances prior to '60.			...		
80	W. Day, R. Strong,	8 9 0	7 2 0	...	1 7 0	Amended vouchers.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

74	John Browne,	£150 0 0	£150 0 0	...	14 5 0	
75	John Browne,	90 0 0	76 15 0	...		
76	John Veneaux,	100 0 0	100 2 4	£0 2 4		
	Joseph Sewell,					
	Clement Robbent,					
77	Robert Nixon,	120 0 0				
	John L. Blanchard,					
	Joseph Poulan,					

GLOUCESTER COUNTY. — Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
78	Wm. Taylor, Francis Alexandre, Edward Robisheau, Daniel Foley,	£180 0 0	£109 3 10	...	20 16 2	
79	John Kerr, Wm. Hickson, John Morrison, Gregorie Arceneau, James Hendry,	120 0 0	120 0 0	...		
80	Wm. Wilson, Louis Ache, Justinian Savoy, Peter LeBreton, Charles Souter,	90 0 0	98 0 1	£8 0 1		
81		40 0 0	40 6 8	0 6 8		
82		100 0 0	100 0 4	0 0 4		

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

83	James L. Prie, Miles McMillan, John Pond, Charles Bettis, George S. Weaver, Patrick Fitzgerald, Wm. O'Brien, Sen. Patrick Shinnock, John Glenn, Bartholomew Stapleton, Finlay McDermott, Robert Thompson, Alexander Atchison, John Porter, William Russell, Jun.	£40 0 0	£40 0 5	£0 0 5		
84		50 0 0	50 0 8	0 0 8		
85		140 0 0	174 17 8	34 17 8		
86		66 2 0				
87		72 10 0	71 11 5	...	£0 18 7	

88	Alexander K. McDougall,	114 10 0	113 10 0		£1 0 0	
89	James McLean,	60 0 0	25 0 0	...	35 0 0	[till more is granted.
90	William Parker, James McKie, Robert Jardine, Charles Stewart, Malcolm McNaughton, William Dickens, Jun. Alexander Saunders, John Kain, Michael McKendrick, George Whitney, James Fish, William Parker, Bartholomew Stapleton, George Whitney, John McLeod, James Fowler, William O'Brien, John Cain,	12 10 0	13 9 4½	0 19 4½		The £85 not sufficient for Contracts, retained
91		150 0 0	124 0 2	...	25 19 10	
92		130 0 0	129 10 6	...	0 9 6	
93		182 10 0	170 9 4	...	12 0 8	
94		10 11 9	25 0 0	14 8 3		
95		261 0 0	283 4 0	22 4 0		
96		45 7 6	...	...		Work performed.
97		89 15 9	89 15 9	...		Work performed.
98		5 3 0	...	...
99		20 0 0	16 9 11	...	3 10 1	
100		20 0 0	20 0 0	...		
101		20 0 0	20 0 0	...		

YORK COUNTY.

102	Municipality of York, 1 J. M. Lindsay, Maryland, 2 S. Killeen, Kingsclear, 3 N. W. Barker, " 4 Sol. Vail, Manners-Sutton, 5 Wm. Grievie, " 6 J. Marshall, Prince William, 7 Samuel Scott, " 8 Thos. Brown, " 9 Mat. Gilman, Dumfries, 10 Wm. Love, " 11 Asa Dow, Canterbury, 12 J. M. Hartley, Southampton, 13 P. Timmins, Queensbury,	£730 0 0	£42 0 0	£0 3 0	£0 1 0	Remitted to Secretary Treasurer.
		42 0 0	53 10 0		0 5 0	
		53 10 0	46 3 0	£0 3 0		
		46 0 0	22 15 0			
		22 15 0	15 10 0			
		22 15 0	12 10 0			
		15 10 0	29 0 0	...		
		12 10 0	35 19 0	...		
		29 0 0	10 5 0	...		
		36 0 0	48 0 0	1 1 4		17s. 8d. short expended last year.
		10 10 0	54 11 4			
		48 0 0	66 10 0			
		53 10 0				
		66 10 0				

KING'S COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
124	Nash Keith,	£20 0 0				
	W. C. Perry,					
	Henry Branscombe,					
125	James Stark,	35 0 0	£35 0 0			
126	Charles W. Stockton,	8 0 0	8 0 0			
127	James H. Stockton,	15 0 0				
128	J. W. Nowlan,	12 10 0				
	<i>Grants & balances prior to '60.</i>					
1859.	George Harding,	26 13 4	26 13 8	£0 0 4		

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

129	John M'Diarmid,	£106 0 0	£37 2 0	...	£68 18 0	
	Reuben Brockway, Jun.					
	El. V. Knight,					
130	James A. Spinney,	67 0 0	67 0 0			
	Geo. P. Knight,					
	John Crickett,					
131	John Prescott,	52 0 0	19 0 0	...	32 0 0	
	John M'Diarmid,					
	James Ellis,					
132	J. H. Whitlock,	77 5 0	77 8 2	£0 3 2		
	Stephen M'Curdy,					
	Robert Mowatt,					
	Lorenze Drake,					
133	Phillip Newton,	97 10 0	98 0 0	0 10 0		
	Henry M'Laughlan,					
134	John Gregg,	70 5 0	72 4 3	1 19 3		

135	Henry Smith,	70 0 0	70 1 5	0 1 5		
	Harris Greenlaw,					
	John Thompson,					
136	Arch. M'Bride,	100 0 0	100 0 0			
	J. A. Moore,					
	Wm. Dickey,					
137	John Ludgate,	98 0 0	98 1 4	0 1 4		
	Robert Cockburn,					
	Hiram Hanson,					
138	Nehemiah Hill,	106 0 0	106 5 8	0 5 8		
	Wm. Smart,					
	Peter Smart,					
139	Harrison Gitchell,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
	Rodney Young,					
	Samuel Maxwell,					
	Robert King, Jun.					
140	Wm. Kennedy,	40 10 0	40 9 6	...	0 0 6	Work performed.
	Peter Morrison,					
141	J. Spinney, S. Murray,	5 0 0	...	...	...	Work performed.
142	Benj. Williams,	50 0 0				
143	John Ludgate,	14 0 0	14 0 0			
144	John Scott,	6 15 0	...	...		Work performed.
145	David Fish,	12 10 0				
146	John O'Brien,	5 0 0	5 0 0			
147	Robert Davis,	5 0 0	5 0 0			
148	Hugh Wilson,	15 0 0	14 10 0	...	0 10 0	
149	Wm. Smart,	12 0 0	12 0 0			
150	Henry Hitchings,	64 0 0	64 0 0			
151	Daniel Campbell,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
152	John Kidd,	6 0 0				
153	James Simmons,	7 10 0				
154	Arch. M'Lean,	10 0 0	...	...		Work performed.
155	Wm. Johnson,	23 5 0	23 5 0			
156	Gideon Prescott,	12 10 0	20 10 0	8 0 0		£8 8 9 short-expended last year.
157	John Mawheeny,	10 10 0	10 10 0			
158	W. Cassidy,	5 0 0	...	...		Work performed.
159	Robert Ogdan,	40 0 0	40 0 0			

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.	
160	Patrick Curran,	£75 0 0	£78 4 7	...	£1 15 5	Arising from defective vouchers.	
161	Rex M. King,	25 0 0					
162	John M. Dermott,	15 0 0					
163	John F. Grimmer,	30 0 0	68 18 1	38 18 1			
164	Colin Campbell,	30 0 0	30 0 0				
165	Wm. McCann,	15 0 0	15 0 0				
166	George Burns,	25 0 0	25 0 0				
167	Samuel Hitchings,	25 0 0	9 19 7	...	15 0 5		
168	Peter Morrison,	27 10 0	27 10 0				
169	James Milligan,	20 0 0	20 0 0				
170	John W. Mann,	15 0 0	15 0 0				
171	Ebenezer Hall,	9 0 0	9 0 0				
<i>Grants & Balances prior to '60.</i>							
1857-58	Cyrus Thompson,	42 0 0	42 0 0				
1859 112	J. McDiarmid,	3 0 0	3 0 0				
114	R. Brockway, M. Hall,	68 8 9	70 9 4	2 0 7			

ALBERT COUNTY.

172	John Cleveland,	£91 15 6	£88 10 9	...	3 4 9
173	Wm. J. Mitchell,				
	Asa Fillmore,				
174	Milledge Steeves,	43 0 0	43 1 0	0 1 0	
	John Leeman,				
175	Jonathan Colpitts,	25 0 0	25 0 0		
176	Robert Hopper,				
	Mariner Melton,				
	John Martin,	119 0 0	117 16 0	...	1 4 0

176	Mariner Steeves,	26 10 0	23 13 6	...	2 16 6	Arising from defective vouchers.
177	James Duff,	42 0 0	42 0 0			
178	Daniel Copp,	10 0 0	...		...	Work performed.
179	Wm. Fillmore,	72 0 0	69 16 6	...	2 3 6	Arising partly from defective vouchers.
180	James M'Gorman,					
	John Wilbur,	5 0 0	...			
181	Patrick McKinley,	3 10 0	3 10 0			
182	Edwin Copp,	12 0 0	12 0 0			
183	Wm. Tingley,	24 0 0	25 4 0	1 4 0		
184	Thomas McClellan,	12 10 0	12 10 0			
185	Hugh Wright,	89 0 0	86 5 3	...	2 14 9	
186	John Barker,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
187	John Barchard,	142 10 0	142 10 0			
188	Robert Colpitts,					
	Fred W. Steeves,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
189	Robert Harrison,	8 0 0	8 0 0			
190	John Barchard,	15 4 6	15 4 6			
	Fred. Babcock,					

KENT COUNTY.

191	Wm. Fitzgerald,	£167 16 11	£153 11 11		14 5 5	Account not sworn to.
192	Thos. G. Richardson,					
	Peter Daigle, Jun.					
193	James Moreton,	201 4 7	191 13 7		9 11 0	
	Thomas Stevenson, Sen.					
194	Adam Armstrong,	70 0 0	69 8 0	...	0 12 0	
	Marvin Flannagan,					
195	James Smith,	157 15 0	156 6 8	...	1 8 9	
	Michael Maxeroll,					
196	S. M. Beckwith,	20 0 0	13 15 0	...	6 5 0	
	Samuel Jerrold,					
	John Sheridan,	15 0 0	...	...
	Patrick McDade,					

KENT COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
197	James Connors, Andrew Burgess, James McLeilan, Francis Votour, Phillip Porrier, Peter L. Daigle,	£109 10 0	£109 10 0			
198		126 0 6	136 0 6	10 0 0		

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

199	James Fraser,	£118 0 0	£118 0 0			
200	James Fraser,	140 0 0	140 0 0			
201	Robert Sinclair,	70 0 0	74 18 0	£4 18 0		Short-expended £4 19s. in 1859.
202	Robert Sinclair,	100 0 0	100 0 0		...	
203	John Murchie, James McMillan, Neil Cook,	62 0 0	62 2 11	0 2 11		
204	John Murchie, James McMillan, Neil Cook,	100 0 0	100 0 0			
205	Richard Doyle, John Doyle, John Culligan, Richard Doyle,	85 0 0	85 0 0			
206	John Doyle, John Culligan,	100 0 0	100 0 0			

SAINT JOHN COUNTY.

207	Arthur McLean, Francis S. Jones, William Evans, Edw. Nugent, Edw. Brown, John M. Brown, John Tiner, Sen. M. P. Malcolm, Hugh Fairry, Edward Nugent, John Kennedy, John Gillies, James Galt, John Carney, F. S. Jones, Thomas Davidson, Andre Cushing, Wm. Hawkes, John S. Parker, Peter Dewar, A. Menzies, Wm. White, Josiah Adams, A. Moffatt, Wm. Thompson, Richard Sands,	£292 7 0	£338 10 5	46 3 5	35 14 1	Arising from defective vouchers.
208		189 14 5	154 0 4	...	...	Work performed. Do.
209		188 0 0	191 13 9	3 13 9	...	Work performed. Do. Do.
210		31 10 0	31 10 0		...	
211		15 0 0	...	...	...
212		14 0 0	...	...	...
213		35 0 0	...	...	...
214		31 10 0	...	...	...
215		27 4 4	...	...	...
216		5 0 0	...	...	...
217		40 0 0	...	...	...
218		50 0 0	210 0 0	160 0 0	...	Work performed.
219		26 0 0	26 0 0		...	
220		7 0 0	...	...	...
221		10 0 0	...	...	...
222		5 0 0	...	...	...
223		5 0 0	5 0 0		...	
224		5 0 0	4 9 5	...	0 10 7	
1859.	Grants & balances prior to '60.	4 0 0	4 0 0			
241	James Stackhouse,					

Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
225	Charles Thibedeau, Wm. B. Chapman, Gideon Palmer, Wm. Cole,	£133 0 0	£84 18 6	...	20 1 6	
226	Robert Towse, Moore McDonald, Samuel C. Oulton,	105 0 0	£84 18 6	...	20 1 6	
227	George Avar, Robert Carter, John Peacock,	76 5 0	...	...	...	Vouchers for £100 4 s, but Account gone [back to be sworn to.
228	James Carrill, Lawrence Niles, Welling Mills,	70 0 0	69 12 6	...	0 7 6	
229	Maxim P. Boudrot, Ferang Galland, Rufus Lutes,	85 0 0	93 9 10	8 9 10		
230	Francis Gallagher, Edmund Harris, John Boyd,	112 10 0	123 5 8	10 13 8		
231	Daniel Keith, James M'Fee,	140 0 0	146 13 7	6 13 7		

YORK COUNTY.

232	Samuel Fleming,	£150 0 0	£150 15 9	£0 15 9		
233	James M. Lindsay,	25 0 0	25 0 0			
234	Isaac Kilburn,	115 0 0	87 14 8	...	27 5 4	
235	Asa Dow,	50 0 0	74 1 7	24 1 7		
236	Wm. Jamieson,	25 0 0	...	...
237	John M. Hartley,	40 0 0	35 8 0	...	4 12 0	
238	Benjamin Kibbourn,	25 0 0	...	...
239	Matthew Graham,	14 0 0	14 0 0			
240	James Johnston,	50 0 0	50 0 0			
241	Calvin Goodspeed,	27 0 0	27 0 0			
242	Wm. Wilson,	15 0 0	...			

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

243	Chipman Kinnear,	£5 0 0	£6 4 2	£1 4 2		
244	David J. Boudrot,	17 10 0	18 0 0	0 10 0		
245	Jeremiah Lutes,	25 0 0	25 0 1	0 0 1		
246	John Trites,	25 0 0	25 0 0			
247	Rufus Lutes, Francis Gallagher, Edmund Harris,	15 0 0	15 0 0			
248	Wm. Hogan,	10 0 0	10 0 0			
249	Bye Road Commissioners,	10 0 0				
250	Thomas Oulton,	12 10 0	12 10 0			
251	Charles Cahill,	12 10 0				
252	Strong Allen,	20 0 0	20 0 0			
253	Wm. K. Bowser,	12 10 0	12 10 0			
254	Charles Siddall,	5 0 0	5 0 0			
255	Thomas Cochrane,	15 0 0	15 0 4	0 0 4		
256	John A. Cook,	15 0 0	15 0 0	...		
257	Rufus Cole,	37 10 0	36 0 0	0 2 6	£1 10 0	
258	Anthony Simpson,	7 10 0	7 12 6	...		Work performed.
259	G. Palmer,	19 18 9	...	...	...	Do.
260	R. Dobson,	1 18 9	...	...	...
261	Bye Road Commissioners,	21 10 0	21 10 0			

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.—Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of Bye Roads—Continued.

No. of Grant.	Commissioners.	Grant.	Expenditure and Commission.	Over expended.	Short expended.	Remarks.
262	Wm. M'Donald,	£12 0 0	...	...	...	Work performed.
263	Dom. E. Cornea,	10 0 0	...	...	...	Do.
264	Bowdin Chapman,	3 0 0	...	...	...	Do.
265	Daniel J. Boudrot,	18 10 0	...	...	...	Do.
266	Ambrose Dupuis,	12 10 0	...	...	...	Do.
267	Warren Price,	30 0 0	...	...	...	Do.
268	Charles Thibedeau,	10 0 0	...	...	...
	Wm. B. Chapman,					
	Gideon Palmer,	10 0 0				
269	R. Towse,	15 0 0	£15 0 0			
270	Wm. Robertson,	20 0 0				
271	Commissioner,	5 0 0	5 0 6	0 0 6		
272	John Boyd,					
1859.	Grants & balances prior to '60.					
159	James Powell,	8 14 0	8 14 0			

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

*Amounts comprised in the General Bye Road Warrant of 1860, for which
Accounts have not been filed in this Office.*

VICTORIA.

No. 18.	William Morehouse,	...	...	...	£5	0	0	
27.	Regest Thereault,	...	...	...	5	0	0	
38.	John Costello,	...	...	...	10	0	0	
31.	Cyrill Fournier,	...	...	...	5	0	0	
34.	Jean Sergerie,	...	...	...	7	10	0	
36.	Antoine Landre, Junior,	30	10	0	
37.	Thomas M'Cowen,	5	0	0	£68 0 0

CARLETON.

53.	Amos Gallop,	£100 0 0
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QUEEN'S.

68.	Isaac B. Bunnell,	90 0 0
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GLOUCESTER.

77.	Commissioners of Carraquet,	120 0 0
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NOTHUMBERLAND.

86.	Commissioners of Chatham,	66 2 0
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KING'S.

124.	Commissioners of Havelock,	£20	0	0	
127.	James H. Stockton,	15	0	0	
128.	J. W. Nowlan,	12	10	0	
								47 10 0

CHARLOTTE.

142.	Benjamin Williams,	...	...	...	£50	0	0	
145.	David Fish,	...	...	...	12	10	0	
152.	John Kidd,	...	...	...	6	0	0	
153.	James Simmons,	...	...	...	7	10	0	
161.	Rex M. King,	25	0	0	
162.	John M'Dermot,	15	0	0	116 0 0

ALBERT.

108.	John Wilbur,	5 0 0
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KENT.

196.	Patrick M'Dade,	15 0 0
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SAINT JOHN.

213.	James Galt,	£35	0	0	
217.	Andre Cushing,	40	0	0	
221.	Josiah Adams,	10	0	0	
222.	A. Moffatt,	...	...	...	5	0	0	
								90 0 0

WESTMORLAND.

225.	Charles Thibideau and two others,	...	...	...	£133	0	0	
249.	Road Commissioners,	...	...	...	10	0	0	
251.	Charles Cahill,	...	...	...	12	10	0	
268.	Charles Thibedeau and two others,	...	...	...	10	0	0	
269.	R. Towse,	...	...	...	10	0	0	
271.	Commissioner,	...	...	...	20	0	0	
								195 10 0

YORK.

236.	William Jamieson,	...	...	...	£25	0	0	
238.	Benjamin Kilburn,	...	...	...	25	0	0	
242.	William Wilson,	...	...	...	15	0	0	65 0 0

£978 2 0

H.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of all Revenues received and paid by B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer, from 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st Oct. 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary Revenue collected at Saint John,—

Import Duties,	£105,577	7	6
Export Duties,	8,879	11	6
Moiety of net proceeds of Seizures,	231	13	0
Auction Duty,	79	4	1
Licences for Distilleries,	20	0	0
From Receiver General of Casual and Territorial Revenue,	11,514	4	10
From Clerk of the Pleas, Supreme Court,	625	5	0
From Sums refunded,	205	16	6

£127,133 2 5

Received from Deputy Treasurers, viz :—

C. Botsford, Campbellton,	46	£263	0	8
D. Stewart, Dalhousie,	48	2,674	12	10
J. Read, Bathurst,	47	2,151	4	2
J. G. C. Blackhall, Carraquet,	49	411	7	0
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan,	50	555	5	9
R. Sutton, Newcastle,	52	7,656	11	8
J. T. Williston, Chatham,	51	6,219	13	11
H. Livingstone, Richibucto,	53	4,614	11	2
R. Douglas, Buctouche,	54	237	11	6
D. Hanington, Shediac,	56	1,170	1	8
E. Wood, Bay Verte,	55	7	7	8
J. Dixon, Sackville,	57	788	12	8
R. Cole, North Joggins,	58	42	4	4
J. Hickman, Dorchester,	59	382	17	0
A. Weldon, Moncton,	60	1,957	5	4
William Wallace, Hillsborough,	61	497	3	7
James Brewster, Harvey,	62	90	4	2
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton,	64	6,084	2	4
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock,	63	1,432	1	10
F. Tibbits, Tobique,	65	32	7	0
M. Curran, Grand Falls,	67	82	15	2
V. Hebert, Edmundston,	68	15	9	5
D. W. Jack, St. Andrews,	70	1,574	9	10
J. Grimmer, St. Stephen,	71	1,875	2	9
A. J. Wetmore, St. George,	72	863	19	8
Thomas Moses, Campo Bello,	69	37	3	10
Wm. MacIauchlan, Grand Falls, acou- mulating 3 years, chiefly by salary,	66	253	8	6
Estate of late Deputy Treas. P. M'Phelim,		350	0	0

42,320 15 5

Emigrant Fund—

Duties collected at Saint John,	£29	10	0
Do. Carraquet, (net proceeds,) 21	0	18	0

40 8 0

Carried forward,

£169,494 5 10

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£169,494	5	10
22. Fredericton Fire Loan—					
Received Interest on Bonds,			241	7	10
Railway Construction—					
Proceeds of 14 Sets of Exchanges, drawn on					
Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. for £125,000					
Sterling, at various rates,		£152,064	11	7	
Transferred to "Dividends Account," London,					
£65,000 Sterling, 8 per cent.		78,000	0	0	
Paid by Baring Bros. & Co. for Interest and Com-					
mission on Debentures 19 Vic. cap. 20,			2,254	6	4
Fines received from Wm. Scoullar, Esquire, 23			80	0	0
			<hr/>		
			232,898	17	11
26. Bay of Fundy Lights—					
Collected at Saint John,		£3,164	3	3	
Received from Saint Andrews,		46	1	9	
Saint Stephen,		98	19	5	
Saint George,		158	11	3	
Campo Bello,		85	9	6	
Sackville,		17	0	0	
North Joggins,		11	14	10	
Dorchester,		11	7	8	
Moncton,		11	9	1	
Hillsborough,		82	10	8	
Harvey,		12	11	9	
			<hr/>		
			3,699	19	2
27. Gulf Lights—					
Received from Deputy Treasurer,					
Campbellton,		£6	1	6	
Dalhousie,		173	3	9	
Bathurst,		124	0	10	
Carraquet,		15	17	0	
Shippegan,		10	12	0	
Chatham,		330	2	6	
Newcastle,		392	8	0	
Richibucto,		223	9	6	
Buctouche,		84	15	3	
Shediac,		214	4	4	
			<hr/>		
			1,579	14	8
28. Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—					
Collected at Saint John,		£994	4	2	
Received from Campbellton,		2	0	7	
Dalhousie,		8	9	6	
Bathurst,		45	12	0	
Carraquet,		1	18	6	
Shippegan,		1	13	1	
Newcastle,		7	17	1	
Chatham,		2	15	2	
Richibucto,		206	17	6	
Shediac,		68	2	2	
Sackville,		9	13	2	
			<hr/>		
			£1,343	2	11
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£407,414	5	8

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£428,082 12 4
43. Cash Credit Account—		
Amount received from Commercial Bank 31st Oct. 1860,		2,131 10 0
Received in part of Bonds Fredericton Fire Loan, 22	£383 10 0	
Received for Copper Coin sold,	255 0 0	
		638 10 0
D. Railway Import—		
Interest allowed by Baring Brothers & Co. ...	£127 8 10	
Collected at Saint John,	21,872 15 7	
Do. Out Bays,	7,008 19 9	
Earnings received in 1860,	13,795 2 7	
Balance charged to Interest Account,	3,379 5 11	
		46,183 12 8
Cash balance of last year,	£7,489 13 4	
Amount held for Account of Receiver General, ...	2,413 7 2	
Do. do. Deputy Treasurers, ...	26 13 10—	9,929 14 4
		£486,965 19 4

PAYMENTS.

Ordinary Revenue—			
Warrants of Series prior to 1860, ...	1	£4,794 4 9	
Do. do. of 1860,	2	119,602 4 4	
School Warrants,	3	23,539 19 4	
Interest,	4	12,029 10 3	
Drawbacks,	5	3,844 4 7	
			£163,810 3 3
21. Emigrant Fund—			
Paid Warrant No. 417,			25 0 0
22. Fredericton Fire Loan—			
Paid Interest on Debentures,			666 0 0
23. Railway Construction—			
Paid Railway Commissioners, per Warrants of Lieutenant Governor,	£227,000 0 0		
Paid sundry persons under War't No. 56, 1857,	5 15 0		
			227,005 15 0
25. Dividend Account—			
Balance of 1859 paid off, Sterling, £163 2 5,	£195 14 11		
Do. 1860 on hand in London, £20,435 8 3,	24,522 10 0		
			24,718 4 11
26. Bay of Fundy Lights—			
Paid Salary of Secretary,	£100 0 0		
Nova Scotia Lights,	258 14 7		
Contingencies,	2,500 0 0		
Salaries,	1,259 5 0		
Grand Manan Light House,	1,000 0 0		
			5,117 19 7
27. Gulf Lights—			
Paid Warrant No. 40, Salary,	£100 0 0		
90, Commissioners Acc't 1859,	211 2 4		
104, Salary,	62 10 0		
199, Salary,	62 10 0		
381, toward St. Paul & Scattarie,	245 0 0		
			681 2 4
			£422,024 5 1
	<i>Carried forward,</i>		

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£422,024	5	1
28. Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund—				
Paid Warrant No. 447, (1858) balance, ...	£1	0	0	
349, (1859) " ...	16	3	2	
374, " " ...	5	0	0	
85, (1860) ...	50	15	6	
155, " ...	59	8	0	
176, " ...	38	16	3	
362, " ...	26	11	10	
363, " ...	37	10	0	
418, " ...	26	10	2	
419, " ...	34	7	0	
Paid to Commissioners of the Seamen's Hospital at Saint John,	1,150	0	0	
				1,446 1 11
29. Indian Reserve Fund,				
Paid Sundry Warrants,				109 0 0
30. Copy Right Duties—				
Paid to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,				18 11 3
31. Cape Race Light Impost—				
Paid into the Commissariat Chest at Saint John,				145 0 7
Savings Banks—				
At Saint John,	33	£2486	11	5
Restigouche,	34	250	7	11
Gloucester,	35	8	0	0
Newcastle,	36	98	11	3
Chatham,	37	607	6	11
Kent,	38	55	15	2
Shediac,	39	0	15	0
Saint Andrews,	40	667	13	6
				4,775 1 2
Buoys and Beacon Fund—				
Shediac,	41 & 56	£89	0	0
Saint George,	42 & 72	30	0	0
				119 0 0
Paid outstanding Cheque, 1st November 1859,				200 0 0
D. Railway Impost—				
Dividends paid,	£53,409	3	11	
Drawbacks paid,	799	16	3	
				54,209 0 2
Receiver General's balance of 1859 disposed of,	£3,986	13	10	
Deputy Treasurer's do. do. do.	278	0	5	
				4,259 14 3
Amount of Cash on hand—				
Charlotte County Bank Notes,	£50	0	0	
Petty Cash in Office,	1	3	7	
New Cents and expenses thereon,	209	1	4	
				260 4 11
				£486,965 19 4

B. ROBINSON, P. T.

Treasury, St. John, 1st November 1860.

This Account has been received at so late a period, (20th February) as to preclude a thorough examination previous to its being printed for the Report. It will, however, be subject to future investigation.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

I.

ABSTRACT of Import Duties collected at the Port of Saint John and Out-Ports, during the year ended 31st October 1860.

No. 15. SAINT JOHN.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£146,412 18 4	1 per cent.	£1,464 2 7
Do:	446,591 4 0	12½ "	55,823 18 0
Do:	50,889 18 4	15 "	7,633 9 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	21,318½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	2,664 16 3
Brandy,	18,148½ "	4s.	3,629 14 0
Gin and Whiskey,	69,620 "	2s. 6d.	8,702 10 0
Rum and Alcohol,	92,157 "	1s. 6d.	6,911 15 6
Malt Liquor,	27,051 "	6d.	676 5 6
Cider,	601 "	3d.	7 10 3
Lemon Syrup,	125 "	1s.	6 5 0
Brown Sugar,	17,864½ cwt.	6s.	5,359 4 9
Crushed Sugar,	473,031 lbs.	1d.	1,970 19 3
Loaf Sugar,	1,074 "	1½d.	6 14 3
Tea,	571,538 "	2d.	4,763 4 8
Coffee,	94,456 "	1½d.	590 7 0
Tobacco,	373,631 "	2d.	3,113 11 10
Dried Fruit,	150,350 "	1d.	626 9 2
Leather,	174,460 "	2d.	1,453 16 8
Calf Skins,	106½ doz.	6s.	81 18 0
Sheep Skins,	137 "	3s.	28 1 0
Common Candles,	5,216 lbs.	1d.	21 14 3
Sperm Candles,	755 "	4d.	12 11 8
Soap,	9,642 "	1½d.	20 1 9
Axes,	144 no.	1s. 6d.	10 16 0
Spirits, (proof,) <i>Excise,</i>	1,140 gals.	10d.	47 10 0
			£105,577 7 6
Railway Impost on £874,911 3 4, at 2½ per cent.			21,372 15 7
			£127,450 3 1

No. 16. SAINT ANDREWS.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£1,180 14 2	1 per cent.	£11 16 2
Do:	3,782 14 3	12½ "	472 16 9
Do:	448 2 9	15 "	67 4 5
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	301 gallons,	2s. 6d.	37 12 6
Brandy,	1,108 "	4s.	221 13 8
Gin and Whiskey,	3,301 "	2s. 6d.	412 12 6
Rum and Alcohol,	2,328 "	1s. 6d.	174 12 0
Lemon Syrup,	1½ "	1s.	0 1 6
Malt Liquor,	1,085 "	6d.	27 2 6

Carried forward,

£1,425 12 0

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Forward,</i>	£1,425 12 0
Cider,	25 gallons.	3d.	0 6 3
Brown Sugar,	227 cwt. 2 qrs. & 16 lbs.	6s.	68 5 10
Crushed Sugar,	3,404 lbs.	1d.	14 3 8
Tea,	6,225 "	2d.	51 17 6
Coffee,	1,022 "	1½d.	6 7 9
Tobacco,	1,598 "	2d.	13 6 4
Dried Fruit,	1,199 "	1d.	4 12 5
Common Candles,	428 "	1d.	1 15 8
Soap,	618 "	½d.	1 5 9
Leather,	57 "	2d.	0 9 6
Axes,	8 no.	1s. 6d.	0 12 0
			£1,588 14 8
Railway Impost on £8,030 at 2½ per cent.			200 15 0
			£1,789 9 8

No. 17. SAINT STEPHEN.

Ad-Valorem,	£297 18 4	1 per cent.	£2 19 7
Do.	7,923 0 0	12½ "	990 7 7
Do.	987 16 8	15 "	148 3 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	36 gallons,	2s. 6d.	4 10 0
Brandy,	1,447 "	4s.	92 1 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,695 "	2s. 6d.	211 17 6
Rum,	1 "	1s. 6d.	0 1 6
Lemon Syrup,	5 "	1s.	0 5 0
Malt Liquors,	30 "	6d.	0 15 0
Brown Sugar,	291 cwt. 1 qr.	6s.	87 8 6
Crushed Sugar,	600 lbs.	1d.	2 10 0
Tea,	4,123 "	2d.	34 7 2
Coffee,	446 "	1½d.	2 15 9
Tobacco,	2,843 "	2d.	23 13 11
Dried Fruit,	850 "	1d.	3 10 10
Common Candles,	1,380 "	1d.	5 17 6
Soap,	2,136 "	½d.	4 9 0
Leather,	244 "	2d.	2 0 8
Sheep Skins,	½ doz.	3s.	0 1 6
Axes,	21 no.	1s. 6d.	1 11 6
			£1,619 6 0
Railway Impost on £14,656 6 8 at 2½ per cent.			366 8 2
			£1,985 14 2

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 18. SAINT GEORGE.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£50 6 0	1 per cent.	£0 10 1
Do.	693 13 0	12½ "	85 9 8
Do.	396 2 10	15 "	59 8 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	165 gallons,	2s. 6d.	20 12 6
Brandy,	149 "	4s.	31 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	2,739 "	2s. 6d.	341 1 6
Rum and Alcohol,	72 "	1s. 6d.	5 8 0
Cider,	20 "	3d.	0 5 0
Brown Sugar,	84 cwt. 1 qr.	6s.	25 5 6
Crushed Sugar,	1,100 lbs.	1d.	4 11 8
Tea,	3,446 "	2d.	28 14 4
Coffee,	480 "	1½d.	3 0 1
Tobacco,	1,866 "	2d.	15 11 0
Dried Fruit,	268 "	1d.	1 2 4
Common Candles,	1,260 "	1d.	5 5 0
Soap,	1,585 "	½d.	3 6 1
Leather,	169 "	2d.	1 9 10
Axes,	60 no.	1s. 6d.	4 10 0
Candy,	80 lbs.	1d.	0 6 8
			£637 13 9
Railway Impost on £2,390 at 2½ per cent.			59 16 9
			£697 10 6

No. 19. CAMPO BELLO.

Ad-Valorem,	£56 19 9	1 per cent.	£0 11 4
Do.	61 9 3	12½ "	7 11 3
Do.	323 19 3	15 "	48 7 10
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin and Whiskey,	74 gallons,	2s. 6d.	9 5 0
Malt Liquors,	120 "	6d.	3 0 0
Tea,	85 lbs.	2d.	0 14 2
Coffee,	25 "	1½d.	0 3 2
Tobacco,	50 "	2d.	0 8 4
Dried Fruit,	50 "	1d.	0 4 2
Soap,	20 "	½d.	0 0 10
			£70 6 1
Railway Impost on £1,012 13 2 at 2½ per cent.			27 9 7
			£97 15 8

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 20. CAMPBELLTON.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£213 15 0	1 per cent.	£2 2 9
Do.	1,843 14 8	12½ "	230 9 4
Do.	381 0 0	15 "	57 3 0
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	27 gallons,	4s.	5 8 0
Gin and Whiskey.	275½ "	2s. 6d.	34 8 9
Rum and Alcohol.	1,234 "	1s. 6d.	92 11 0
Lemon Syrup,	22½ "	1s.	1 2 6
Malt Liqueurs,	117 "	6d.	2 18 6
Brown Sugar,	68 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	6s.	19 0 3
Crushed Sugar,	61 lbs.	1d.	0 5 1
Tea,	8,387 "	2d.	69 17 10
Coffee,	250 "	1½d.	1 11 3
Tobacco,	4,320½ "	2d.	36 0 1
Dried Fruit,	507 "	1d.	2 2 3
Common Candles,	744 "	1d.	3 2 0
Soap,	3,038 "	½d.	6 6 7
Leather,	1,873½ "	2d.	15 12 3
Axes,	24 no.	1s. 6d.	1 16 0
			£581 17 5
Railway Impost on £4,150 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			103 15 1
			£685 12 6

No. 21. DALHOUSIE.

Ad-Valorem,	£1,588 6 8	1 per cent.	£15 17 8
Do.	11,105 19 8	12½ "	1,388 5 4
Do.	1,172 10 0	15 "	175 17 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	157½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	19 13 8
Brandy,	110 "	4s.	22 0 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,529½ "	2s. 6d.	191 3 9
Rum and Alcohol,	2,948 "	1s. 6d.	221 2 0
Lemon Syrup,	48½ "	1s.	2 8 6
Malt Liqueurs,	696 "	6d.	17 8 0
Brown Sugar,	246 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.	6s.	73 17 9
Loaf Sugar,	934 lbs.	1½d.	5 6 9
Crushed Sugar,	2,696 "	1d.	11 4 8
Tea,	27,450 "	2d.	228 15 0
Coffee,	1,963 "	1½d.	8 3 7
Tobacco,	16,220 "	2d.	135 3 4
Dried Fruit,	2,647 "	1d.	11 0 7
Common Candles,	7,613 "	1d.	29 4 5

Carried forward,

£2,556 12 6

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£2,556 12 6
Soap,	17,359 lbs.	½d.	36 3 3
Leather,	7,377½ "	2d.	61 9 7
Calf Skins,	½ doz.	6s.	0 3 0
Axes,	423 no.	1s. 6d.	21 3 0
Cordials,	24½ gals.	2s. 6d.	3 1 3
			£2,678 12 7
Railway Impost on £21,511 3 4 at 2½ per cent. ...			537 15 7
			£3,216 8 2

No. 22. BATHURST.

Ad-Valorem,	£3,779 12 0	1 per cent.	£37 15 9
Do.	8,738 19 5	12½ "	1,092 7 5
Do.	1,656 10 6	15 "	248 9 7
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	180 gallons,	2s. 6d.	22 10 0
Brandy,	65 "	4s.	13 0 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,163 "	2s. 6d.	145 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	2,801 "	1s. 6d.	210 1 6
Lemon Syrup,	88 "	1s.	4 8 0
Malt Liquors,	1,575½ "	6d.	39 7 9
Brown Sugar,	384 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	115 7 1
Crushed Sugar,	2,206 lbs.	1d.	9 3 10
Tea,	24,095 "	2d.	200 15 10
Coffee,	1,239 "	1½d.	7 14 10
Tobacco,	15,507 "	2d.	129 14 6
Dried Fruit,	2,987 "	1d.	12 8 11
Common Candles,	6,494 "	1d.	27 1 2
Soap,	12,982 "	½d.	27 0 11
Leather,	11,734 "	2d.	97 15 8
Sperm Candles,	36 "	4d.	0 12 0
Calf Skins,	6 doz.	6s.	1 16 0
Sheep Skins,	3 "	3s.	0 9 0
Axes,	96 no.	1s. 6d.	7 4 0
Candy,	248 lbs.	1d.	1 0 3
			£2,451 2 0
Railway Impost on £21,956 9 10 at 2½ per cent. ...			548 18 2
			£3,000 0 2

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 23. SHIPPEGAN.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£935 0 0	1 per cent.	£9 7 0
Do.	2,380 5 4	12½ "	297 5 8
Do.	149 3 4	15 "	22 7 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	7 gallons,	2s. 6d.	0 17 6
Brandy,	24 "	4s.	4 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	762 "	2s. 6d.	95 5 0
Rum and Alcohol,	126 "	1s. 6d.	9 9 0
Malt Liquors,	14 "	6d.	0 7 0
Brown Sugar,	6 cwt. 0 qrs. 14 lbs.	6s.	1 16 9
Tea,	5,824 lbs.	2d.	48 10 8
Tobacco,	4,215 "	2d.	35 2 6
Dried Fruit,	40 "	1d.	0 3 4
Common Candles,	331 "	1d.	1 7 7
Soap,	2,706 "	½d.	5 12 9
Leather,	1,280 "	2d.	10 13 4
Calf Skins,	8½ doz.	6s.	2 11 0
Axes,	36 no.	1s. 6d.	2 14 0
Candy,	300 lbs.	1d.	1 5 0
			£549 11 7
Railway Impost on £5,213 11s. at 2½ per cent. ...			130 6 9
			£679 18 4

No. 24. NEWCASTLE.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£3,540 0 0	1 per cent.	£35 8 0
Do.	17,625 3 4	12½ "	2,239 3 1
Do.	2,175 16 8	15 "	326 7 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	463 gallons,	2s. 6d.	57 17 6
Brandy,	540 "	4s.	108 0 0
Gin and Whiskey,	5,144 "	2s. 6d.	643 0 0
Rum,	7,157 "	1s. 6d.	536 15 6
Lemon Syrup,	245½ "	1s.	12 5 6
Malt Liquors,	1,519½ "	6d.	37 19 9
Cider,	10 "	3s.	0 2 6
Brown Sugar,	403 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.	6s]	121 0 3
Crushed Sugar,	7,973 lbs.	1d.	33 4 5
Tea,	41,239 "	2d.	343 13 2
Coffee,	2,490 "	1½d.	15 11 3
Tobacco,	22,903 "	2d.	190 17 2
Dried Fruit,	3,890 "	1d.	16 4 2
Sperm Candles,	72 "	4d.	1 4 0

Carried forward,

£4,718 13 9

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£4,718 13 9
Common Candles,	8,355 lbs.	1d.	34 16 3
Soap,	35,360 "	½d.	73 13 4
Leather,	9,196 "	2d.	76 12 8
Calf Skins,	4 doz.	6s.	1 4 0
Axes,	36 no.	1s. 6d.	2 14 0
			£4,907 14 0
Railway Impost on £37,062 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			926 11 1
			£5,834 5 1

No. 25. CHATHAM.

Ad-Valorem,	£7,729 11 8	1 per cent.	£77 5 11
Do.	25,214 13 4	12½ "	3,151 16 8
Do.	2,957 12 8	15 "	443 12 11
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	400½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	50 1 10
Brandy,	511½ "	4s.	102 7 0
Gin and Whiskey,	4,614 "	2s. 6d.	576 15 0
Rum,	4,369 "	1s. 6d.	327 13 6
Lemon Syrup,	217 "	1s.	10 17 0
Malt Liquors,	2,822 "	6d.	70 11 0
Cider,	7 "	3d.	0 1 9
Brown Sugar,	680 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	204 3 3
Crushed Sugar,	12,677 lbs.	1d.	52 16 5
Tea,	61,469 "	2d.	512 4 10
Coffee,	3,534 "	1½d.	22 1 9
Tobacco,	22,631 "	2d.	188 11 10
Dried Fruit,	6,419 "	1d.	26 14 11
Common Candles,	10,636 "	1d.	44 6 4
Soap,	31,374 "	½d.	65 7 3
Leather,	9,175½ "	2d.	76 9 3
Calf Skins,	½ doz.	6s.	0 2 0
Sheep Skins,	1 "	3s.	0 3 0
Axes,	156 no.	1s. 6d.	11 14 0
Shrub,	10 gals.	1s.	0 10 0
Candy,	32 lbs.	1d.	0 2 8
			£6,016 10 1
Railway Impost on £50,894 16 8 at 2½ per cent.			1,272 7 5
			£7,288 17 6

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 26. RICHIBUCTO.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£7,530 16 8	1 per cent.	£75 6 2
Do.	16,187 12 8	12½ "	2,023 9 1
Do.	1,536 5 0	15 "	230 8 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	255½ gallons,	2s. 6d.	31 18 9
Brandy,	530½ "	4s.	106 2 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,941 "	2s. 6d.	242 13 2
Rum,	4,351 "	1s. 6d.	326 6 6
Lemon Syrup,	30 "	1s.	1 10 0
Malt Liquors,	2,308 "	6d.	57 14 0
Cider,	80 "	3d.	1 0 0
Brown Sugar,	693 cwt.	6s.	207 18 0
Crushed Sugar,	3,136 lbs.	1d.	13 1 4
Tea,	39,779 "	2d.	331 9 10
Coffee,	2,088 "	1½d.	13 1 0
Tobacco,	27,793 "	2d.	231 12 2
Dried Fruit,	2,969 "	1d.	12 7 5
Common Candles,	8,092 "	1d.	33 14 4
Soap,	23,070 "	½d.	48 1 3
Leather,	11,437½ "	2d.	95 6 3
Axes,	96 "	1s. 6s.	7 4 0
Candy,	59 "	1d.	0 4 11
			£4,090 8 11
Railway Impost on £36,568 10s. at 2½ per cent. ...			914 4 3
			£5,004 13 2

No. 27. BUCTOUCHE.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£1,122 15 1	1 per cent.	£11 4 6
Do.	334 10 0	12½ "	41 16 5
Do.	12 18 4	15 "	1 18 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	91 gallons,	2s. 6d.	11 7 6
Brandy,	68 "	4s.	13 12 0
Gin and Whiskey,	679 "	2s. 6d.	85 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	939 "	1s. 6d.	70 8 0
Brown Sugar,	19 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s	5 17 0
Tea,	1,062 lbs.	2d.	8 17 0
Coffee,	124 "	1½d.	0 15 6
Tobacco,	1,250 "	2d.	10 8 4
Common Candles,	320 "	1d.	1 6 8
Soap,	314 "	½d.	0 13 1
			£263 12 6
Railway Impost on £2,052 16 8 at 2½ per cent. ...			51 6 5
			£314 18 11

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 28. SHEDLAC.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£594 17 7	1 per cent.	£5 18 10
Do.	1,386 8 7	12½ "	175 8 3
Do.	193 4 6	15 "	28 10 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	115 gallons,	2s. 6d.	14 7 6
Brandy,	121½ "	4s.	24 6 0
Gin and Whiskey,	951 "	2s. 6d.	120 2 6
Rum and Alcohol,	1,430 "	1s. 6d.	107 5 0
Malt Liquors,	542 "	6d.	13 11 0
Loaf Sugar,	120 lbs.	1½d.	0 15 0
Tea,	5,464 "	2d.	45 10 8
Tobacco,	2,763 "	2d.	23 5 6
Leather,	148 "	2d.	1 4 8
Cordials,	2 gals.	2s. 6d.	0 5 0
			£560 10 5
Railway Impost on £3,612 19 3 at 2½ per cent. ...			90 6 3
			£650 16 8

No. 29. MONCTON.

Ad-Valorem,	£292 10 0	1 per cent.	£2 18 5
Do.	3,457 17 4	12½ "	432 4 8
Do.	3,028 11 8	15 "	454 5 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	118 gallons,	2s. 6d.	14 15 0
Brandy,	596 "	4s.	119 4 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,705 "	2s. 6d.	214 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	3,952 "	1s. 6d.	296 8 0
Lemon Syrup,	5 "	1s.	0 5 0
Malt Liquors,	60 "	6d.	1 10 0
Brown Sugar,	276 cwt.	6s.	83 6 0
Crushed Sugar,	3,722 lbs.	1d.	15 10 2
Tea,	14,292 "	2d.	119 2 2
Coffee,	1,620 "	1½d.	10 2 10
Tobacco,	14,149 "	2d.	117 6 1
Dried Fruit,	5,253 "	1d.	21 16 11
Common Candles,	2,331 "	1d.	9 14 3
Soap,	3,511 "	½d.	7 6 3
Leather,	12,145 "	2d.	101 4 3
Axes,	60 no.	1s. 6d.	4 10 0
Candy,	102 lbs.	1d.	0 8 6
			£2,026 5 9
Railway Impost on £11,804 15 2 at 2½ per cent. ...			295 2 4
			£2,321 8 1

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 30. DORCHESTER.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£62 6 8	1 per cent.	£0 13 8
Do.	803 0 0	12½ "	100 9 8
Do.	897 0 0	15 "	134 11 0
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	137 gallons,	4s.	27 8 0
Gin and Whiskey,	75 "	2s. 6d.	9 7 6
Rum and Alcohol,	389 "	1s. 6d.	29 3 6
Brown Sugar,	48 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.	6s.	14 10 7
Crushed Sugar,	200 lbs.	1d.	0 16 8
Tea,	3,161 "	2d.	26 6 10
Coffee,	40 "	1½d.	0 5 0
Tobacco,	3,828 "	2d.	31 18 0
Dried Fruit,	525 "	1d.	2 3 9
Common Candles,	160 "	1d.	0 13 4
Soap,	368 "	½d.	0 15 4
Leather,	4,581 "	2d.	38 3 6
Axes,	24 "	1s. 6d.	1 16 0
			£419 2 4
Railway Impost on £2,763 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			69 1 7
			£488 3 11

No. 31. SACKVILLE.

Ad-Valorem,	£767 1 8	1 per cent.	£7 13 5
Do.	3,231 10 8	12½ "	403 18 10
Do.	1,004 16 8	15 "	150 14 6
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	111 gallons,	2s. 6d.	13 17 6
Brandy,	141 "	4s.	28 4 4
Rum and Alcohol,	115 "	1s. 6d.	8 12 6
Lemon Syrup,	13½ "	1s.	0 13 6
Brown Sugar,	214 cwt. 1 qr.	6s.	64 5 6
Crushed Sugar,	796 lbs.	1d.	3 6 4
Tea,	8,265 "	2d.	68 17 6
Coffee,	292 "	1½d.	1 16 6
Tobacco,	4,211 "	2d.	35 1 10
Dried Fruit,	1,510 "	1d.	6 5 10
Common Candles,	444 "	1d.	1 17 0
Soap,	1,332 "	½d.	2 15 6
Leather,	9,967 "	2d.	83 1 2
Sheep Skins,	1 doz.	3s.	0 3 0
			£881 4 5
Railway Impost on £7,556 10s. at 2½ per cent.			188 18 3
			£1,070 2 8

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 32. COLE'S ISLAND.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£31 1 6	1 per cent.	£0 9 0
Do.	146 17 2	12½ "	18 8 2
Do.	38 10 10	15 "	5 15 8
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brown Sugar,	23 cwt. 14 lbs.	6s	9 12 9
Tea,	396 "	2d.	3 6 0
Coffee,	50 "	1½d.	0 6 3
Tobacco,	610 "	2d.	5 1 8
Common Candles,	160 "	1d.	0 13 4
Soap,	680 "	½d.	1 8 4
Leather,	196 "	2d.	1 12 8
Candy,	20 "	1d.	0 1 8
			£46 15 6
Railway Impost on £369 1 6 at 2½ per cent.			9 4 4
			£55 19 10

No. 33. BAIE DE VERTE.

Ad-Valorem,	£61 2 0	12½ per cent.	£7 12 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Leather,	42 lbs.	2d.	0 7 0
			£7 19 9
Railway Impost on £71 15s. at 2½ per cent.			1 15 10
			£9 15 7

No. 34. HILLSBOROUGH.

Ad-Valorem,	£213 11 8	1 per cent.	£2 2 8
Do.	3,615 2 8	12½ "	451 17 10
Do.	1,061 11 8	15 "	159 4 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Malt Liquors,	28 gallons,	6d.	0 14 0
Brown Sugar,	53 cwt. 3 qrs.	6s.	15 6 6
Crushed Sugar,	4,160 lbs.	1d.	17 6 8
Tea,	4,760 "	2d.	39 13 4
Coffee,	639 "	1½d.	3 19 10
Tobacco,	2,926 "	2d.	24 7 8

Carried forward,

£714 13 3

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£714 13 3
Dried Fruit,	2,193 lbs.	1d.	9 2 9
Common Candles,	1,074 "	1d.	4 9 6
Soap,	808 "	½d.	1 13 8
Leather,	4,456 "	2d.	37 2 8
Calf Skins,	1½ doz.	6s.	0 9 0
Sheep Skins,	1 "	3s.	0 3 0
Axes,	30 no.	1s. 6d.	2 5 0
Candy,	50 lbs.	1d.	0 4 2
			£770 3 0
Railway Impost on £6,180 7 10 at 2½ per cent.			154 15 8
			£924 18 8

No. 35. HARVEY.

Ad-Valorem,	£20 8 4	1 per cent.	£0 4 1
Do.	164 18 8	12½ "	20 12 4
Do.	258 8 4	15 "	38 15 3
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brown Sugar,	3 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs.	6s.	1 3 9
Crushed Sugar,	224 lbs.	1d.	1 17 10
Tea,	387 "	2d.	3 4 6
Coffee,	82 "	1½d.	0 11 6
Tobacco,	393 "	2d.	3 5 6
Dried Fruit,	171 "	1d.	0 14 3
Common Candles,	70 "	1d.	0 5 10
Soap,	400 "	½d.	0 16 8
Leather,	477 "	2d.	3 19 6
Axes,	12 doz.	1s. 6d.	0 18 0
			£76 9 0
Railway Impost on £613 0 10 at 2½ per cent.			15 6 6
			£91 15 6

No. 36. CARAQUET.

Ad-Valorem,	£349 3 4	1 per cent.	£3 9 10
Do.	2,234 5 4	12½ "	279 5 8
Do.	277 15 0	15 "	41 13 3
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	4 gallons,	4s.	0 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	255 "	2s. 6d.	31 17 6
Rum,	9 "	1s. 6d.	0 13 6

Carried forward,

£357 15 9

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	£357 15 9
Brown Sugar,	17 cwt. 3 qrs.	6s.	5 6 6
Tea,	3,740 lbs.	2d.	31 3 5
Coffee,	200 "	1½d.	1 5 0
Tobacco,	3,496 "	2d.	29 2 9
Dried Fruit,	162 "	1d.	0 13 6
Common Candles,	1,348 "	1d.	5 12 4
Soap,	2,944 "	½d.	6 2 8
Leather,	1,406 "	2d.	11 14 5
Calf Skins,	2 doz.	6s.	0 12 0
Sheep Skins,	11 "	3s.	1 13 0
Axes,	60 no.	1s. 6d.	4 10 0
Cordials,	9 gals.	2s. 6d.	1 2 6
			£456 13 10
Railway Impost on £4,704 16 8 at 2½ per cent. ...			117 12 5
			£574 6 3

No. 37. FREDERICTON.

Ad-Valorem,	£1,900 16 8	1 per cent.	£19 0 2
Do.	20,743 10 0	12½ "	2,592 18 9
Do.	4,935 5 0	15 "	740 5 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	1,161 gallons,	2s. 6d.	145 2 0
Brandy,	4,815½ "	4s.	963 2 0
Gin and Whiskey,	8,471 "	2s. 6d.	1,058 17 6
Rum and Alcohol,	14,166 "	1s. 6d.	1,062 9 0
Lemon Syrup,	48 "	1s.	2 8 0
Cider,	100 "	3d.	4 5 0
Brown Sugar,	640 cwt. 2 qrs.	6s.	191 13 0
Crushed Sugar,	25,146 lbs.	1d.	104 15 6
Tea,	28,495 "	2d.	237 9 2
Coffee,	2,316 "	1½d.	14 9 5
Tobacco,	14,041 "	2d.	117 0 2
Dried Fruit,	7,224 "	1d.	30 2 0
Sperm Candles,	165 "	4d.	2 15 0
Common Candles,	362 "	1d.	1 10 2
Soap,	68 "	½d.	0 2 10
Leather,	14,062 "	2d.	117 3 8
Sheep Skins,	32½ doz.	3s.	4 11 6
Cordials,	107 gals.	2s. 6d.	13 7 6
			£7,420 8 1
Railway Impost on £39,702 1 8 at 2½ per cent. ...			992 11 3
			£8,412 19 4

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 38. WOODSTOCK.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£159 11 8	1 per cent.	£1 11 11
Do.	2,589 10 0	12½ "	323 13 9
Do.	1,497 6 8	15 "	224 12 0
	April Quarter not detailed,		195 10 9
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Wine,	140 gallons,	2s. 6d.	17 10 0
Brandy,	589 "	4s.	117 16 0
Gin and Whiskey,	1,933 "	2s. 6d.	241 12 6
Rum and Alcohol,	1,953 "	1s. 6d.	153 19 6
Lemon Syrup,	21 "	1s.	1 1 0
Brown Sugar,	97 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	6s.	29 7 3
Crushed Sugar,	5,329 lbs.	1d.	23 4 1
Tea,	3,218 "	2d.	26 14 8
Coffee,	390 "	1½d.	2 8 11
Tobacco,	2,464 "	2d.	21 0 8
Dried Fruit,	1,887 "	1d.	7 17 3
Common Candles,	80 "	1d.	0 6 8
Soap,	120 "	½d.	0 5 0
Leather,	2,685 "	2d.	22 7 5
			£1,410 19 4
Railway Impost on £6,270 3 4 at 2½ per cent.			178 19 11
			£1,589 19 3

No. 39. TOBIQUE.

Ad-Valorem,	£467 15 11	12½ per cent.	£57 13 9
Do.	273 5 11	15 "	40 19 11
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Gin and Whiskey,	101 gallons,	2s. 6d.	12 12 6
Rum and Alcohol,	146 "	1s. 6d.	10 19 0
Brown Sugar,	1 cwt. 3 qrs.	6s.	0 11 1
Crushed Sugar,	183 lbs.	1d.	0 15 3
Tea,	2,093 "	2d.	17 9 4
Coffee,	227 "	1½d.	1 8 5
Tobacco,	2,267 "	2d.	18 17 10
Dried Fruit,	101 "	1d.	0 3 6
Leather,	800 "	2d.	6 3 4
Axes,	12 no.	1s. 6d.	0 18 0
Candy,	50 lbs.	1d.	0 4 2
			£169 1 1
Railway Impost on £1,121 4 9 at 2½ per cent.			28 1 1
			£197 2 2

Import Duties collected at Saint John and Out-Ports.—Continued.

No. 40. GRAND FALLS.

Description.	Value.	Rate.	Duty.
Ad-Valorem,	£73 5 0	12½ per cent.	£9 3 1
Do.	7 15 0	15 "	1 3 3
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Brandy,	2½ gallons,	4s.	0 10 0
Gin and Whiskey,	434 "	2s. 6d.	54 5 0
Rum and Alcohol,	263 "	1s. 6d.	19 14 6
Malt Liquors,	8 "	6d.	0 4 0
Crushed Sugar,	206 lbs.	1d.	0 17 2
Tea,	175 "	2d.	1 9 2
			£87 6 2
Railway Impost on £178 19 5 at 2½ per cent.			4 9 5
			£91 15 7

No. 41. EDMUNDSTON.

Ad-Valorem,	£53 11 3	12½ per cent.	£6 13 8
Do.	25 0 0	15 "	3 15 0
<i>Specific.</i>	<i>Quantities.</i>		
Rum,	90 gallons,	1s. 6d.	7 0 0
			£17 8 8
Railway Impost on £95 4 7 at 2½ per cent.			2 7 4
			£19 16 0

I.

PARTICULARS OF EXPORT DUTIES ON LUMBER COLLECTED IN THE PROVINCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING 31st Oct. 1860.

Where collected.	Hardwood Timber, Duties 9d. per ton.			Pine Timber, Duties 1s. per ton.			Superficial feet Sawn Lumber, Duties 1s. per M.			Total Duties.
	tons,	£314 14 3	6 6 0	31,188½ tons.	£1,559 8 3	...	£7,005 9 0	23 15 5	...	
Saint John,	8,329½	314 14 3	6 6 0	31,188½	1,559 8 3	...	7,005 9 0	23 15 5	...	£8,879 11 6
Shippegan,	168 "	6 6 0	8 18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 1 5
Monoton,	238 "	8 18 6	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 18 6
Dorchester,	20 "	0 15 0	39 6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0
Newcastle,	1,049 "	102 10 1	102 10 1	980 "	49 0 0	...	1,146 18 9	...	...	1,235 5 6
Bathurst,	2,733 "	2 14 0	2 14 0	3,228½ "	161 8 9	...	5,036,831	251 16 11	...	515 15 9
Chatham,	72 "	29 2 9	29 2 9	2,556 "	38 0 0	...	3,644,000	182 4 0	...	222 18 0
Fredericton,	777 "	...	...	2,556 "	127 16 0	...	15,549,500	777 9 6	...	934 8 3
Richibucto,	50 "	1 17 6	4 6 3	1,320½ "	...	...	4,000	0 4 0	...	0 4 0
Buctouche,	115 "	4 6 3	11 10 3	98 "	56 0 9	...	13,018,250	650 18 3	...	718 16 6
Shediac,	307 "	11 10 3	4 18 1	...	4 13 0	...	5,961,910	298 1 11	...	307 1 2
Saint Andrews,	130½ "	4 18 1	...	...	...	...	13,959,776	697 19 9	...	709 10 0
Saint Stephen,	147 "	...	5 10 3	...	...	...	2,141,151	107 1 2	...	111 19 3
Saint George,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,645,024	282 5 0	...	282 5 0
Sackville,	168 "	6 6 0	...	...	...	...	8,370,000	418 10 0	...	424 0 3
Harvey,	...	...	...	...	...	...	315,000	15 15 0	...	15 15 0
	14,637½ tons.	£538 15 8	14,637½ tons.	40,136½ tons.	£2,006 6 9	237,769,094	£11,888 9 1	237,769,094	£14,483 11 6	£14,483 11 6

Comparative Statement between 1859 and 1860.

	Hardwood Timber, 9d. per ton.			Pine Timber, 1s. per ton.			Sawn Lumber, 1s. per M.			Total Duties.
	tons,	£672 8 6	588 15 8	81,588½ tons,	£4,079 8 9	2,006 6 9	283,811,249 <th>£14,190 11 2 <th>11,888 9 1 <td>£18,942 3 5</td> </th></th>	£14,190 11 2 <th>11,888 9 1 <td>£18,942 3 5</td> </th>	11,888 9 1 <td>£18,942 3 5</td>	
Province 1859,	17,924½	672 8 6	588 15 8	81,588½	4,079 8 9	2,006 6 9	283,811,249	14,190 11 2	11,888 9 1	£18,942 3 5
Do. 1860,	14,637½	588 15 8	40,136½	40,136½	2,006 6 9	2,006 6 9	237,769,094	11,888 9 1	11,888 9 1	14,483 11 6
Decrease in 1860,	3,287 tons,	£183 7 10	41,452 tons,	41,452 tons,	£2,073 2 0	46,042,155	£2,302 2 1	46,042,155	£2,302 2 1	£4,508 11 11

The Exports of the same commodities in 1858 were as follows :—

Hardwood Timber, 14,072½ tons, at 9d.	£527 14 2
Pine do. 64,068½ “ 1s.	3,203 8 7
Sawn Lumber, 215,291,942 superficial feet, at 1s.	10,766 16 11
Total,	£14,497 19 8

The non-receipt of a number of the Quarterly Returns of Export Duties from Deputy Treasurers, and the almost total want of the annual recapitulation, has rendered it exceedingly difficult to perfect the above statements. The figures may be relied upon, however, as very nearly correct.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

M.

Statement of Commissions allowed Deputy Treasurers from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Chipman Botsford,	On all Duties,		£69 13 2
Joseph Read,	do.		200 0 0
Dugald Stewart,	do.		200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	£4 5 2	
James G. C. Blackhall,	On all Duties,		60 12 0
P. J. N. Dumaresq,	do.		72 3 4
John T. Williston,	do.		200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	44 12 8	
Richard Sutton,	On all Duties,		200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	11 3 1	
Henry Livingston,	On all Duties,		200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,		
Robert Douglas,	On all Duties,		80 13 6
Edward Wood,	do.		1 0 8
Daniel Hanington,	do.		120 0 0
James Dixon,	do.		110 17 7
Rufus Cole,	do.		7 4 3
J. Hickman,	do.		51 1 3
Amasa Weldon,	do.		200 0 0
William Wallace,	do.		104 3 9
J. Brewster,	do.		13 19 8
H. E. Dibblee,	do.		158 18 2
T. R. Robertson,	do.		200 0 0
Francis Tibbits,	do.		19 15 0
Michael Curran,	do.		10 1 2
Vital Hebert,	do.		1 19 2
Thomas Moses,	do.		22 14 1
D. W. Jack,	do.		200 0 0
	Savings Bank Deposits,	20 19 3	
John Grimmer,	On all Duties,		200 0 0
A. J. Wetmore,	do.		137 4 1
		81 0 2	£2,842 0 10

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

N.

Statement of Balances in hands of Deputy Treasurers 31st October 1860.

Chipman Botsford, Campbellton, Ordinary Revenue,	£692 15 2	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1 8 6	
	<hr/>	£694 3 8
Dugald Stewart, Dalhousie, Ordinary Revenue,		954 7 8
J. G. C. Blackhall, Caraquet, Ordinary Revenue,	£11 2 4	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	1 13 6	
	<hr/>	12 15 10
P. J. N. Dumaresq, Shippegan, Ordinary Revenue,		86 3 8
John T. Williston, Chatham, Ordinary Revenue,		1,120 16 0
Richard Sutton, Newcastle, Ordinary Revenue,		567 12 6
Robert Douglas, Buctouche, Ordinary Revenue,		264 4 1
Daniel Hanington, Shediac, Ordinary Revenue,		54 0 4
James Dixon, Ordinary Revenue,		39 4 1
John Hickman, Dorchester, Ordinary Revenue,		1 0 3
Amasa Weldon, Moncton, Ordinary Revenue,		725 10 4
James Brewster, Harvey, Ordinary Revenue,		106 12 3
William Wallace, Hillsborough, Ordinary Revenue,		311 12 9
H. E. Dibblee, Woodstock, Ordinary Revenue,		322 0 8
T. R. Robertson, Fredericton, Ordinary Revenue,		1,537 10 9
Francis Tibbits, Tobique, Ordinary Revenue,		136 18 10
		<hr/>
	<i>Carried forward,</i>	£6,934 13 8

						<i>Brought forward,</i>	£6,934	13	8
Michael Curran, Grand Falls,									
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...		1	14	0
Thomas Moses, Welchpool,									
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...		24	0	4
D. W. Jack, Saint Andrews,									
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	£250	3	2	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	...	...	11	5	9	
									261 8 11
John Grimmer, Saint Stephen,									
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...		250	19	4
A. J. Wetmore, Saint George,									
Ordinary Revenue,	...	...	...	...	...	£364	18	3	
Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund,	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	11	
									378 16 2
									<u>£7,851 12 5</u>

The Account of J. W. Weldon, late Deputy Treasurer at Richibucto, remains as reported at page 195 of last year's Report.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

O.

BEAR BOUNTIES.

Report upon the Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for the distribution of Bounties for the destruction of Bears and Wolves.

No. 1—GEORGE I. DIBBLEE, York.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£0 10 0
Warrants Nos. 24, 107, and 301,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
							£30 10 0
Expenditure, (41 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 15 0
							£0 5 0
Warrant No. 378, £10, to be accounted for.							

No. 2—A. K. SMEDES WETMORE, Carleton.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4 13 0
Warrant No. 39,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
							£14 13 0
Expenditure, (7 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0
							£9 8 0

No. 3—E. B. SMITH, King's.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2 5 0
Warrant No. 57* and 61,	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
							£22 5 0
Expenditure, (41 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0
							£19 5 0

* Warrant No. 57 appears in List of unpaid Warrants, page 50.

No. 4—WM. B. KINNEAR, Saint John.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1 0 0
Warrant No. 247,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
							£11 0 0
Expenditure, (7 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 5 0
							£5 15 0

No. 5—WELLINGTON HATCH, Saint Andrews.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1 17 0
Warrants Nos. 30, 297, and 426,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
							£31 17 0
Expenditure, (29 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 15 0
							£10 2 0

Warrant No. 404, £100, to be accounted for.

No. 6—CHARLES J. SAYRE, Kent.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£2 5 0
Warrants Nos. 91, 215, 249, and 305,	...	...	...	...	...	40 0 0
						<u>£42 5 0</u>
Expenditure, (38 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	28 10 0
						<u>£13 15 0</u>
Unexpended,						
Warrant No. 389, £10, to be accounted for.						

No. 7—S. G. MORSE, Albert.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£8 15 0
Expenditure 1860, (1 Bear,)	...	...	...	...	...	0 15 0
						<u>£8 0 0</u>

No. 8—SAMUEL THOMSON, Northumberland.

Warrants Nos. 5, 53, 96, 141, 246, 336, 350, and 390,	...	...	...	...	...	£80 0 0
Over-expended 1859,	...	...	...	...	£4 10 0	
Expenditure, (93 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	69 15 0	
						<u>74 5 0</u>
						<u>£5 15 0</u>

No. 9—THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY, Gloucester.

Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	£2 15 0
Warrants Nos. 19, 250, and 368,	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
						<u>£32 15 0</u>
Expenditure, (35 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	26 5 0
						<u>£6 10 0</u>

No. 10—WM. T. WILMOT, Victoria.

Warrant No. 34,	...	...	...	...	...	£10 0 0
Over-expenditure in 1859,	...	...	...	...	£4 5 0	
Expenditure to 31st August 1860, (8 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	
						<u>10 5 0</u>
						<u>£0 5 0</u>
Over-expenditure,						
Warrant No. 354, £10, to be accounted for.						

No. 11—E. B. CHANDLER, Dorchester.

Unexpended, November 1858,	...	...	...	...	...	£0 5 0
Warrants Nos. 35 and 335, of 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
Warrant No. 332 of 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
						<u>£30 5 0</u>
Expenditure 1859 and 1860, (16 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 0
						<u>£18 5 0</u>

No. 12—T. R. WETMORE, Queen's.							
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£13 15 0
Warrants Nos. 14, 65, and 251,	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0
							<u>£43 15 0</u>
Expenditure, (30 Bears,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 10 0
							<u>£21 5 0</u>
No. 13—GEORGE J. BLISS, Sunbury.							
Unexpended 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£9 10 0
Warrant No. 192,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
							<u>£19 10 0</u>
Expenditure 1860, (12 Bears, 1 Wolf,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 15 0
							<u>£9 15 0</u>

SUMMARY.

Amount unexpended 31st October 1859,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£67 10 0
Less—Over-expended in Victoria and Northumberland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15 0
							<u>£58 15 0</u>
Add—Warrants issued in 1860,	...	...	...	...	...	...	440 0 0
							<u>£498 15 0</u>
Total expenditure accounted for 1860, (321 Bears, 1 Wolf,)	...	...	...	...	...	...	241 10 0
							<u>£257 5 0</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

P.**BUOYS AND BEACONS.****No. 1—ZACHARIAH CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.**

In hand December 1859,	£52 16 9
Expenditure in 1860,	£28 10 0
Commission, 10 per cent.	2 17 0
	<u>£31 7 0</u>
Due the Buoy and Beacon Fund, ...	<u>21 9 9</u>

No. 2—JAMES CAMPBELL, St. George.

Received amount of Warrant No. 222,	£30 0 0
Expenditure in 1860,	£25 0 0
Commission,	2 10 0
	<u>27 10 0</u>
Balance in Commissioner's hands 31st Oct. 1860,	<u>£2 10 0</u>

No. 3—WILLIAM NAPIER, JOHN FERGUSON, GEORGE SMITH, Bathurst.

Balance in hand December 1859,	£25 13 9
Expenditure in 1860,	£51 3 9
Commission,	5 2 4
	<u>56 6 1</u>
Balance due the Commissioners,	<u>£30 12 4</u>

No. 4—M. CRANNEY & GEORGE J. PARKER, Miramichi.

In hand December 1859,	£423 9 9
Proceeds of old Iron and Chain, &c. sold, and Cash 10s. ...	3 19 2
	<u>£427 8 11</u>
Expenditure in 1860,	£251 0 2
Commission,	25 2 0
Paid Deputy Treasurer John T. Williston, Chatham, in Sovereigns at 24s. 4d., ...	147 13 4
Loss incurred on Sovereigns taken by Com- missioners at 25s.,	6 1 8
	<u>429 17 2</u>
Balance due the Commissioners 31st Oct. 1860, ...	<u>£2 8 3</u>

No. 5—FRANCIS ALEXANDRE & JOHN DORAN, Shippegan.

Expenditure in 1860,	£15 2 11
Commission,	1 10 4
	<u>£17 13 3</u>
The Commissioners quote a balance due them for over- expenditure in 1859, of	16 17 8
	<u>£34 10 11</u>

As no Account for 1859 was received at this Office, it will require further information.

No. 6—R. C. SCOVIL & CHARLES S. THEAL, Shediac.

In hands of Commissioners 1859,	£120	4	0	
Received per Warrant No. 395,	89	0	0	
				£209 4 0
Expenditure to 31st October 1860,	£89	0	0	
Paid Province Treasurer per No. 41, Account B, page 73,	120	4	0	
				<u>£209 4 0</u>

The Commissioners have not charged their Commission on Expenditure, the transactions of the year not being completed.

No. 7—J. MONTGOMERY, D. STEWART & WM. M'GREGOR, Dalhousie.

In hand December 1859,	£26	12	9	
Expenditure in 1860,	£49	13	0	
Commission,	4	19	3	
				54 12 3
Balance due the Commissioners,				<u>£27 19 6</u>

No. 8—FRANCIS M'PHELM, Buctouche.

Balance unaccounted for in 1859, per Report, page 223, ...	£45	5	0	
A further voucher has been received for expenditure in 1859 for £13, which with 10 per cent. Commission, amounts to	14	6	0	
				£30 19 0
Not yet accounted for,				<u>£30 19 0</u>

No. 9—SILVANUS POWELL & L. P. W. DESBRISAY, Richibucto.

In hand December 1858,	£311	15	10	
Received from Deputy Treasurer Livingston in 1859, ...	110	0	4	
				£421 16 2
Expenditure to December 1859,	37	5	3	
				£384 10 11
Amount unaccounted for in 1858,	12	0	8	
				£396 11 7
Balance due the Fund,				<u>£396 11 7</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

9.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Indian Commissioners from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

No. 1—S. L. BISHOP & JAMES HICKSON, Bathurst.

Short-expended 1859,	£1 1 6	
Warrant No. 140-9,	10 0 0	
		<u>£11 1 6</u>
Expenditure, and Medical attendance 1860,		8 6 1
		<u>£2 15 5</u>

No. 2—REV. F. X. LAFRANCE, Dorchester.

Warrant No. 140-7, 1860,		£15 0 0
Over-expenditure 1859,	£0 14 0	
Eleven Indians, 25s. each,	13 15 0	
One Indian,	0 11 0	
		<u>£15 0 0</u>

No. 3—DAVID WARK, Richibucto.

Warrant No. 140-11,		£30 0 0
Distributed to 37 Indians,		<u>£30 0 0</u>

No. 4—W. SALTER & E. WILLISTON, Northumberland.

Warrant No. 97,	£10 0 0	
Do. 140-4,	75 0 0	
Do. 312,	10 0 0	
		<u>£95 0 0</u>

Distributed to 430 Indians for the purchase of Seed, viz:—

At Eel Ground, 105; Little South West, 66;

Indian Town, 21; South West, 28;

Burnt Church, 210;

Paid to two Indian Chiefs,

£75 0 0

10 0 0

85 0 0

To be accounted for,

£10 0 0

No. 5—FRANCIS RICE, Little Falls, Victoria.

Warrant No. 216, £10; No. 140-2, £7 10,		£17 10 0
Over-expended 1859,	£4 10 8	
Advanced to Indians in 1859 per Costello's Acc't, 8 0 2		
		<u>12 10 10</u>
Short-expended,		<u>£4 19 2</u>

No. 6—DANIEL HANINGTON, Shediac.

Warrant No. 140-6,		£15 0 0
Paid Reverend F. X. Babinault, who has not accounted,		<u>£15 0 0</u>

No. 7—S. L. TILLEY, Fredericton.

Warrant No. 434, balance of Grant,	£7 10 0
Paid F. Brainard,	£2 10 0
G. M. Campbell, Private Secretary,	5 0 0
	<u>£7 10 0</u>

Warrants 1860 not accounted for.

No. 60. A. C. Hammond,	£25 0 0
272. Reverend J. McDevitt,	50 0 0
140-1. A. C. Hammond,	12 10 0
5. Dr. Toldervy,	30 0 0
8. F. Gauvercau, } not drawn from {	7 10 0
10. Dr. Wm. Bayard, } Treasury, {	10 0 0
12. Andrew Barberie,	20 0 0
	<u>£165 0 0</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

R.

INDIAN RESERVE FUND.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Commissioners of the Indian Reserve Fund.

No. 1—JOHN DIBBLEE, Woodstock.

Warrants Nos. 26 and 140-3,	£20 0 0
Stumpage and rent of Land,	24 17 6
	<u>£44 17 6</u>
Over-expended in 1859,	£0 4 0
Expenditure in 1860,	18 18 0
Remitted Province Treasurer,	23 9 8
Commission on Receipts,	2 4 10
	<u>44 16 6</u>
Short-expended,	<u>£0 1 0</u>

No. 2—S. L. BISHOP & WILLIAM NAPIER, Gloucester.

Rent of Indian Land received,	£29 11 8
Postage & Stationery, 12s. 2d., Com'n, £1 9 6,	£2 1 8
Remitted Province Treasurer,	27 10 0
	<u>£29 11 8</u>

No Account received from A. C. Hammond, Tobique.

He had in his hands balance of Account 1858,	£45 17 6
Do. do. do. 1859,	<u>£12 16 3</u>

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

S.

PENSIONS TO OLD SOLDIERS AND WIDOWS.

Report upon Accounts furnished by Clerks of the Peace for distribution of Pensions to old Soldiers and Widows of old Soldiers.

No. 1—GEORGE I. DIBBLEE, York.

Warrants Nos. 67 and 270,	£60 0 0
Expenditure, (6 Widows,) £10 each,	<u>£60 0 0</u>

No. 2—SAMUEL THOMSON, Northumberland.

Warrants Nos. 81 and 313,	£40 0 0
Expenditure, (4 Widows,)	<u>£40 0 0</u>

No. 3—A. K. S. WETMORE, Carleton.

Warrants Nos. 102 and 311,	£20 0 0
Expenditure, (2 Widows,)	<u>£20 0 0</u>

No. 4—WELLINGTON HATCH, Saint Andrews.

Warrants No. 221, 1860, and No. 2, 1861,	£50 0 0
Expenditure 1860, (5 Widows,)	<u>£50 0 0</u>

No. 5—E. B. CHANDLER, Westmorland.

Warrant No. 289, (no Account,)	<u>£10 0 0</u>
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No. 6—W. T. WILMOT, Victoria.

Warrant No. 322, (no Account,)	<u>£10 0 0</u>
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No. 7—SAMUEL THOMSON, Northumberland.

Warrants not accounted for 1859,	£40 0 0
Expenditure, Account received 28th Feb. 1860, (4 Widows,)	<u>£40 0 0</u>

No. 8—E. B. SMITH, King's.

Warrant No. 7,	£10 0 0
Expenditure, paid Hannah Whiting,	<u>£10 0 0</u>

Total Warrants issued to the Clerks of the Peace for Pensions payable in 1860 to 20 Widows of old Soldiers, £200.

J. R. PARTELOW, A. G.

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APPENDIX N^o. 2.

**SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT**

OF

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

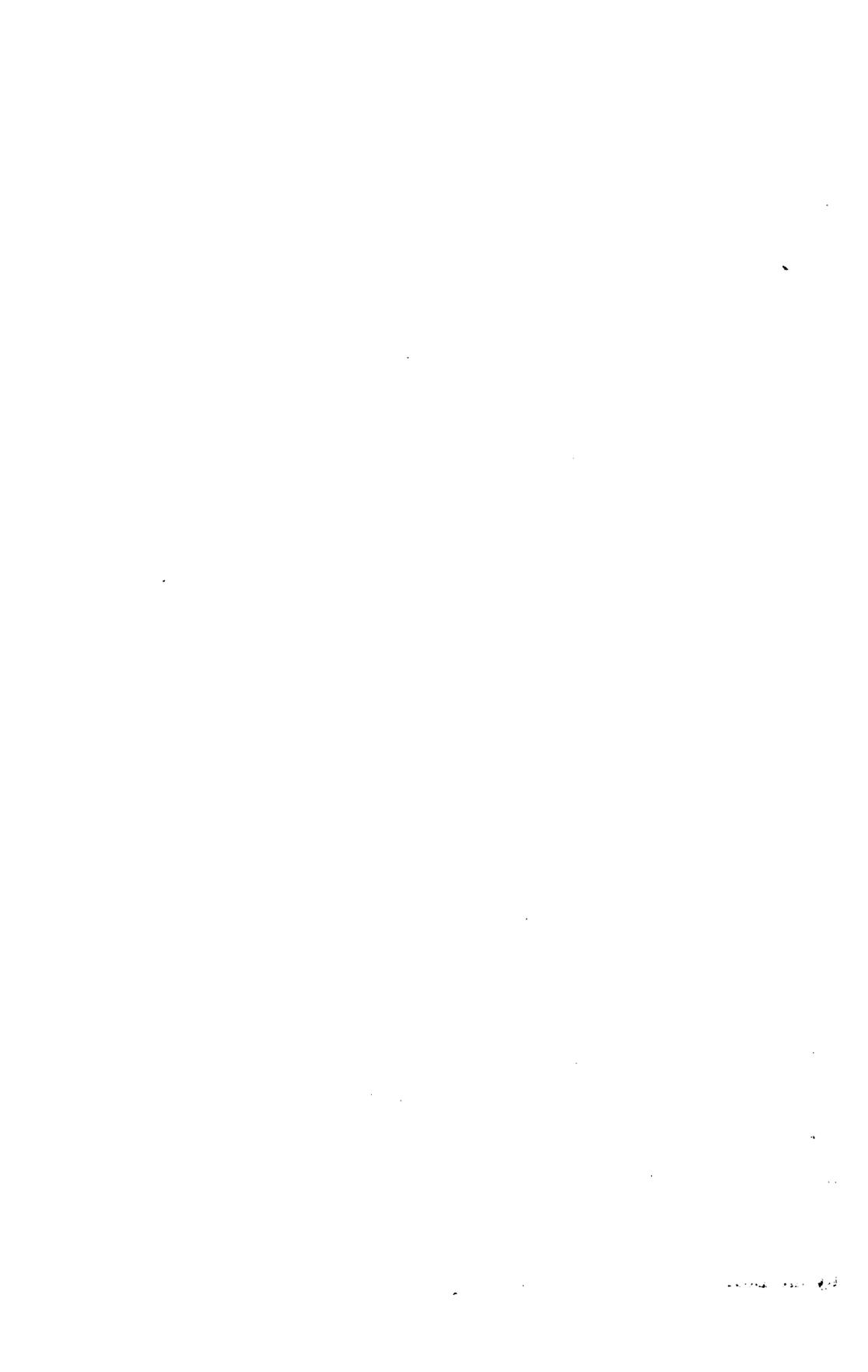
1860.



FREDERICTON.

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

1861.



GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Fredericton, February, 1861.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,
*Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New
Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In accordance with Section 2 of the Act 18 Vic. cap. 7, establishing a Board of Works in this Province, by which it is required that the Chief Commissioner make an annual "Report to the Lieutenant Governor in Council of all the Great Roads, and any other Provincial Work upon which Public money has been expended," the undersigned has the honor to submit such Report for the year ending 31st October last, and to subjoin (Appendix A) Statements of Expenditure during that period in the order following:—

No. 1.—Statement shewing the amount paid on Government Buildings in Fredericton, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

No. 2.—Statement shewing the amount paid for improving the Inland Navigation during the year.

No. 3.—Statement shewing the amount paid on Great Bridges.

No. 4.—Statement of General Expenditure on Great Roads.

No. 5.—Statement shewing the amount of Special Expenditure on the Great Roads.

No. 6.—Schedule of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury received by the Board of Works.

No. 7.—Statement shewing the amount of Expenditure on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

No. 8.—Statement shewing the total amount of Payments and Receipts by the Board of Works, for the year ending 31st October 1860.

 GREAT ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The expenditure on the various lines of Great Road during the year ending the 31st day of October last, including two Bye Road appropriations, amounts to the total sum of £22,678 5s.

Of this sum £11,892 18 11 has been applied to the erection of new Bridges; £2,180 1 10 to necessary repairs and improvements of old ones, and £8,605 4s. 3d. to erecting and repairing culverts or cross-drains, to renewing and repairing turnpike, to gravelling, and to such other usual labour and attention as appeared most necessary to the good order of these works.

The lines added to the Great Road Establishment by Act of Assembly in 1858, and referred to at page 31 of the last Annual Report, have considerably increased the requirements of this Branch of the Public Service.

The additional Roads have been found to be much out of repair and quite inferior to the other Great Roads. Many of the Bridges are old and unsafe, and will require renewing with the least avoidable delay. They are nearly all built of hemlock or spruce timber, though in many of the localities, cedar could have been obtained with but little, if any, additional cost. Both in rebuilding and in repairing these structures two objects should be prominently kept in view. 1st.—The employment of the most durable materials which may be available. 2nd.—The restriction of the use of plank flooring to as limited extent as the case will permit.

Hemlock and spruce timber will remain sound only from 10 to 14 years, whilst the duration of cedar may be depended upon for at least 50 years. The plank flooring is also a great source of expense, especially when subject to a constant and large traffic. Such a flooring cannot be safely depended on for a longer period than five years. Hence the repairs to planked Bridges form a considerable item in this branch of the annual expenditure.

During the past year thirty eight new Bridges have been erected, comprising a total length of 5,726 feet, of which 584 feet only have been floored with plank. Of these Bridges twenty five are built entirely of cedar, four are composed of cedar and pine, two are entirely of pine, one of spruce and fir, and four of hemlock, as severally stated in the following schedule. In all of these, with the exception of the extent of plank above stated, the roadway ordinarily consists of not less than seven to thirteen inches of the best gravel to be obtained, resting upon a flooring of close laid sound cedar poles, with a layer of fine brushwood interposed.

NAME OF BRIDGE.	Total length.	Length of	Timber employed.
	Feet.	Plank flooring. Feet.	
Atkinson's Brook,	57		Cedar.
Bathurst,	2,500	114	Cedar.
Cook's Brook,	120		Cedar.
Charles Brass' Brook,	50		Cedar.
David Martin's,	100		Cedar.
Duncan's Brook,	24		Cedar.
Ferguson's Brook,	190		Cedar.
Glengel,	90	60	Cedar, with pine truss.
Greer's Brook,	20		Cedar.
Gordon's Brook,	40		Cedar.
Groom's Bridge,	110	18	Hemlock, with Stone.
Garden's Creek,	183		Cedar.
Haye's Brook,	40	12	Hemlock and Hackmatac.
Haye's Mill,	60	40	Spruce and Fir.
Harding's Brook,	78		Pine.
Indian Brook,	50		Cedar.
John Boyd's Brook,	120		Cedar.
Leveque,	57	22	Cedar.
Little River deCache,	30		Cedar.
Little New River,	86	36	Cedar and Pine.
Milner's Brook,	30		Cedar.
M'Nab's Brook,	36	12	Cedar.
Morton's Brook,	160		Cedar.
Maetaquack,	272	77	Cedar.
Mitchell's Brook,	25	6	Cedar and Pine.
Milliken's Brook,	35		Cedar.
Patterson's Brook,	85		Cedar.
Rafting ground Brook.	60		Cedar.
Shediac,			Partly renewed with hemlock & pine.
Salmon Creek,	150	30	Cedar.
Sullivan's,	65		Cedar.
Sterling's Creek,	50	20	Hemlock.
Seeley's Brook,	40		Pine.
Stoney Creek,	275	38	Cedar.
Thomas Ryan's,	136		Cedar.
Three Brooks,	22	20	Cedar.
Upton,	110	35	Cedar with pine superstructure.
} on St. Francis	65	22	Cedar.
} Road,	105	22	Cedar.
Total feet	5,726	584	

Before the close of the past year, the claims on this Department were suddenly augmented by the effects of a storm of unusual violence, which on the evening of Saturday the 6th of October, visited the eastern side of the Province, and raged with destructive force for a period of about twenty four hours, comprehending in its range the whole of the Coast from Cape Tormentine to Bay Chaleur, with more or less damage both to private and public property; and delaying the transportation of the Mails for a whole day. Its influence on the tide is reported to have been to raise it at Richibucto higher than ever previously known, and at Miramichi to about 6 feet above the level of the ordinary springs. The extensive Bridges slightly

elevated above the usual rise of water, which intersected the wide and exposed estuaries of Cocagne and Little Buctouche, were consequently swept away, the latter entirely, and the other nearly so. The length of the Cocagne is 1,950 feet, and of the Little Buctouche 1,450 feet. The loss of these Bridges forms the heaviest item of damages to this class of works. Amongst the Bridges which sustained injury may be enumerated those over the Big and Little Aboushagan, respectively 990 feet and 630 feet in length, the Shediac Bridge and others in the vicinity, the Kouchibouguasis and several others; the Little North West, partly destroyed, and on the Road from Chatham to Point Escuminac, those over Little Branch Black River, Horton's Brook, M-Innis' Creek, Dennis' Creek, Aubert's Creek, and Eel River, five in all, were quite destroyed, and several smaller ones more or less injured. The Ferry Slip at Chatham was also so far injured as to be impracticable for horses. But though the storm further extended along the Gulf Coast to Miscou, and along the Bay Chaleur as far as Dalhousie, its effects were more moderate, and have caused no material damage to public property northward of Miramichi.

The total cost of replacing the above enumerated works destroyed, and of repairing those which have been injured, is estimated at about £4,500.

No. 1.

From Saint John to Nova Scotia Line.

132 Miles.

The Railroad is now completed contiguously to this Line of Highway from Saint John as far as Moncton, a distance of about 90 miles, and the Trains have been running the whole distance daily, to regular time, since the first of August last. This portion of the Road has therefore been to a large extent relieved from the heavy traffic to which it has heretofore been subjected, especially during the construction of the Railway.

On the section from Saint John to Hampton Ferry, distance about 22 miles, has been expended £170 11 5 since the first of May last. Of this sum £10 12 6 was applied to the renewal of five small Bridges or Culverts; £22 to the repairs of old Bridges; £45 1 4 to the repair of damage occasioned by the sliding of a portion of the Road into Lawler's Lake, and £92 17 7 in general repairs and improvements required along the Line.

On the section from Hampton Ferry to Hayward's Mills, the Bridge at Morton's Brook, adverted to in last year's Report, has been replaced by a permanent structure, 160 feet in length, 25 feet in height, and 20 feet in clear width. The timber employed is cedar of a large size, and the whole extent of roadway is floored with poles of the same material, and covered with gravel, at a cost of £215. Necessary repairs have been made to the several Bridges at Hampton Ferry, Millstream, Trout Creek, and Salt House; in

addition to the expenses of which the sum of £72 17 9 has been laid out in filling up holes, gravelling, and other requisite labour throughout the line. Though for the ensuing season, no new Bridges will be required on this section, unless as the consequence of an unusual freshet or other casualty, yet the Road is generally in a very defective state, and should receive a proportionate expenditure; after which a small annual outlay may be expected to keep it in good travelling condition.

From Hayward's Mills to the Nova Scotia Line, repairs to Bridges have been made at the ten following places:—Hayward's Brook, Burnham's Creek, Jones' Brook, Perrigo's Creek, Parker's Brook, Steeve's Lake Creek, Robertson's Creek, Memramcook River, Brunell's and at Robb's Stream, at a total cost of £42 6 9. Towards the repairs of the Au Lac Aboideau the sum of £142 10 6 has been paid, being the proportion agreed upon with the Marsh Commissioners, and £125 10 5 has been expended in filling up holes, and otherwise repairing the turnpike, gravelling the same, and in such labour generally as appeared most needed along the line.

No. 2.

From Saint John to Saint Andrews.

66 Miles.

On the eastern section of this Road extending from Saint John to Lepreau River, the sum of £92 15 4 has been expended during the past year. Of this amount £15 7 10 has been applied to the erection of five small Bridges, comprising a total length of 126 feet, built of cedar logs, floored with poles of the same material, and covered with gravel; £22 10s. to the formation of 300 rods of turnpike; £39 18 6 to the gravelling of 736 rods; and the remainder to various necessary repairs.

From Lepreau to Saint Andrews the expenditure for the past year has amounted to £175. In part of which a new Bridge of cedar has been built at Little New River, 86 feet in length, and of 2 feet greater height than the previous Bridge, at a cost of £52 10s. Two small new Bridges of the same material have cost £17 12 6. The several Bridges at Little Pocologan, Magaguadavic, Digdeguash, Bocabec, and Cowley's Mill, have been repaired at a total cost of £11 15s. The sum of £30 has been applied to the formation of 400 rods of turnpike, and £18 15s. to the renewal of 25 cross-drains with cedar. None of the large Bridges on this line is expected to require rebuilding during the ensuing season.

On the whole distance the proportion of expenditure necessary for the reconstruction of small Bridges proved, upon renewed examination, to be greater than was anticipated the previous year. During next season three other small ones should be renewed, the estimated total expense of which will be about £50.

No. 3.

From the Bend of Petitcodiac to Shediac.

15 Miles.

This line of Road having been to a great extent relieved by the Railway from the traffic which it heretofore sustained, only £35 15 6 has been expended on it during the past year; of which sum £35 was laid out in gravelling, and the balance in filling up holes and ruts. None of the Bridges are expected to require renewal during the coming season.

No. 4.

From Dorchester to Shediac.

16 Miles.

The expenditure on this line for the past year has been chiefly for renewing the turnpike, and for gravelling. No new Bridge has been built; but the dilapidated condition of that over the Memramcook River may require its reconstruction during next Summer.

No. 5.

From Shediac to Richibucto.

36 Miles.

A large portion of the Shediac Bridge has been renewed at a cost of £196. The sum of £55 has been expended in repairing the Bridges at Big Buctouche, Weldon's Creek, Howard's Creek, and several others of smaller extent. A sufficient portion of each of the Bridges at Richibucto and Buctouche, to permit the passage of new ships, has been taken up and replaced at a cost of £4 18 6 in one case, and £6 12 6 in the other.

Though a considerable sum has been further laid out in general repairs along the line, yet the Road is far from being improved to the condition which is desirable. As noticed in last year's Report, many parts of the turnpike are low and flat, and much exposed to deterioration by imperfect drainage. More attention than heretofore should therefore be given to this Road during the next season.

The Bridges over the Cocagne and Little Buctouche Rivers, respectively 1,950 feet and 1,450 feet in length, were, as already stated, carried away by the great storm in October last. Plans and Specifications have been prepared, and arrangements made for rebuilding these works during the early part of next Summer.

No. 6.

From Richibucto to Chatham.

40 Miles.

The repairs which have been effected on this line of Road during the past season, have been sufficient to place it in a much better state than its continuation from Richibucto to Shediac. An extent of 906 rods of turnpike

has been renewed, and 282 rods have been improved by gravelling, at a cost of £44 13 9. A large number of small Bridges and cross-drains have been renewed or repaired in the course of the Summer, and other repairs, where found to be most required, have been made along the line.

Several of the Bridges, as before stated, were injured by the severe storm in October last, and a considerable part of that over the Little North West was entirely carried away. All these damages were repaired with as little delay as circumstances would permit. The damage to the Ferry Slip at Chatham, before adverted to, was also repaired, at a cost of £9 19 9.

It has not been necessary to rebuild any of the large Bridges during the last year; but that over Clark's Cove, 198 feet in length, and that over the Kouchibouguasis are becoming too old to be relied on, and may both require partially or wholly renewing next season.

No. 7.

From Miramichi to Pokemouche.

62 Miles.

This line has been extensively repaired and improved during the past season.

Six new Bridges of the smaller class have been erected, the timber used in all of which being entirely of cedar, and in each case without plank flooring. The following is an enumeration of these works with their length and cost:—

Name.	Length.	Cost.
1. Garden's Brook,	40 feet,	£21 11 6
2. Milner's Brook,	30 "	11 14 0
3. Indian Brook,	50 "	13 4 6
4. Little River deCache,	30 "	10 8 0
5. Charles Brass' Brook,	50 "	11 15 0
6. John Boyd's Brook,	120 "	25 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total, 320 feet.	£93 13 0

For the above shewn extent and cost, the six Bridges have been built of wood the best and most durable for the purpose, and in a thorough and substantial manner.

The railing on Tabusintac Bridge has been completed, and the structure in other respects put in good order, at an expense of £89 11 9. Sundry smaller Bridges have been repaired at a cost of £6 0 4.

The sum of £30 12s. has been expended in turnpiking an extent of 689 rods; £30 12s. in gravelling 160 rods, and the balance of the appropriation in general repairs and improvements along the line.

The Bridge over Goodfellow's Brook, and two others of smaller extent, will require renewal, at the total estimated cost of about £40.

No. 8.

From Bathurst to Pokemouche.

51 Miles.

No expenditure has been necessary for the renewal, and but little for the repairs of the principal Bridges on this line during the past season. The outlay has therefore been directed chiefly to the maintenance of the Road in travelling condition, which has been effected at comparatively small expense.

A portion of the gravel covering was washed off the new Bridge at Caraquet by the storm in October last, but no other material damage was done to this work.

The Bridges over the Pokeshaw and Waugh Streams have become quite dilapidated by age. The former, which is 520 feet in length and about 30 feet in height, was considerably injured by the gale in October, but was sufficiently repaired to be temporarily safe for public use.

A ferry continues to be the means of crossing the Pokemouche. A Bridge over this River would be a great boon to the inhabitants of the vicinity, as well as to the public generally.

No. 9.

From Bathurst to Belledune.

23 Miles.

Agreeably to arrangements mentioned in last year's Report, the building of the long Bridge over Bathurst Basin, on this line of Road, was let by public competition, on the 27th January last, to Joseph Morrison of Bathurst, for the sum of £2,940, the work to be completed by the 31st day of October ensuing.

Mr. Morrison failed to fulfil his contract within the stipulated time, but succeeded in having the structure sufficiently advanced for public use before the close of the season.

The Bridge over the Tattagouche Stream has been repaired, by raising and replanking the roadway, at a cost of £6. The Road has been gravelled for an extent of about 7 miles, and the remainder of the line has been repaired where most necessary.

The Bridge over Belledune Stream requires new flooring and railing. That over Little Elm Tree Brook is much decayed through age, and will require some repairs.

No. 10.

From Belledune to Metis.

62 Miles.

This line of Road runs parallel with the southern shore of the Bay Chaleur to the Town of Dalhousie, and thence along the right bank of the Restigouche River, through the Town of Campbellton, to the commencement of the Metis

Road on the Canadian frontier, a total distance of 62 miles. The whole extent is in a condition not inferior to that of any other line in the Province.

During the past season a new Bridge, 24 feet in length, over Duncan's Brook, has been built wholly of cedar at a cost of £7.

Six of the old Bridges, as particularized below, have been repaired.

1. At Louison's Brook, by renewing stringers, railing, and covering with cedar and spruce timber, at a cost of £19 7s.

2. At Nash's Brook, by renewing stringers and covering with cedar logs and gravel, at a cost of £21 14s.

3. At Eel River, by blocking up one of the old piers which had become undermined, at a cost of £4 10s.

4. At Campbellton, by filling up holes and repairing other injuries occasioned by the action of the tide, at a cost of £7 2 6.

5. At Garven's, by levelling and covering the roadway with spruce deals at a cost of £25.

6. At Gordon's Brook, by erecting a new breakwater of pine timber and stone, at a cost of £12 10s.

The sum of £54 12 8 has been applied to the renewal of 982 rods of turnpike; £99 0 1 to gravelling an extent of 2,068 rods; £12 2 2 to the repairs of several culverts and the renewal of others; and the remainder of the appropriation to filling up holes and ruts, and to such other repairs as most required attention.

The Bridge over Jacquet River has become much decayed through age and should be renewed, but all the other Bridges are in good condition, and will require but small expense during the coming season.

No. 11.

From Newcastle to Bathurst.

50 Miles.

From Newcastle to Tabusintac, distance about 21 miles, the Road is in good condition. The expenditure on Bridges consists of £44 for the partial renewal of that at Mill Cove, by rebuilding the north end with pine timber, and of £4 for repairing the covering of that at Tabusintac. An extent of 359 rods of the Road has been turnpiked, at a cost of £16 3 2, and 135 rods have been gravelled.

The repairs on the remaining distance to Bathurst have also been material, but before the close of the season that portion of the line was very much cut up and injured by the hauling over it of large quantities of Ship Timber and Spars.

No. 12.

From Fredericton to Newcastle.

102 Miles.

A large portion of the amount laid out on this line of Road during the past year, has been in the erection and repairs of Bridges. That over Cook's Cove, 120 feet in length, has been rebuilt with cedar logs, covered with poles of the same material, at a cost of £100.

Other Bridges, as enumerated below, have received repairs, at a total cost of £284 11s.

Tay's Brook, by new planking; Doak's Bridge, by erecting two new "heaters" and two new "shears" with cedar and stone, at a cost of £201; Boiestown, by building a new "shear" of cedar and stone, at a cost of £23; Abel Pond's, by levelling with gravel at each end, at a cost of £7 6s.; John Pond's, by renewing the covering with spruce plank, at a cost of £2; and Thomas Wilson's, Ferguson's Brook, Glebe Brook, and Wilson's Brook, by renewing the covering with hewn spruce plank, at an aggregate cost of £46 5s.

The corners of the piers of the North West Bridge, which are built of cedar, have been to some extent injured by the floating ice, and without suitable protection would soon sustain serious damage. Arrangements have therefore been made with a view to protect the exposed corners by means of hardwood or juniper fenders, which are to be bolted to the same from low water level to the requisite height.

This is a line of Road passing for a long distance through a country thinly settled, and furnishing a proportionally small amount of statute labour to assist in keeping it in order. The Bridges are also numerous, many of them over large streams, and consequently expensive; and all except those recently built, are composed of hemlock or other equally perishable timber. For these reasons it will require a large yearly expenditure for some time to come to preserve the line in good condition.

No. 13.

From Fredericton to Saint John.

66 Miles.

Material improvement has been made on this line of Road during the past season. On the section extending from Fredericton to the lower line of Sunbury, the amount of £179 2 6 has been expended in renewing and gravelling the turnpike, a large portion of which was done by days' work, under the superintendence of Timothy Killeen. Four of the Bridges have been repaired at a total cost of £27 10s., and the sum of £35 18s. has been laid out in general repairs. No new Bridges have been erected on this section, and none will apparently be required during the coming season.

On the section from Sunbury line, through Queen's County, 182 rods of the turnpike have been renewed and partially gravelled at a cost of £18 1 8; two hills have been improved by cutting down; several culverts have been

renewed, and others repaired, at a cost of £27 18 10, and such other general repairs as appeared most necessary have been made.

On the remaining section extending from Queen's County to Saint John, the small Bridge over Greer's Brook has been rebuilt with cedar timber and covered with gravel. Portions of the Road have also been turnpiked and gravelled, and several culverts and cross-drains renewed.

No. 14.

From Fredericton to Woodstock.

63 Miles.

The two Bridges contracted for early last Winter have been substantially and durably built, entirely of cedar, without any plank flooring, and may be expected to require but little, if any, further expense during the ensuing half century.

There are on this line of Road twenty one of the larger class of Bridges. Ten of these have within the last five years been rebuilt with durable materials, of which, nine consist of cedar timber, and one of a permanent stone culvert and earthen embankment. Should a similar course of improvement be hereafter pursued for an equal period of time, the remaining temporary structures may be renewed in a manner alike durable and exempt from expense during a long series of years. Nearly all the old Bridges have been repaired during the season, and will require more or less attention and expense from year to year until replaced by new ones.

The outlay incurred on different parts of the line for the renewing of the turnpike, putting on gravel, and for other repairs, has been of comparatively large amount.

In the early part of October last, it was unexpectedly discovered that parts of the truss work of Kelley's Creek Bridge had given way. Upon examination the timber in the abutments proved to be so much decayed, that the Board deemed it advisable to have a new Bridge erected immediately, as the only course of safety to the public. The furnishing of the necessary cedar timber, stone, and other materials, was therefore contracted for by public competition, and the building of the Bridge was commenced on the 16th day of October, and finished sufficiently for public use about the 10th of November following.

This work consists of two abutments of 36 feet in height, one of which is 70 feet, and the other 134 feet in length, with an intervening span of 70 feet, making a total length of 274 feet. The cedar timber employed is hewn, the work well bolted together, and the pannels are filled with stone from bottom to top.

Each abutment has two wings, one presented to the up stream side as a protection from the force of the freshet of the Creek downwards; and the other for a like protection from the reverse pressure of the ice and driftwood borne down by the freshets of the main River.

The superstructure, including the truss, consists of pine, and is well and strongly made. The construction was done by days' work, and the total expense was £373, including the value of about 100 sticks of cedar and pine timber which remain on hand, and are intended to be used in the repair of three Bridges a short distance below.

No. 15.

From Woodstock to River du Chute.

40 Miles.

On this line have been renewed the four following small Bridges:—Calkin's Brook, 70 feet in length; Melville's Brook, 85 feet in length; Estabrook's Creek, 50 feet in length; and Kinerson's, 40 feet in length; all of durable materials, at a total cost of £35 10 6.

The Bridge over Big Presqu'ile River, has been thoroughly repaired under the superintendence of Mr. Tomlinson, and is now considered safe for some time. The Little Presqu'ile Bridge has also been repaired by adding two top stringers with a swing-girt underneath; by renewing the railing and covering, and by such other improvement as appeared necessary.

Several of the smaller Bridges have been repaired at an expense amounting to £80 9 1; and the sum of £61 0 6 has been laid out in general repairs and improvements along the line.

The building of the Bridge over M'Cane's Creek, 100 feet in length, the material to be of cedar, was contracted for by James Fenimore, for £35.—He failed to fulfil his contract; but arrangements have been made to have the Bridge completed early in the ensuing Spring. This circumstance will account for a balance of considerable amount, which, as shewn by the Auditor's Report, remains in the hands of the Supervisor.

No. 16.

From River du Chute to Grand Falls.

50 Miles.

No new Bridges have been built on this section during the past year. The sum of £10 19s. has been applied to the repairs of the several Bridges over M'Neal's Stream, Arestook River, and Watson's Creek; £38 12 4 to the re-turnpiking of 244 rods of the Road; £16 8s. to putting on gravel; £45 18s. to improving 92 rods of Road by ballasting and removing rocks, and by "wharfing" with cedar logs where insecure; and the remainder of the appropriation to building culverts and general repairs.

None of the Bridges are expected to require renewing within the current year. Further repairs will be necessary to that over the Arestook River. Though new longitudinal flooring was put on over the old plank in 1855, the whole covering now appears to be quite decayed, and will require to be partially or wholly renewed this year. New covering will be necessary also to three smaller Bridges.

No. 17.

From Grand Falls to Canadian Boundary.

50 Miles.

The three following new Bridges have been erected on this line during the past year:—1. Over Thomas Ryan's Brook, 136 feet in length, wholly of cedar, at a cost of £79 10s.; 2. Over David Martin's Creek, 100 feet in length, wholly of cedar, at a cost of £24 10s; 3. Over Leveque Stream, 57 feet in length, wholly of cedar, at a cost of £24.

Of the other Bridges the seven following have been repaired:—1. At Grand River, by putting on longitudinal sheathing, to the width of 12 feet, of spruce plank, at a cost of £18 13 7; 2. At Power's Creek, by repairs to covering, at a cost of £2 7 6; 3. At Quisibis, by furnishing to the old portion of the structure one new bent, and otherwise repairing the same, at a cost of £8 15s.; 4. At Green River, by replacing flooring, at a cost of £2; 5. At Little Falls, by repairing approaches; and at two other places, where the Bridges are small, by renewing the roadway with cedar and gravel.

The remainder of the appropriation has been expended in miscellaneous improvements and repairs where most needed along the line.

Several of the Bridges on this section are becoming untrustworthy through age. Arrangements have been made for rebuilding one near the Canadian Boundary, and in the course of the year the same attention with regard to others may be necessary.

No. 18.

From Little Falls to St. Francis.

32 Miles.

During the past year two new Bridges on this line have been built, both of cedar, of the respective lengths of 105 feet and 65 feet, and at the joint cost of £49 10s. Five others have been repaired at a cost of £47 7 6. The remainder of the expenditure has been in renewing the turnpike, putting on gravel, and in general repairs.

The course of this Road is along the left bank of the River Saint John, from the confluence of the Madawaska at Little Falls, to that of the Saint Francis on the frontier of Maine, passing in that extent over much new ground, and intersecting numerous streams and deep ravines, which require Bridges and embankments. The existing works compare unfavourably in character and condition with those of most other Roads in the Province.

No. 19.

From Grand Falls to American Boundary.

3 Miles.

The Bridge over Deep Gully has been improved by putting new railing on the abutments, by flooring the roadway with cedar poles, and covering the same with brush and gravel.

The expenditure in repairs on the turnpike and culverts, and in railing on the hill side, has amounted to £5 12 6.

No. 20.

From Pickard's Store to American Boundary.

5 Miles.

Of the expenditure on this line £5 12 6 has been applied to turnpiking 100 rods; £33 8s. to gravelling 120 rods, and the remainder to general improvements and repairs.

No expense in the erection or repairs of Bridges has been necessary during the past, nor is likely to be required during the current year.

No. 21.

From Florenceville to American Boundary.

9 Miles.

Much improvement has been made on this line during the past Summer. Of the expenditure, the sum of £9 10s. was applied to reducing a hill, by cutting down the summit and removing the material to the adjacent hollow; £13 5s. to removing stone and putting on gravel; £8 to renewing and improving cross-drains, and the balance to filling up ruts and holes, and to such other repairs and improvements as appeared to be most needed.

No expense has been required in the erection or repairs of Bridges.

No. 22.

From Woodstock to Houlton.

11 Miles.

This line of Road is intersected at Richmond Corner, about five miles from the Town of Woodstock and six from that of Houlton, by the line of the "New Brunswick and Canada Railway" now in progress of construction, and intended to be opened for traffic to that Station in the course of the ensuing Summer. In such event, a greatly increased transportation may be expected to be imposed on the common Road.

During the past year no expense has been incurred, either in the rebuilding or repairs of Bridges. An extent of 142 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, at a cost of £17 10s., and 128 rods have been gravelled, at a cost of £20 8 6. The remainder of the outlay has been for temporary repairs, and such improvements as were most necessary to the good condition of the Road.

No. 23.

From Fredericton to Saint Andrews.

78 Miles.

The state of the Road is now better than at any time heretofore, and all the Bridges, with one exception, are in good order. The long approach to Digdeguash Bridge has been finished at a cost of £38, and is deemed a great

improvement on the previous facility at this point. Six other Bridges have been repaired at a total cost of £28 3s.

An extent of 3,128 rods of the Road has been turnpiked at a cost of £147 11s. 6d., and 484 rods have been gravelled at a cost of £20 17 6; 27 new culverts or cross-drains have been made at a cost £16 8 4, and such general repairs as were most required have received attention.

The old portion of the Bridge at Johnstone's cove is so far defective as to require immediate care, and its renewal will probably be necessary in the course of the ensuing Summer.

No. 24.

Wawwig to Saint Stephen.

9 Miles.

No expenditure for new Bridges has been incurred on this line during the past or is likely to be called for in the present year. The flooring of that over the Millstream has been repaired, under contract, by planking longitudinally with 3 inch spruce, for the sum of £7 10s. Of the remainder of the grant, £26 15 11 has been laid out in the renewal of 330 rods of turnpike; £1 17s. in gravelling 31 rods, and £5 12 6 in skirting the Road and in minor repairs.

No. 25.

From Roix's to Oak Bay.

16 Miles.

The contract for the "Glenelg Bridge," as mentioned in last Annual Report, has been completed. This work is 90 feet in total length, consisting of two abutments built wholly of cedar timber, filled up with stone, and a king-post truss of pine over the intervening span. The whole expense has been £136 12 6, including the sum of £3 17 6 for extra material and labour.

The flooring and railing of the Bridge over Gilmore's Intervale have been renewed, at a cost of £7 10s., and the sum of £19 15s. has been laid out in ordinary general repairs.

Some of the old Bridges will need repairing, but none are likely to require renewing during the current year.

No. 26.

From Oak Bay to Eel River.

74 Miles.

On the section of this line extending from Oak Bay to the Little Digdeguash River, the chief portion of the last year's expenditure has been for the improvement of the Road formation, consisting of the sums of £170 15 10 for making 899 rods of turnpike, £28 9 3 for gravelling 202 rods, and £11 3s. for removing rocks, making cross-drains, and for ordinary repairs.

A new Bridge of cedar timber has been erected over the Stream known as the "Three Brooks," at a cost of £11 14 5. One of the abutments of the Bridge at Brown's Mill has been rebuilt of stone, and the superstructure repaired by supplying new cedar stringers, flooring, &c. The other Bridges on this section are in good condition.

The section from the Little Digdeguash to Eel River has been materially improved, chiefly by grading and turnpiking, but no new Bridges have been erected during the past season.

No. 27.

From Dead Water Brook to Saint Stephen.

17 Miles.

The contract made last year for rebuilding the Upton Bridge on this line has been completed for £99 15s. the sum stated in the Annual Report. The work is 111 feet in length, consisting of blocks of cedar, and superstructure of pine, substantially and durably built.

The sum of £4 has been expended in new covering and in other repairs to the Bridge at Moore's Mills, and £2 12 6 in repairing that at Dunham's Brook with cedar and stone.

An extent of 568 rods of turnpike has been made at a cost of £62 1s. and 363 rods have been gravelled at a cost of £21 19 9. The remainder of the appropriation has been expended in removing stones and in general repairs.

This line is now opened from Saint Stephen to its intersection by the New Brunswick and Canada Railway at Lawrence's, a distance of 13 miles. From thence to Dead Water Brook the Road is yet sufficiently prepared only for winter travelling, but has been much improved during the past year, and as far as completed is in fair condition. The Bridges are all good, except that over the northwest Branch of the Digdeguash.

No. 28.

From Lower Trout Brook to the Town of Magaguadavic.

38 Miles.

The first portion of this Road to the extent of about 5 miles, is yet unprepared for wheeled carriages. From thence to the Upper Falls, a distance of 26 miles, the Road has been much injured by the transportation of heavy loads of timber on wheels, whilst the surface was imperfectly formed, and is consequently in a bad state. For the remaining distance of seven miles to the Town of Magaguadavic, the Road is ordinarily good.

An extent of 228 rods has been turnpiked at an expense of £28 10s., and 1,280 rods have been cleared and graded at an expense of £37 6 8. The Bridge over Milliken's Brook, 35 feet in length, which was destroyed by fire in the early part of the Summer, has been rebuilt of cedar, at a cost of £6 17s. 6d. The sum of £3 2 6 has been laid out in the repairs of other Bridges, and the remainder of the grant in general improvements along the line.

No. 29.

From Salisbury to Harvey.

44 Miles.

Since last year none of the Bridges on this line has required renewal. Those over Ransom's Brook, Decker's Brook, and Petiscodiac River, have been repaired at an aggregate cost of £59.

The sum of £14 19s. has been laid out in turnpiking 133 rods, £52 in putting on gravel on 500 rods, £50 in the improvement at "Breakneck Hollow," made by filling up the large fault known by that name, and the balance of the expenditure in general improvements and repairs.

The Bridge over Bennett's Upper Brook unexpectedly gave way in the month of October last, during the passage of a team loaded with iron; but fortunately no material injury was sustained. Arrangements have since been made for the erection of a new Bridge at this place, to consist wholly of cedar timber. It will be in length 180 feet and in height 40 feet, and is contracted for by John Duffy for the sum of £284.

No. 30.

From Isaac Derry's to Point Wolf.

25 Miles.

Since last year no new Bridges of the larger class have been required on this line. A portion of the covering of that over Salmon River has been replaced and the iron fastening improved at an expense of £5.

The condition of the Road has been materially benefited by the expenditure of the year, which consists of £92 10s. for turnpiking 810 rods; £7 7s. for gravelling 49 rods; £23 for building two culverts or small Bridges, and the balance for repairing culverts, removing rocks, cutting down hills, elevating low places by covering them with brush and gravel, and for such other repairs as most required attention.

No. 31.

From Saint John to Crooked Creek, County of Albert.

73 Miles.

From Saint John to King's County line, a distance of about 51 miles, the sum of £288 11 3 has been expended chiefly in repairs of the Road; of which amount £181 12 11 has been applied to turnpiking 797 rods; £24 15s. 9d. to the preservation of the Bridge over Schoale's Brook in a safe condition, and the balance of the sum allotted for this section, to general repairs along the line.

On the remaining distance extending to Crooked Creek, 841 rods have been turnpiked at a cost of £105 2 6; 50 rods have been gravelled at a cost of £7 10s. and the balance of the sum appropriated has been applied on this section to reducing hills, raising low places, making culverts, and to general repairs.

Arrangements have been made for the erection of a new Bridge over Schoale's Brook, the only one expected to be required during the current year.

No. 32.

From Saint John to Quaco.

30 Miles.

None of the Bridges on this line has required renewing during the past year. Those over Mosher's and Wilmot's Brooks have been repaired; the former by wharfing with timber, brush, and stone, and otherwise securing where the abutments had become undermined by the action of the tide; and the other by repairing the abutments with spruce timber, brush, and stone, and by renewing the stringers. In addition to these, six small Bridges have been put in order, at the total expense of £33 13 9. The sum of £29 has been expended in gravelling 116 rods, and the remainder of the grant in general repairs.

The whole of this line of Road is now in fair travelling condition, and the section from the City of Saint John to Loch Lomond is very good.

No. 33.

From Great Road near Hay's to Belleisle.

5 Miles.

This line is comparatively new, the last being the second year only of its establishment as one of the Great Roads, during which the expenditure upon it has amounted to £47 2 6. Of this sum £13 10s. was applied to the erection of a small Bridge over Hay's Mill Brook; £27 to cutting out and grading an extent of 225 rods, and the remainder to draining and other improvements along the line.

Three of the smallest Bridges are expected to require rebuilding during the coming season.

No. 34.

From Scribner's to Belleisle.

25 Miles.

During last year two new Bridges, of the total length of 130 feet, principally of hemlock timber, have been erected on this line at a cost of £72. Two others have been repaired at a small expense, and the remainder of the outlay has been applied to renewing the turnpike, putting on gravel, and to other repairs.

The flat character of much of this line requires the roadway to be raised, portions of it to be gravelled, and the side and leading drains to be cleared out.

The Bridges are all in ordinarily good repair. None is expected to require renewal, or more than trivial expense during the present year.

No. 35.

From Nerepis to Gagetown.

23 Miles.

The only expenditure for Bridges on this line during the past year has been the sum of £6 10s. for the rebuilding of two small ones of pine and hemlock timber. The Road has otherwise been materially improved by turnpiking and gravelling an extent of 632 rods at a cost of £60 14 8. The balance of the appropriation has been applied to cutting down a small hill, repairing cross-drains, and to such other repairs as were most needed.

The Bridges generally are in good condition, with the exception of that over the Otnabog Stream, which is old and requires immediate attention.

No. 36.

From Fredericton to Jemseg.

30 Miles.

From its commencement at a point opposite the City of Fredericton to its termination at the Jemseg, near the outlet of Grand Lake, this line of about 30 miles, runs nearly parallel with the left bank of the River Saint John. In its course through the Parish of Maugerville, it is for a long distance directly exposed to the force of the ice and driftwood and the wash of the current during freshets, so that much of the original roadway has disappeared, and some portions have become so narrow as to be used by the public only at great risk.

A considerable part of the expenditure during the past year has therefore been applied to widening the Road, and to its future protection along the portions exposed to waste, by continuing the process of driving piles in the manner adverted to in previous annual Reports. The additional number of piles driven is 673, including those contained in a jetty or ice-breaker erected at an exposed point with the like view of diverting the force of the current from the Road below. The proprietors of the land along the line, being benefited by these works, are bound by agreement to contribute a portion of the expense.

The small Bridge over Sterling's Brook has been renewed, at a cost of £20; two others have been new floored, at a cost of £17 1s.; and the floating Bridge at Jemseg has been supplied with new flooring, new chain, mooring posts, &c., at a cost of £9 18 6.

No new Bridge, or more than trivial expense for the repair of Bridges, is likely to be required during the current year.

Further expense will be requisite on the bank of the River Saint John, at Maugerville.

No. 37.

From Jemseg to Finger Board.

29 Miles.

This line of Road has been very much improved during the past year. An extent of 434 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, and portions have been gravelled, at a total cost of £39 4 6.

The northern approach of the Bridge over Summerville Millstream has been repaired, and the covering and railing of this Bridge will require renewal during the coming season. All the other Bridges on this line are in good order.

No. 38.

From Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

The past year's expenditure on this Road has been exclusively in repairs, of which £5 8s. only was applied to Bridges. The sum of £33 11s. has been laid out in turnpiking 180 rods, and in gravelling 82 rods, and the balance in such ordinary general repairs as appeared to be most required.

As no expense is expected to be necessary for the renewal, and only a small amount for the repair of Bridges during the current year, the usual grant will be quite sufficient to keep the line in good travelling condition.

No. 39.

From Fredericton to Kent County Line.

56 Miles.

On the section of this line extending from Fredericton to Queen's County, a distance of nearly 40 miles, the sum of £89 9 10 has been expended, of which £24 12 6 has been laid out on the four following Bridges:—1. At Little River, by repairing wing with timber and stone, and gravelling one end, at a cost of £14 10s.; 2. At Salmon Creek, by renewing covering and railing, at an expense of £6 5s.; 3. At Newcastle, by renewing covering, and by repairs to approach, at a cost of £3 2 6; and 4. At Burpee's Millstream by gravelling and other small repairs.

The sum of £42 17 3 has been applied to turnpiking 391 rods; £13 3 3 to skirting, making, and repairing cross-drains and filling holes; and the remainder to general repairs.

On the remaining section extending to the County of Kent, a new Bridge has been erected over Watson's Brook, 150 feet in length, wholly of cedar timber, at the cost of £65; and another over Sullivan's Creek, 65 feet in length, also of cedar, at the cost of £14 19s. A part of the planking of the Bridge over Gaspereau River has been renewed. An extent of 100 rods of the Road has been turnpiked, at a cost of £10, and gravel has been laid on 200 rods, at a cost of £4. The sum of £5 14s. has been applied to reducing a hill and to repairing cross-drains, and the remaining expenditure to ordinary repairs.

No. 40.

From Kent County Line to Richibucto.

44 Miles.

No part of the last year's expenditure has been employed, either in the renewal or repair of Bridges, but exclusively in the general improvement of the Road, by turnpiking 223 rods, at a cost of £65 5s., and in the repairs most needed as far as the remainder of the £150 appropriated would permit.

As no expense is expected to be called for in any way for Bridges during the current year, the whole appropriation may be employed in continuing the same course of perfecting the condition of the Road; which, though ordinarily good from Richibucto as far as Pine's, still requires from thence to Queen's County, a large outlay in order to make it equal to that of other Great Roads.

No. 41.

From Tilley's Landing to Little River.

12 Miles.

During the past year a new Bridge has been erected on this line over Ferguson's Brook, 190 feet in length, built of cedar timber, floored with poles of the same material, and covered with gravel, at a cost of £57 5s.

The sum of £39 6 6 has been expended in the repairs of Bridges, principally of that over the water-way known as the "thoroughfare."

The remainder of the grant has been laid out in improving the landing at which the Road commences, in making and repairing turnpike, removing stones, and in general repairs along the line.

No. 42.

From Sussex Vale to Upham.

12 Miles.

No expenditure, either for the renewal or repairs of Bridges, has been necessary on this line during the last year. An extent of 291 rods of turnpike has been made, and portions of the same gravelled, at a cost of £29 11 3. A large number of cross-drains has been renewed, others have been repaired, and the line is now in a fair condition.

None of the Bridges is likely to require expense during the current year, that over Spear's Brook excepted, the abutments of which may need repair or partial renewal.

No. 43.

From South West Bridge to Gaspereau Riv'r.

26 Miles.

The southern end of this Road, commencing at the Gaspereau Bridge, is now opened for travelling, a distance of 6½ miles, and is in good condition. During the past Summer an extent of 372 rods on this end have been turnpiked, at a cost of £90 4 2.

On the northern end, the forest has been cut out a width of 20 feet, the ground cleared of trees, stumps, roots, and stones, and levelled or graded ready for turnpiking, for a distance of about seven miles, of which 853 rods, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles were done last year, at a cost of 2s. 1d. per rod.

No. 44.

From Bailey's Brook, by way of Douglas Valley, to the Church on the Nerepis Road.

40 Miles.

This line is one of those recently placed on the Great Road Establishment, and has been one year only under the direction of this Department.

It leaves the Great Road, No. 13, already described, at Bailey's Brook, about two miles below Fredericton, and proceeding southerly, a distance of about 8 miles, crosses the Rusiagonis at Peabody's Mills, and at 18 miles reaches the Northwest Oromocto at Hartt's Mills. From thence it continues in the same general direction, crossing the South Oromocto, proceeding up the Back Creek Valley and down that of Douglas Stream, until it reunites with No. 13, where known as the Nerepis Road, and near the Church at that point.

From Bailey's Brook to Peabody's Mills, the land along the line is not settled. On this distance, of about 8 miles, an extent of 1,274 rods was cleared of trees and levelled during the past Summer, and much outlay will yet be required in order to make this part of the line available for carriages.

Between Hartt's Mills and the Church, 592 rods have been turnpiked, at a cost of £54 7 2; a distance of about 3 miles has been straightened and improved, at a cost of £34 4 3; six of the Bridges have been repaired at a cost of £79 13 2; and the balance of the expenditure has been for new cross-drains, and other improvements and repairs on different parts of the line.

No. 45.

From Chatham to Point Escuminac Light House.

40 Miles.

This line commences on the Great Road from Richibucto to Chatham, at about 8 miles from the latter, and leads down the left or northerly bank of Little Black River, a distance of 4 miles, where it crosses the main Stream. Proceeding eastwardly, a further distance of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, it crosses the Bay du Vin River, and thence successively M'Innis', Dennis', and Auberts' Creeks, Eel and Portage Rivers, and the succeeding plains, to the Light House on Point Escuminac.

During the past season an extent of 698 rods of this line has been turnpiked, and portions of the same gravelled, at a cost of £50 2 6. The five Bridges respectively over Cameron's, M'Innis', Dennis', and Auberts' Creeks, and Eel River, have been repaired at a total cost of £40 16s. The remainder of the appropriation has been applied in making cross-drains and general repairs.

The Bridges on this line which were destroyed by the storm in October last, have (page 6,) been already enumerated, the probable cost of replacing which, and of repairing others on the same line which were injured, is included in the general estimate of the damage occasioned by that casualty.

No. 46.

From the Salisbury & Harvey Road, near Coverdale River Bridge, to the same near M'Latchey's Bridge.

26 Miles.

The course of this line is from near Coverdale River Bridge, in the Parish of Coverdale, along the right bank of Petitcodiac River, crossing the Turtle Creek and the several smaller streams, Stony Creek inclusive, until it reunites with the Salisbury and Harvey Road near M'Latchey's Creek. The new Road has all been formed and turnpiked, and passes for the whole distance through a well cultivated and valuable agricultural district.

During the past season the Bridge over Stony Creek has been rebuilt; and in order to relieve the steep approaches occasioned by the high banks on either side, has been raised 12 feet higher than the previous Bridge. By this improvement, teams are enabled to cross with much more ease and with heavier loads than heretofore.

Two small Bridges have been repaired at a cost of £7 1s. An extent of 1,051 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, and such other repairs and improvements along the line as were most required have been made.

No. 47.

From Robert Hopper's to Elgin Corner.

18 Miles.

This, as one of the lines recently added to the list of Great Roads, has been one year only under the supervision of this Department. During that time, the small Bridge over Miller's Brook has been rebuilt, 104 feet in length, at a cost of £14; and that over Steeves' Brook, 74 feet in length, at a cost of £8. The three following Bridges have been repaired:—1. Over Colpitt's Mill Brook, by the erection of two new abutments, replacing the covering and other repairs, at a cost of £17; 2. Over Pollet River, by sundry small repairs, at a cost of £3 10s.; and 3. Over Barchard's Brook, by replacing one abutment, renewing bolts, and improving the covering, at a cost of £4 12 6. An extent of 334 rods has been turnpiked, at a cost of £29 12 3, 323 rods have been skirted and otherwise improved, at a cost of £24 4 6; and the sum of £11 10 9 has been laid out in sundry other repairs.

The Bridge over Pollet River is old and much decayed, and should be rebuilt during the ensuing season.

No. 48.

From Great Road No. 1, near Teakle's Mills, to Elgin Corner.

12 Miles.

The route of this line is from Great Road No. 1, by way of Teakle's Mills, in King's County, along the right or northern bank of Salmon River, thence by way of George Jonah's, Stevens', and the Midland Settlement, to Elgin Corner, in the County of Albert.

That portion of the line extending from the boundary between the two Counties to Stevens' Corner, so called, a distance of about 5 miles, runs principally along the side of a steep hill, on which the roadway has heretofore been so narrow as to allow teams to pass each other only with difficulty. In order therefore to sufficiently widen the roadway where necessary, the sum of £37 10s. has been expended in blasting rocks, and in other labour.

The balance of the outlay has been applied to renewing the turnpike, and to general repairs along the line.

No. 49.

From Shediac to Cape Tormentine.

40 Miles.

The route of this line is from the Dorchester Road at Shediac, by way of the Scadouc Bridge at Scovill's Mills, the Railway Station and the Acadian Settlements, to Aboushegan River; thence continuing along the shore of Northumberland Strait, crossing the Tedish, the Big and Little Shemogue, and other small streams, to Cape Tormentine.

The line has been for the last year only under the control of this Department.

Several of the Bridges, and especially those over the Big and Little Aboushegan Rivers, were damaged by the great storm in October; but were promptly repaired, so that the public suffered but slight inconvenience. Of the whole expenditure of the year, the large proportion of £134 8 8 has been absorbed by the repairs of Bridges. An extent of 311 rods of the turnpike has been renewed, at a cost of £15 13 2; the sum of £51 9 6 has been laid out in gravelling, and the remainder of the expenditure in general repairs.

The probable necessity of renewing the Bridge over the Scadouc River within a short time, was intimated in the Annual Report of 1858. The arrangements for this purpose have recently been made, and the work placed under contract, with the view that the new Bridge may be available to the public at an early period of the ensuing Spring.

No. 50.

From Great Road No. 1, at Salisbury Corner, to Great Road No. 39, at Salmon River.

50 Miles.

This line of Road is comparatively new, and has been for the last year only under the supervision of this Department. It commences at the Great

Road near the Railway Station at Salisbury Corner, in the County of Westmorland, from whence it proceeds northerly, crossing the North River and Hoar's Brook, and takes in its course the upper part of Butternut Ridge, New Canaan, and the heads of Cumberland Bay and Grand Lake, to its junction with the Fredericton and Richibucto Road at Salmon River.

By means of the Bridge over the last named River, now in progress of construction and hereinafter more fully noticed, this Road will also have a northern extension by Road No. 43, communicating with Road No. 12 at Doak's Bridge on the South West Miramichi.

The new Bridge over Canaan River, described in two previous Annual Reports, is upon this line. The Bridges over Hoar's, Wilson's, and Alward's Brooks, have severally been repaired, at a total expense of £14 8s. An extent of 480 rods has been turnpiked, which, including sundry repairs, amounts to a further expense of £84 15 3.

Of that portion of the line extending from the north fork of Canaan River to Salmon River, a thorough survey was made in November last, by Duncan McLean, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor of the District, who marked out and located the distance intervening between existing Roads. He reports that a considerable part of the wilderness land on the route is of a good quality for settlement, and favourable for the construction of the Road. The distance as ascertained by him from the north fork of Canaan River to the new Bridge on Salmon River is 31 miles and 74 rods, of which 10 miles and 182 rods are yet unopened.

No. 51.

From the Town of Chatham, on the south side of the Miramichi River, to Newcastle.

5 Miles.

This short line is one of those recently placed on the List of Great Roads. It was described at page 41, in the Annual Report for 1858. As there stated, it has only one Bridge, which is 200 feet in length. This is now so far injured by age that it will shortly require to be rebuilt.

No. 52.

From the Great Road in the Parish of Addington, County of Restigouche, to the Quatawamkedgwick River.

38 Miles.

This line is a continuation of the Great Road No. 10, previously described as far as its termination at Glenlivett, opposite the Metapedia on the Canadian frontier, from whence it proceeds along the "Flatlands," so called, on the bank of the Restigouche River, to the Upsalquitch, a distance of 9 miles, and thence southwesterly to the mouth of the Quatawamkedgwick, a further distance of 29 miles.

During the last year a small new Bridge of cedar timber, 60 feet in length, was erected over Rafting Ground Brook, at a cost of £12 10s., besides a

small expenditure for the repair of Bridges. The sum of £32 10s. was applied to turnpiking 302 rods; £181 13s. to cutting down hills, grading, and to "wharfing" sidelong places, or cross-slopes, and the remainder of the outlay to minor improvements and repairs.

No. 53.

From the Great Road in the Parish of Inkerman, County of Gloucester, to Shippegan Harbour.

9 Miles.

This line leaves Great Road No. 7, near Pokemouche Ferry, and running northeasterly, crosses the South Branch and main Pokemouche Rivers, terminating at Shippegan Harbour. Its position and character are described at page 43, of the Annual Report for 1858.

No part of the last year's expenditure on this line having been required for Bridges, the whole amount of £64 has been laid out exclusively on the improvement and repairs of the roadway.

No. 54.

From the River St. John, northward of the Tobique River, to Campbellton.

132 Miles.

This line of Road, explored and surveyed by Messrs. Garden and Ferguson in the year 1854, was placed on the Great Road establishment in the Legislative Session of 1859, and in the month of November following came under the charge of this Department. Its length as an unbroken line is equalled by that of one other only upon the list of Great Roads.

It commences at a site, selected as the most convenient for a ferry, on the left bank of the River Saint John, situated northward of the mouth of the Tobique River. From thence it proceeds towards the last named River, and follows the general course of the right or northern bank of the same, for a distance of 53 miles. Here it first crosses the branch called the Nictor or Little Tobique River, and recrosses the same at the distance of 73 miles, and near the outlet of Nictor Lake. At the distance of 102 miles it crosses the southeast branch of the Upsalquitch, and after diverging northwesterly by the right or eastern bank of that River for about 3½ miles, returns to its general course, and unites with Great Road No. 10 at about one mile from Campbellton, and at a total distance of 132 miles from the River Saint John. Some distance at either end of this line has been partially opened, but the intervening space for about 100 miles remains in a wilderness state. This comprises the widest extent of ungranted land in the Province, and a large proportion of it is of the best quality and well adapted for settlement. Other particulars of interest relative to this line are supplied in the description of the same at page 44 of the Annual Report for 1858.

The expenditure heretofore applied, tending to the opening of the whole Road, has been at its two extremes. During the past year a small sum only has been laid out for the general repair of the western or Tobique end.

No. 55.

From Joutt's Ferry, opposite the City of Fredericton, along the eastern side of the River Saint John, to Carleton County Line.

54 Miles.

The course of this line from its commencement at the mouth of Nashwauk to its termination, is through a populous country well advanced in cultivation, with other evidences of industry and growing importance. As stated in a previous Annual Report, there are upon it ten Bridges, of which the principal are the Nashwauksis, 234 feet in length; the Keswick, 252 feet; the Mactaquack, 208 feet; Pennington's, 230 feet, and the Nackawikak, 294 feet.

The new Bridge over the Mactaquack, as signified in last Annual Report, has been completed. It consists of one span of 77 feet between abutments of timber 29 feet in height, having an approach on the eastern end, supported by two timber blocks, to the extent of 60 feet, and completed to the further extent of 270 feet by an earthen embankment.

The abutments are formed of hewn cedar well tied and bolted throughout, and the pannels are filled with stone from the bottom to the full height. Each abutment has both a down-stream and an up-stream wing or fender, built in the same manner and of the same material as the body of the work. The span is crossed by two side trusses, each consisting of nine pannels 8 feet in height, sustained and stiffened by queen posts and duplex braces, the whole formed of good white pine timber. The work is in all respects well and faithfully done.

The several Bridges over Curry's, Cliff's, Pennington's, and Hoyt's Brooks, have been repaired, at a total expense of £37 4 9.

No. 56.

From the Upper Line of York County, on the east side of the River Saint John, to Whitehead's, in the County of Victoria.

65 Miles.

This line is a continuation of No. 55, also through country abounding in good soil, more or less cultivated, and in an advancing state of improvement. A large proportion of its course is however over broken and irregular ground, especially in the Parishes of Brighton and Peel. It passes over 19 Bridges, of which the principal are those crossing Shaw's Creek, the Becaguimec River, Buckwheat Brook, the Little and Big Shiktehawk, and the Munquart Rivers.

During the past year the Bridges over Shaw's Creek and the Little Shiktehawk have been rebuilt; the former of which is 160 feet in length and 18 feet in height; and the latter 140 feet in length, comprising abutments respectively 30 feet and 55 feet in extent, with two intervening blocks of 16 feet each. Both works are substantially and durably built of cedar timber. Several other Bridges have been repaired, and the remainder of the expenditure has

been applied to such general improvements as were most required at various places along the line.

Contracts have been made for the erection of the seven new Bridges enumerated below, with sufficient time to afford the Contractors the opportunity of providing during the Winter, the necessary materials for completing their engagements early in the ensuing Summer :—

NAME OF BRIDGE.	Length. Feet.	Height. Feet.	Materials.	Contract Price.
1. Hatheway's Brook,	110	14	Cedar.	£24 10 0
2. Musquash Brook,	120	9	Do.	22 0 0
3. Big Shiktehawk,	140	12	Do.	57 10 0
4. Rideout's Brook,			Do.	12 10 0
5. Hayden's Brook,	80	13	Do.	21 0 0
6. Gray's Pond,	90	13	Do.	21 0 0
7. Pokiok,	80	13	Do.	21 0 0

Three separate sites on the Tobique have also been surveyed, and Plans prepared, with the view to the erection of a Bridge over that River.

No. 57.

From Kingston, on the south side of Richibucto River, to James Pine's.

22 Miles.

This line leaves the Great Road from Shediac to Richibucto at Kingston, and passes upwards along the south side of the Richibucto River, a distance of nearly 5 miles, where it crosses the Saint Nicholas at Alexander Robinson's. From thence it continues nearly parallel to the course of the former River, crosses Indian House Creek, and Coal Branch, and unites with the Fredericton and Richibucto Road, (No. 40,) at James Pine's.

This is one of the several lines which have been under the charge of this Department only during the past year. Within this period material repairs have been effected. An extent of 1,361 rods has been turnpiked, including a large proportion which also required stumping and levelling, at an average cost of 1s. 10½d. per rod.

The six following Bridges have been repaired, at a total expense of £43 0 6:—1. At Child's Creek, by increasing the height with hemlock and pine timber, and by renewing and levelling the gravel roadway, at a cost of £7 5s.; 2. At Wheaton's Brook, by renewing the covering with timber, brush, and gravel; 3. At James Pine's, by partly renewing the covering; 4. At Saint Nicholas River, by renewing 120 feet of the railing, and other repairs, at a cost of £14 5s.; 5. At Coal Branch, by repairing covering and railing, at a cost of £13 10s.; and 6. At Lewis's Creek, by slight improvements, at a cost of £1. The remaining expenditure has been for the repairs of cross-drains, and for other improvements.

No. 58.

From Moore's Mills, in the County of Charlotte, to the Oak Bay & Eel River Road.
9 Miles.

This line connects Great Road No. 27, at Moore's Mills, by way of Shearman's Mill and the Baillic Settlement, with Great Road No. 26, at M'George's Corner. As one of those recently placed on the Great Road list, it has been under the charge of this Department during only the last year. Within this period no expense either for the reconstruction or repair of Bridges has been incurred, the only two on the line being as yet in a serviceable state. An extent of 313 rods has been turnpiked, and portions of the same gravelled, at an expense of £38 10 9. The balance of the expenditure has been laid out in drainage, in the removal of rocks, and in other necessary labour, by which the line has been placed and maintained in good order.

NEW ROADS.

At the last Session of the Legislature, applications were made to the House of Assembly for the establishment as Great Roads, of eighteen existing or proposed new Lines, which were severally referred to this Department for the Report of the Chief Commissioner.

During the recess the Board have by personal inspection and from other sources within their reach, obtained such information with regard to the position, general course, extent, and condition of each of the lines proposed, as will enable the Legislature to judge of its importance and of the practicability of placing the same upon the Great Road Establishment.

These lines, distinguished in order from A to R inclusive, are as follow:—

A

From the Court House in Woodstock to River D'Chute.

31 Miles.

The course of this Road is from Great Road No. 15, at the Court House, Woodstock, northwesterly about 2 miles, northerly about 3 miles, and generally westward of north for the remaining distance of 26 miles, where it reunites with No. 15, near the discharge of River D'Chute. The principal streams which it crosses are the Little and Big Presqu'ile, and the Guisguit. Over the second of these, distant about 20 miles from the Court House, is a Bridge about 270 feet in length, of inferior construction, which has become frail and requires to be rebuilt. The first 27 miles of the Road are made and in a good state, but in some places much narrower between the fences than the legal width. The remaining distance of 4 miles has been some years since cut out, but during subsequent neglect has again grown up with bushes.

Much of the line is about equi-distant from the boundary of Maine and the River Saint John. As far as it is opened it is much travelled, and intersects

one of the most dense and flourishing interior settlements of the Province. As a Great Road of communication it is easier for traffic than that along the bank of the main River, and is several miles shorter in distance.

B

From Jones' Mill Creek, in the Parish of Greenwich, through the Counties of King's, Queen's, and Sunbury, to Perry's, on the Nerepis Road.

28 Miles.

This proposed line was examined by the Honorable James Brown, in the latter part of October last, whose Report is as follows:—

“The proposed line from Perry's, in the County Sunbury, through Queen's, and thence to Jones' Mill Creek in King's, will commence at the Nerepis Road, a short distance from Perry's; thence extend through the Victoria Settlement in the County of Sunbury, to the Queen's County Line, thence through the Clone's Settlement to the Church in Jerusalem, and thence to Jones' Mill Creek, at the River Saint John, in the County of King's, the estimated length being 28 miles.

“The district through which it is intended to pass is generally fit for cultivation; a large proportion of the soil is good, and much of the land settled. Some of it is stony, and from Jerusalem to the River Saint John, especially, much of the distance is hilly. A careful exploration, in the first place, is therefore absolutely necessary, in order to lay out the Road in the proper place. The Settlements above named have Bye Roads through them, but how far any of them might be made available in the construction of the proposed line as a Great Road can be determined only after careful exploration. It has been urged, in my hearing, as the chief reason for constructing this line of Road, that it would very much shorten the travelling between Fredericton and Saint John. This is a great mistake; the distance would be about the same, if not greater.”

C

From the Post Office at Harvey Corner, in the County of Albert, to the Albert Quarries.

3 Miles.

This Road leaves the Great Road No. 30, at Harvey Corner, so called, in the Parish of Harvey, and runs down the right bank of the Shepody River about one and a half miles, from whence it crosses a sand-bar which connects the main land with Mary's Point, and passes through the centre of the latter to the Albert Quarries, a total distance of about 3 miles.

The course of the line is through a well-settled farming district, and is already made for the whole distance. It has no Bridge of importance. It is much used, especially in connection with the business of the Quarries.

D

From the Great Road at Kouchibouguac, by way of Point Sapin, to the Great Road at Escuminac.

30 Miles.

The distances of the points proposed to be connected by this Road are as follow:—From the Great Road No. 6, at the north end of Kouchibouguac Bridge, to Tweedie's, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence to the north end of Point Sapin, 17 miles, and thence to Escuminac, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Between the Kouchibouguac and Point Sapin the Road is only partially made, and would require a considerable outlay to complete it sufficiently for public use. From Point Sapin to Escuminac there is no practicable carriage road. Following the course of the Gulf Shore the distance to the Light House is about 10 miles.

If the proposed line be placed on the Great Road establishment, it should be thoroughly explored and permanently located previously to any expenditure for its construction.

E

From Chatham, by way of the southern bank of the South West Miramichi and of Cain's River, to the Fork of the latter, and thence to Great Road No. 43, leading to Salmon River.

63 Miles.

The first part of this line coincides with that of Great Road No. 51. The distance from Chatham along the southern or right bank of the South West Miramichi to Stewart's, Indiantown, is about 22 miles by a waggon road; thence to the Forks of Cain's River, about 15 miles by a line cut out; from thence to Sabbie's River, about 7 miles by a waggon road; from thence to the "Horse Shoe" on Cain's River, about 5 miles by a line cut out; and from thence to Great Road No. 43, about 14 miles over ground not yet surveyed. The whole distance is about 63 miles.

The following is a Report on the line from William Parker, Esquire:—

This Road "begins in the Town of Chatham, and following to a great extent the courses of the River, crosses Clark's Cove, Crocker's Cove, Flett's Cove, Foley's Cove, Barnaby's River, and Clark's Brook, to Stewart's, Indiantown, 22 miles from Chatham. This section is a good waggon Road all the way. The Bridges over the Streams and Coves noted are in a good state of repair, with the exceptions of those over Clark's Cove and Crocker's Cove. The former of these is very nearly rotted down, and the latter is very little better. The cost of a cedar Bridge at Clark's Cove would be £150; at Crocker's Cove £40.

"From Stewart's to the Forks of Cain's River, the distance is 15 miles. This section is cut out and levelled with the exception of the last two miles, but little has been done in the way of turnpiking. There are no Bridges of any size on this section—the Brooks being small and easily spanned.

“From the Forks the Road leads up the easterly side of Cain’s River, crossing Cold Brook, Salmon Brook, and Sabbie’s River at the Mill Establishment of T. W. Underhill, Esq. This section is 7 miles, and is a good waggon Road all the way. The Bridges at Cold Brook and Salmon Brook are tolerably good. The one over Sabbie’s River requires to be built; estimate of cost £30.

“From Underhill’s Mill to the ‘Horse Shoe’ on Cain’s River, the distance is 5 miles. This section is cut out, but no turnpiking has been done. From the ‘Horse Shoe’ to the Gaspereaux Road, the line has not been located. The difficulty in the way is ‘Six Mile Brook,’ which has very high banks, and no suitable place has been found to cross that stream. The route of travelling is to cross the Cain’s River at the ‘Horse Shoe,’ and follow the Road opened up at the north side, and recross the River at the Gaspereaux Road. I made no examination of Six Mile Brook, but from enquiries I am lead to believe that a proper place can be found where that stream can be crossed. An exploration would therefore be necessary, and the line located from the Horse Shoe up the south side of Cain’s River, crossing Six Mile Brook and connecting with Gaspereaux Road. This section would be about 14 miles, and the only difficulty is Six Mile Brook, which no doubt can be overcome by an exploration.

“You will at once see that it would make materially against this line of Road if the Cain’s River has to be crossed at the ‘Horse Shoe,’ and re-crossed opposite the Gaspereaux Road. In order to avoid this, and form a connection on the south side with that Road, an exploration will be necessary, and the line marked out over the 14 miles already referred to.”

F

From Dawson Steeves’ to the Albert Mines.

4 Miles.

This Road commencing near Dawson Steeves’, on the Great Road No. 29, leading from Salisbury to Hopewell, runs in a northwesterly direction, a distance of about 4 miles, connecting the Village and Works of the Albert Mines with the Town of Hillsborough.

These Works are prosecuted by a Company whose enterprize has within five years caused a Village of importance to spring up in their neighbourhood. During the last season the quantity of coal or asphalt raised from the Mines, and shipped from the Company’s Wharf at Hillsborough, was 15,000 tons, of the estimated value at the place of shipment, of \$225,000. The total produce of oil from this coal will be about 1,500,000 gallons, which at 80 cents per gallon, would be in value equal to \$1,200,000. Only a part of the mineral is converted into oil in this Province, yet in the mining and manufacturing processes together, employment is given to a large number of people, and the great benefit, both to industry and property, flowing and likely to flow from the working of these Mines, is manifest.

On the proposed Road there is no Bridge of importance, and the line is formed and turnpiked the whole distance.

G

From the Finger Board to D. P. Sherwood's Mills.

10 Miles.

The proposed Road is situated in the Parish of Norton, in the County of King's. It leaves the Great Road No. 1 at the Finger Board, so called, and at the distance of about 10 miles in an easterly direction reaches D. P. Sherwood's Mills. Much of the country over which it passes is rough and hilly. The Road is in a practicable state for about 5 miles, and the remainder of the distance is opened, but much inferior. There are eleven Bridges on the line, but chiefly very small.

H

From Oromocto to Gagetown.

23 Miles.

The proposed line is that known as the "front Road," leaving Great Road No. 13, at the Village of Oromocto, and following the western side of the River Saint John, by way of the Sunbury Court House and Burpee's Mill, to the lower Baptist Meeting House in upper Gagetown, and diverging thence by way of Dingee's Mill, to the Shire Town of Queen's County, the whole distance being estimated at 23 miles. The Road is all formed, and has been long in public use. It is with slight exception in good order, and can be so maintained at a moderate expense.

I

From Indiantown in the Parish of Derby, to the North West Miramichi near M'Kendrick's, thence down the north side of that River, to the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle.

20 Miles.

This line commences on the Great Road last named, at the place known as Indiantown, a short distance below the discharge of the Renous River, and from thence takes a northerly direction to M'Kendrick's Mills, on the North West Miramichi River, an estimated distance of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence upwards along the right bank of that River to Matchett's Ferry, crossing which it returns by a course nearly parallel to the opposite bank of the same River, reuniting with the Great Road eastward of the North West Bridge, the total estimated distance being about 20 miles.

The following is a Report in detail from William Parker, Esquire, Deputy Surveyor of the District:—

"I made an examination of the line of Road from Indiantown in the Parish of Derby, to the North West River, connecting with the line of Road from 'Matchett's Ferry' to Newcastle, and now report 'the probable distance, and its state and condition.'

“ You will notice by the enclosed plan, that the new line commences at the Post Road from Newcastle to Fredericton, near Robert Jardine's. From thence it pursues a northerly course, crosses ‘Lake Brook,’ and intersects the Road to ‘Matchett's Ferry’ at M'Kendrick's Mills. The probable distance is seven and a half miles through a level forest country, and will require only one small Bridge, viz. at ‘Lake Brook.’

“ In consequence of cedar land intervening in the direct route from one point to the other, the line was varied as marked on the plan, in order to make it suitable for the future settlement of the District, to cross ‘Lake Brook’ where the banks were low, and to secure dry land for a good permanent Road.

“ A grant of £61 was expended this year on the southwest end, in cutting out the Road twenty feet wide, clearing off all roots, stones, &c., and levelling where required. A distance of 622 rods was opened up in this way through a thick forest, at a mean price of 1s. 10d. per rod. There was also a small grant of £25 expended on the north end three years ago, and 224 rods cut out twenty feet wide. From M'Kendrick's Mills the Road leads up the southerly bank of the North West River to ‘Matchett's Ferry,’ thence down the north side of the River, crossing ‘Little Mill Stream,’ ‘North West Mill Stream,’ ‘M'Kay's Cove,’ ‘Oxford Brook,’ and forms a junction with the Great Road from Newcastle to Fredericton, near the North West Bridge.

“ This last distance is about 12 miles, and is a waggon Road all the way from its intersection of the Great Road near the North West Bridge to M'Kendrick's Mills.

“ The principal Bridges are those over the Streams already noted. There are a few smaller ones not necessary to refer to particularly. Those over ‘Little Mill Stream’ and ‘North West Mill Stream’ have been recently built, and are therefore in good condition, the one at ‘M'Kay's Cove’ has only been built a few years, but the one at ‘Oxford Brook’ should be rebuilt the ensuing year. The cost of a cedar Bridge at this Brook would not exceed £30.

“ Some of the culverts and small Bridges are out of repair, and will require attention next year, and there are portions of the Road requiring to be turn-piked, and additional culverts put in to carry off the water; beyond this the Road is in a tolerable state of repair.

“ From the tracing on the plan you will at once see that the new line from Jardine's to M'Kendrick's Mills, will form a connecting link between the Post Road at Indiantown, and the Road at Matchett's Ferry, and when opened up there will be a continuous line from the Great Road near the North West Bridge in the Parish of Newcastle, up the north side of the North West River, through the most thickly settled portion of Northesk, through to the South West River, and intersecting the Post Road near the westerly line of the Parish of Derby.

“ That you may have a correct idea of the importance of this Road, considered in its whole connection, I would observe, that from its starting point in the Parish of Newcastle, to Matchett’s Ferry, it passes through some of the most important Settlements on either branch of the Miramichi River. I would particularly notice the ‘M’Kay Settlement’ below the North West Mill Stream, and the ‘Whitney Settlement’ above. This district of country for beauty of natural scenery—the quality of the soil—well cultivated farms, and the general appearance of prosperity, is second to no rural district in our County, and it must ever command a prominent position in our agricultural operations, from year to year.

“ At M’Kendrick’s, where the new line strikes the North West River, there is a large Mill Establishment, and it is the centre of the trade and business on the south side of the River. The Road through to Indiantown passes through a tract of good land, well adapted for settlement, and from enquiries made of me, as Deputy Surveyor, I have no doubt the vacant land will soon be located all along the line.

“ I would also remark, that the well known North West Meadows—the great hay producing district, is in close proximity to this Road, lying immediately above Matchett’s Ferry. When the Road is opened through to Indiantown, this great hay depot can be reached from any point of the compass, and its stores distributed, as the wants of the County may require. A few miles above the hay district, on the Sevogle River, a quarry of lime stone has been discovered, (the only one yet known in our County,) of superior quality and inexhaustible in quantity. Our lime heretofore has been manufactured from imported stone, and as a consequence its use as an article of manure has been confined to the farming districts near the Towns of Chatham and Newcastle. By means of this quarry, lime will come into more general use, and will be a mine of wealth to the farming districts remote from the lime manufactories in the Towns. When increased facilities are furnished for the transit of this article, not only will the Parish of Northesk have lime in abundance, but by means of this Road from Indiantown to the North West River, the inhabitants of the upper Parishes on the South West Branch will have a ready communication to the lime quarry.”

J

From Chatham, crossing the head waters of Barnaby’s River, and thence through the Counties of Kent, Queen’s, and King’s, to the Great Road between Sussex and Saint John.

90 Miles.

No survey or exploration has been made consecutively across the country by the route described as that of the proposed line. The total distance would be upwards of 90 miles, through portions of the four Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Queen’s, and King’s. At least two-thirds of that distance will be through a wide central tract as yet unsettled, and further exploration is necessary to determine whether the line as indicated may not unfavourably

intersect the barrens known to occupy much of the summit level separating the sources of streams flowing oppositely into the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and into the River Saint John.

The following is Deputy Parker's Report relative to the proposed line:—

“There is no line of Road from Chatham, across the head waters of Barnaby's River, to Salmon River. An exploration was made some years ago by Commissioners Crocker and Goodfellow, but according to their Report no suitable line could be found. A Road has been opened up from the Town of Chatham, crossing the Napan River, through the Welfield Settlement, to Black River. This distance is about 10 miles. The Bridges across the Napan and Black Rivers are small and in a tolerable state of repair, and the Road is turnpiked all the way. A continuation of the Road has been marked out from Black River, crossing Vondy's Brook, to the ‘High Landing’ on Barnaby's River, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of which are cut out. A tracing of this Road is given on the Plan.

“There has been a good deal of interest manifested to have a Road explored and opened up from Chatham to the Salmon River, and the prevailing opinion is that a good line may be found by the necessary exploration. The frequent surveys I have been called upon to make on the head waters of the Barnaby and Sabaas Rivers, in defining the boundaries of timber berths, has made me pretty well acquainted with these localities, and I have no hesitancy in saying that a good line of Road may be found throughout. If considered advisable it may be extended from the ‘High Landing,’ which would make available the $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles already located. The country is wonderfully level, and there are as fine tracts of land for settlement on the route as can be desired. The only difficulty would be to avoid these stretches of barren that make in from the Kouchibouguac and the head waters of the middle branch of Barnaby's River, which no doubt can be done by the necessary exploration in locating the line.”

K

From Richmond Corner to Eel River.

14 Miles.

This line leaves the Great Road between Woodstock and Houlton at Richmond Corner, and lies exclusively in the Parish of Richmond, in the County of Carleton. It runs in a southerly direction through land chiefly settled and of good quality, for the whole extent of about 14 miles to Eel River, the north western boundary of the adjacent County of York. Much of the line is in the vicinity of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, with which it communicates at Richmond Corner.

L

From the Bridge at Thompson's on the Nashwauksis, along the Royal Road, thence through Cardigan, Hamtown, Pidgeonville, Boydville, Stanley, via Nashwauk, passing the Miramichi, towards the Restigouche.

This line leaving the Great Road No. 55, near the mouth of the Nashwauksis, on the eastern side of the River Saint John, taking in its course a part of the Royal Road, and passing through the places enumerated, would reach Stanley in the probable distance of about 25 miles. From thence the course indicated is through country chiefly unsettled, and the greater part of which has never been surveyed or explored.

M

From William Smith's, in Geary, by way of Hart's Mills and the southwest side of the Oromocto Lake, to the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

50 Miles.

The proposed line leaves the Great Road from Fredericton to Saint John at William Smith's, in Geary, and proceeds in a westerly direction by way of Ralph Seeley's; thence crossing the South Branch of the Oromocto River, it takes in its course Hart's Mills, John M. Nason's, and the intervening country, to the southwest angle of Oromocto Lake; and thence continues to the Dumbarton Station of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

The first 19 miles of the Road are already made, through settled country, and are in good travelling condition. The succeeding 3 miles to Hardwood Creek, including a Bridge over that stream, were opened during last season. From thence, for a distance of about 16 miles, the line is not definitely surveyed. For the remaining distance of about 12 miles, it will probably coincide with Great Road No. 23.

There is much ungranted land of good quality on the central portion of the route above indicated; and settlement is already advancing in that direction.

N

From the Town of Magaguadavic, by way of the lower Bridge and John Dewar's, to the Roix Road.

6 Miles.

The following is the Report of the Honorable James Brown on this line, dated 19th November last:—

“It is, as far as I can judge, about 6 miles long, and in tolerable condition as a Bye Road the most of the way. The greater part of it is level, or nearly so; but it passes over several unavoidable hills. There is on it, or near it, much good material for road-making; and some of it, passing through wood-land, requires skirting. There are thirteen or fourteen families settled near it, besides those who inhabit that portion of the Town of Saint George which lies on that side of the River. The lower Bridge over

the Magaguadavic is on this line of Road, which is the principal cause of the application to put it on the Great Road establishment, this Bridge being required to unite the two portions of the Town, and at the same time the most difficult on the River to construct and maintain. This Bridge is being repaired just now under the direction of Mr. Benjamin Williams."

O

From Great Road No. 1, at the Bend, by way of the Maclauchlan Road, to Great Road No. 57, near the Richibucto River.

30 Miles.

The first 12 miles of the proposed line, extending from the Bend to the Cocagne River, are in travelling order. The abutments of the Bridge over that River, built 4 years ago, are good, but the covering is defective. From thence onwards there are only 2 miles turnpiked, and but little other labour has been performed. Bridges of 100 feet and 180 feet in length respectively, will be required over the South Branch and main Buctouche Rivers, and four intermediate Bridges of about 50 feet each. The land is generally favourable for the construction of the Road, with the exception of one swamp, of about 2 miles in length, between the Cocagne River and the South Branch of Buctouche.

P

From Tracey's Mills, by way of Israel Smith's, through New Maryland, to Fredericton.

22 Miles.

This line leaves the North West Oromocto River at Tracey's Mills, and proceeds by a northerly course through the principal Settlements of New Maryland, in the County of York, to Fredericton. It is connected also with the Settlements on both sides of the North West Oromocto, by a Bridge over that River. There are no other Bridges of magnitude on the line.

The Road has been for many years practicable for loaded teams. Much of it is good, and the material favourable for the improvement of the remainder.

Q

From the Latta Farm on Salmon River, in the County of Queen's, to Great Road No. 37, at the Den, (so called.)

34 Miles.

The following is in substance the Report of John Robertson, Esquire, of Cambridge, on this line:—

Its course from the Latta Farm is chiefly along the eastern shore of the Grand Lake, and through a settled district. The first 6 miles are not in a bad state, and the dry soil of this part of the line is favourable for its improvement. The succeeding four miles are swampy, without suitable drainage, and in a bad state. The remaining 24 miles are in good condition, with the

exception of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles between Cumberland Bay and Young's Cove. A portion of the line to the extent of about 200 rods is liable to be overflowed in the Spring, an inconvenience which can be avoided, by diverting the Road in that situation further from the margin of the Lake.

There are three Bridges of the larger class on the line :—

1. That over Red Bank Stream, which, including the approaches, is 320 feet in length, and 25 feet in height from the bed of the stream to the top of the roadway. It was built 14 years ago on four blocks of pine and hemlock timber. The stringers, covering, and railing, are now in a dangerous state, and will require renewal early in the ensuing Spring. The width of the water-way is 130 feet. The approaches are on bents, built 13 years ago, which are still sound, and with trifling repairs are likely to remain so for some years longer. The whole original cost of this work was £150.

2. Over Cumberland Bay Creek, 363 feet in length including approaches, on 17 bents, built six years ago in a faithful manner, of the best pine and hacmatack timber, and not likely to require repairs for at least ten years hence. The total cost £130.

3. Over Wasson's Brook, 130 feet in length, built five years ago. The abutments, covering, and railing, are wholly of pine timber, and cost £30. It is not probable that repairs will be necessary during the ensuing ten years.

There is no Bridge over Coal Creek, which is a cause of much inconvenience and sometimes heavy loss of property. The situation may be deemed favourable for the construction of a Bridge on pile bents, as there is no current or run of ice in the Spring. The width of water-way is 329 feet, and the approaches will be 160 feet in extent. The depth of water in the main channel is 10 feet, and in the north channel 5 feet. The height of the Bridge above low-water should be 20 feet.

The small Bridges have all been built anew within the last few years, and these as well as the culverts are all in good condition.

R

From Cody's, through the Hibernian Settlement, by way of Brown's, to Great Road No. 32, near Quaco.

15 Miles.

The following is the Report of John Jordan, Junior, Esquire, relative to this line :—

“The general course of this line from Cody's to Quaco, in Saint Martins, is about east-north-east, and the length of Road 15 miles. It is generally in a passable state, except some broken culverts and bad ruts, which render it rather rough, and none of the Road having been thoroughly made and gravelled, it becomes in Spring and Fall very soft and muddy.

“Taking the Bridges in rotation towards Quaco, the first is about a mile and a quarter from Cody's.

"1. This crosses one of the branches of the Black River, commonly called Hayne's Brook, is 40 feet long, recently built of cedar and pine timber, with stone approaches, and is substantial and good.

"2. A small Bridge within a quarter of a mile of the first, 30 feet in length, repaired last Summer with spruce timber, and is in good condition.

"3. This Bridge is within a mile of the Hibernian Settlement, crossing the western or main branch of the Black River. It is in length from bank to bank 300 feet. The span is 100 feet wide, but the ground on each side is low and liable to be overflowed, consequently the Bridge requires to be the full length above named between the high banks at the ends. It is all spruce timber, old and much decayed, and requires to be rebuilt.

"4. Across the Gardiner Creek, 132 feet in length, was built in 1855 of squared spruce timber, and is yet good and substantial.

"5. Over a branch of the Ten Mile Creek, 54 feet in length, very old, of spruce timber, and requires to be rebuilt.

"6. Crossing another branch of the Ten Mile Creek, is 66 feet long, was built in 1854 of spruce timber, and with some trifling repairs would last several years longer."

BRIDGES BUILT BY THE BOARD OF WORKS.

No. 1.

Bathurst Basin Bridge.

The new structure at this place was fully explained and described in last year's Annual Report. The contract for its erection was entered into on the 27th January 1860, with Mr. Joseph Morrison of Bathurst, for the sum of £2,940; the work to be completed on or before the 31st October, following. The Bridge having not been finished, as already mentioned, within the time specified, it cannot be fully completed before the ensuing Spring. It was, however, early in November sufficiently advanced to be available for public use in the meantime. The material used by the Contractor is of the best description, and the work, so far, has been well and faithfully performed.

The following is the Report of Mr. George Wilson, the Inspector, dated 28th December last:—

"I beg leave to lay before you the following Report of the present state of the work of the new Bridge across the Basin at Bathurst.

"Of the handrailing remain to be finished, 1,000 feet on the lower side, and 1,930 feet on the upper side, but the material for the same, within a small quantity, has been supplied. No part of the finished railing has been painted.

"Two spans remain to be kned with 14 knees each, the material for which, including the iron, has not been supplied.

“The whole of the fenders are yet to be put on, but nearly sufficient timber is on hand, and in part prepared. None of the iron has been supplied.

“There is sufficient iron on hand for about one-half the unfinished railing.

“I estimate the expense of completing the work, including the supply of necessary materials, in a satisfactory manner, at about £125 to £150.

“The height of the Bridge throughout, averages about 9 inches higher than required by contract, and the work as far as finished, is well executed and according to agreement.

“The Bridge has been used by the public for upwards of a month, and is in a sufficiently complete state to be safe for traffic with ordinary care.”

No. 2.

Mactaquack Bridge.

The erection of this Bridge was contracted for with Mr. John Kilburn, of Douglas, in the County of York, in February last, for the sum of six hundred and fifty pounds, the work to be completed on or before the 1st day of October following.

The structure consists of one span of 77 feet, having on the left an abutment of 45 feet in length, and on the right an abutment and timber approach of 80 feet, the latter extended and completed by an earthen embankment of 270 feet in length. The span is crossed by two side trusses of nine pannels each, 8 feet in height, having a width of 16 feet between them. They are strengthened by queen posts, 18 feet in height, and arch braces. The width between the railing of the approaches is 18 ft. 9 in., and on the top of the embankment 20 feet.

The abutments are built with wings or fenders both up and down stream, at angles of 45 degrees with the face of the work, and carried up with a batter of 1 in 12 to the height of 19 feet; the purpose of the up-stream fender being to resist the lateral pressure of the ice and driftwood borne down by the Spring freshets of the River Saint John. For the remaining height of 10 feet, the abutments are carried up vertically. The timber used for both the abutments and wings is exclusively cedar, flattened, and hewn to a fair face, the whole being thoroughly ballasted with stone and well bolted with best iron. The trusses and handrails are of white pine, and the swing girts and floor timbers of tamarac. All the materials furnished are of the best quality, and the workmanship has been faithful.

No. 3.

Salmon River Bridge.

This Bridge is over Salmon River, near the confluence of the Gaspereau River, in Queen's County, at the termination of the proposed Great Road leading from Salisbury Corner, in the County of Westmorland, through New Canaan, to the Fredericton and Richibucto Road, and uniting both of

these Roads with Great Road No. 43, leading to the South West Miramichi at Doak's Bridge.

A careful examination of the stream was made in September last, and the site of the new structure determined; agreeably to which a design and specification were prepared. On the 15th of October, a contract was entered into with Mr. Alexander Thompson for the construction of the work, for the sum of £520.

The total length of the Bridge is 220 feet, consisting of two abutments of 20 and 32 feet respectively, two spans of 64 feet each, and one of 16 feet, with two intermediate blocks of 12 feet each. The clear height above the bed of the River is 19 feet, and the width between the railing is 20 feet. The abutments are to be built with wings on the up-stream side, and the blocks or piers with heaters or ice-breakers; the timber above low water level is to be of sound hewn cedar, well fitted and bolted, and the pannels are to be filled with stone from the foundation to the top. The 64 feet spans are to be crossed by substantial queen post trusses, 19 feet in height, of white pine, with swing girts of the same material or tamarac. A substantial handrailing of like materials is to extend from end to end of the whole structure. The roadway over the abutments will be finished with gravel 12 inches in depth at the sides, and 18 inches at the centre, and substantially connected with the Road at either end. The spans will be covered with 3 inch pine or tamarac plank. Both the trusses and railing are to be framed from scantling accurately sawn to dimensions without planing, and are to be painted with three good coats of approved mineral paint.

The whole is to be satisfactorily finished on or before the 31st July next.

No. 4.

Bennett's Upper Brook Bridge.

The Bridge at this place having in the month of October last, as before stated, unexpectedly given way whilst a team loaded with iron was passing over it, arrangements were forthwith made for its reconstruction. The total length will be 180 feet, comprising two abutments with one intervening span of 20 feet. The height of the finished level will be about 40 feet above the bed of the ravine. The material will be cedar timber, and the roadway will be covered with gravel. The work has been undertaken by contract for the sum of £284, to be finished on or before the 1st July next.

No. 5.

Little Buctouche Bridge.

In consequence of the destruction of the Bridge at this place by the storm in October last, a design and specification were prepared for a new structure, and a contract has been made with Mr. P. King, of Moncton, for the erection of the same, for the sum of £1,500.

The total length of the work will be about 1,450 feet, and the roadway is to be two feet higher than that of the previous Bridge. Beginning at the

northern end the construction will be arranged as follows:—1. An abutment or solid causeway 274 feet in length; 2. Two spans of 40 feet each with an intervening or channel block of 26 feet; 3. Nine blocks and nine spans in alternate succession, of 16 feet each; 4. A southern abutment or solid causeway of 782 feet in length.

The foundations are to be prepared by levelling up all holes with logs. After which a flooring of spruce poles, each 30 feet in length, and not less than 5 inches in diameter at the small end, is to be laid closely, evenly at the ends, and transversely to the line of the Bridge, as the first course of each part of the solid work. Upon this are to be laid successive courses of sound hemlock or spruce logs, in four equi-distant lines longitudinally, and 10 feet from centre to centre transversely, to the height of ordinary low water. Above this level the timber is to be of cedar, except where otherwise specified, and laid in like manner. In the channel block is to be provided a close laid flooring of cedar poles, affording a clear depth below the top of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, to be filled and levelled with stone. In all other parts of the solid work a like flooring is to be provided for a clear depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of stone. Upon this is to be laid by hand a sufficient coat of brush, to be succeeded by a covering of good shore gravel, not less than 7 inches in depth at the sides, and rounded to not less than 15 inches at the centre. The roadway will be 18 feet in clear width between the handrailing.

The forty feet spans are to be bridged by six equi-distant stringers of good sound pine, each 14" x 10," stiffened to the extent of five feet at each end, by projecting timbers 12" x 10" and by tamarac knees, well bolted and secured to each stringer and to the solid work of the block. The covering will be four inch pine or spruce plank.

The sixteen feet spans have each six equi-distant cedar stringers covered with cedar flooring, and finished with brush and gravel in conformity to the roadway over the abutments and blocks. A substantial handrailing of cedar or pine is to be erected and thoroughly secured for the whole length of the structure. The work is to be satisfactorily completed, including painting as specified, on or before the 14th day of September next.

No. 6.

Cocagne River Bridge.

A design and specification for this work were prepared concurrently with the same arrangements for the Little Buctouche Bridge, last described. The general character of both works, the materials employed, and the details of construction are so nearly similar as to render unnecessary a separate description. The difference is chiefly in the lineal extent and in the number and spaces of the sub-divisions, which for the Cocagne Bridge, are as follows:—

	North abutment or solid causeway,	988 feet.
	Four spans and four blocks of 18 feet each,	144
Channel.	Span,	43
	Block,	23
	Span,	43
	Block,	23
	Span,	24½
	Block,	26
		182½
	Thence six spans and six blocks of 18 feet each,	216
	Southern abutment or solid causeway,	419½
	Total,	1,950

The construction of this Bridge was contracted for by Mr. John Duffy, for the sum of £1,940; the work to be satisfactorily completed on or before the 14th day of September next.

No. 7.

Scadouc River Bridge.

The length of this Bridge is 664 feet, including one central span of 50 feet, and two spans on the western side of 30 feet each. It crosses the estuary formed by the junction of the Scadouc with Shediac Harbour, where there is but slight current and a rise of tide not exceeding from 4 to 6 feet.

The large local traffic at this point, chiefly in connection with the Railway terminus, required that the new Bridge should, if possible, be available for public use at the earliest opening of the Spring. A design and specification were therefore prepared, with the view that it should be sufficiently advanced for the public accommodation on or before the 15th day of April next, and be satisfactorily completed prior to the 1st June following; and a contract to this effect has been made with Mr. S. J. Welling, for the sum of £449 15s. A surplus quantity of hemlock logs originally provided for the Railway works and lying near the place could be commanded for expediting the work of the Bridge, whilst a more durable timber could not be readily procured.

These considerations determined the choice of the material for the block work. The logs will be of hemlock, not less than 10 inches in diameter at the small end. The foundation of the old work being sound to the level of half-tide, the new work will be carried up from this line to the requisite height, varying from 7½ to 11½ feet. An increase of the clear height under the central span, for the convenience of the navigation, is obtained by giving an inclination to portions of the roadway on each side. The roadway over the block work is provided for by a close flooring of hemlock logs, not less than 9 inches in diameter at the small end, sufficiently covered with brush, and finished with gravel 7 inches deep at the sides, and rounded to 13 inches at the centre, the whole secured laterally by pine curb-pieces 12 x 10, well bolted to the work below.

The 50 feet span is bridged by two side trusses 8 feet in height, sustaining two swing girts and five equi-distant lines of stringers.

Each of the 30 feet spans is bridged by five equi-distant stringers, the outside ones being trussed by bent beams, which sustain a central swing girt, relieving the strain on the remaining stringers.

The covering of the spans will be 4 inch pine or tamarac plank.

The material for the trusses and handrailing will be white pine or tamarac, accurately sawn to dimensions, so as to be framed without planing, the due protection of all which by painting is provided for and included in the contract.

No. 8.

Grand Falls Bridge.

The new work at this place was fully specified in last year's Annual Report. The construction is now complete and the Bridge open for public use.

On the 30th day of November last, John Wilkinson, Esq., Civil Engineer, proceeded to the Grand Falls, with the view to make a careful and thorough examination of the whole work, including a test of the strength of the Bridge itself, in order to ensure the future safety of the travelling public.

Mr. Wilkinson's Report is as follows:—

“ Office of Public Works, 8th December 1860.

“ SIR,—Information having been received from Mr. Tomlinson, superintending the construction of the new Bridge at Grand Falls, that he was preparing to load the same in such manner as would afford a satisfactory test of its strength; on the 30th ult., at your request, I proceeded to the place in order to inspect such test and its result, as well as otherwise to report generally upon the character of the work.

“ The immediate object of loading the Bridge was permanently to adjust the cables to the anchorage, in order to close up the masonry connected with the latter before the season should be too far advanced. The platform was therefore only temporarily laid for this purpose.

“ The intention of Mr. Tomlinson in the first instance was to apply a load of 100 tons, in addition to the permanent weight of the suspended structure. The latter consisted of the cables, the suspension rods, the main transverse beams, and the 4 inch plank of the floor. The intermediate transverse beams, the trussed railing and their appurtenances were not added, but in point of weight were according to his estimate fully equalled by the temporary staging, extra plank, and other materials, as well as the men, horses, and sleds employed without interruption upon the work.

“ He commenced the deposit of the stone on the platform about the 12th ult., by hauling it in sleds from the waste material quarried on the eastern bank of the River, first to a scale, prepared for the purpose, on the eastern approach of the Bridge, adapted to weigh one ton at a time. Here the stone was carefully weighed and removed, ton by ton, to the suspended roadway,

on which it was laid in equal quantities on each side, first on the eastern and then on the western end, the central portion being loaded the last. It was so piled on the sides as to leave a sufficient way for a single horse and sled freely to pass from end to end at all times, as well as for the convenience of the workmen in continuing without intermission the completion of the cables and their attachments.

“After the deposit of 58 tons equally distributed in the manner described, the roadway became so encumbered that any additional material would have impeded the necessary passage of teams, as well as the free movements of the workmen, for which reasons Mr. Tomlinson desisted from increasing the load until the arrival of some one authorized to inspect the result. Having waited until the 26th ult., when the advanced state of all other parts of the work and the lateness of the season, rendered it necessary that the trussed railing and the platform should be permanently attached and completed, he commenced removing the load westward off the Bridge, by sleds, in the same manner in which it had been brought on. At the time of my arrival therefore the removal had been going on six days, and but a few tons remained on the platform, but sufficient to shew the manner in which the whole had been laid and distributed. The stone which had been hauled off was also pointed out to me, from a view of which, I had no reason to doubt the correctness of the total weight above stated. Mr. Tomlinson further explained that each ton from the scale was purposely made over weight, so that the exact weight of the whole could not be less than 60 tons.

“In a statement prepared by me, at your request, last year, it was assumed that the greatest incidental load to which the Bridge could probably at any time be subjected would be about 132 tons, and that adding 35 tons for the permanent weight suspended, the gross maximum load equally distributed would be 167 tons. The proportion which this would bear to the breaking strain of each of the several parts executed according to specification was shewn to be as follows,—

On the Cables as	...	...	...	1 to 5
Suspension Rods,	...	...	...	1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$
Anchor Irons,	...	...	...	1 to $7\frac{1}{2}$
Transverse Beams,	...	...	...	1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$

“With confidence in the materials and workmanship Mr. Tomlinson was therefore justified in his intention of subjecting the Bridge to a test of 100 tons, had time and circumstances permitted. Nevertheless, the test actually imposed much exceeds that which may be deemed necessary, or is usually applied to the Bridge of an ordinary highway, even in comparatively populous countries. The maximum test in France is stated to be equal to about 41lbs per superficial foot of platform, imposed during 24 hours. In the case of the Grand Falls Bridge, the test applied was a dead weight of about 45lbs. per superficial foot of platform, imposed during ten days, increased in the meantime both by the operations of the workmen and the continual transit of passengers, horses and vehicles, not only of those connected with the

works, but occasionally others from the neighbouring settlements, permitted to avail themselves of the temporary privilege. No trace of weakness in any part of the structure was observable as the effect of this ordeal.

“ Without a reasonable doubt of the accuracy of the facts above stated, I can have no hesitation in certifying the generally substantial character, faithful construction, and redundant strength of the Bridge. It may therefore be deemed superfluous to extend this report by reference to minute details. In some of these Mr. Tomlinson found it expedient to make slight deviations from the design, for the more convenient and perfect execution of the work, which he satisfactorily explained, and which appeared to be judicious.

“ The wire for the cables being found to be somewhat smaller than the specified size, a proportionately increased number of wires has been introduced, so as to afford the intended sectional strength. The number of wires specified for each cable was 931. The number used is 1030 of equivalent weight.

“ To each of the suspending rods a rigorous test was applied before attaching the same to its position. After being forged and completed in all its parts it was subjected to a tension of $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and in this state struck forcibly several blows with a sledge hammer. Under this treatment five instances of imperfect welding were detected, but no fault in the material. The welding in each of these cases was carefully perfected, and exposed to a repetition of the test. The maximum strain to which each suspension rod is assumed to be liable is $2\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

“ To give stability to the platform during exposure to violent winds, guys formed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch wire rope, with efficient fastenings and adjustments, will be diagonally attached to the same at one quarter of the span, and anchored to the precipice on each side.

“ It was explained to me by Mr. Tomlinson that much tedious labour connected with the masonry of the towers and with the anchorage of the cables is unavoidably not apparent in these works. The hard igneous character of the only suitable stone found in the vicinity, proved to be a cause of much waste in procuring blocks of the requisite dimensions, free from defects; and for the same reason such blocks when obtained, were dressed with difficulty, and after much labour had been bestowed would not unfrequently fracture under the tool and become useless.

“ The stone made use of has, however, in the finished work, a neat, strong, and appropriate appearance. There are from three to five through or bond stones distributed through the height of each tower, and not more than two stones on each side in each course. Between the base and capping, a height of 20 feet, are fifteen courses in each tower. The cap stones of the eastern towers are formed of single blocks. Those of the western consist of two blocks. On all these the cast iron bed-plates, appropriately planed, are accurately levelled and leaded in position, supporting the rollers, saddles, and their permanent load, with due freedom of self-adjustment under changes of temperature. To protect these parts from the spray of the Falls in Summer,

and the accumulation of snow and ice in the Winter, Mr. Tomlinson has provided for each tower a covering of wood, incased with tin, painted the color of the masonry, and so designed as to have the effect of a neat finish formed of a single block of stone.

“The same difficulty of the refractory quality of the rock had to be contended with in sinking and preparing the anchor pits at each end of the Bridge; a few inches per day being sometimes the greatest progress that could be made. The eventual perfection of the anchorage is however proved by the absence of any visible disturbance after the severe test to which it has been exposed. The several anchorages have been permanently protected from the weather by housings of masonry designed by Mr. Tomlinson, in character with the other masonry of the Bridge.

“The cables have been charged first with “elastic paint,” and afterwards covered with cotton cloth, saturated with white lead and oil, previous to serving. But the serving, and also the trussed railing, with the exception of the iron work, will require further protection by painting at a favourable time during the ensuing Summer.

“Notwithstanding the strong and reliable character of the work, it is desirable that horses and carriages should be restricted to a walking pace in passing over this as over other Suspension Bridges on the same principle.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. WILKINSON.

The Hon. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner.”

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

GRIMROSS CANAL.

In the Session of 1853, an appropriation of £3,000 was made by the Legislature, for the purpose of excavating a passage or Canal through the small Peninsula in the County of Queen's, known as Grimross Neck, in order to complete the Steam Boat navigation between the Creek running in front of Gagetown and the Main River Saint John.

In the same year Messrs. Wilkinson, Hatheway, and Goodfellow, were appointed Commissioners, who, after examining the vicinity of the proposed work, agreed upon a site, which was surveyed by Mr. Wilkinson, and a plan of the survey was prepared shewing the particular line with a section of the same.

Though considerable interest in this work has continued to be manifested both by a large portion of the inhabitants of Queen's County and their representatives in the Legislature, yet it has remained in suspense until last year, during which the necessary plans and specifications were prepared, and tenders invited with a view to its execution. The contract has been taken by Mr. Amos Keith, for the total sum of £2,721, consisting of £2,398

for the excavation, and £323 for a Jetty below the River entrance of the Canal, both works to be satisfactorily completed on or before the 1st day of September next.

Further information on the subject is given in a Report by Mr. Wilkinson. (Appendix B.)

The work has been in progress since October last and is already far advanced.

DREDGING MACHINE.

On the 20th day of March last, Captain Barker proceeded to the Washemoak Lake, where, during the Winter, the Dredge had been secured, and on the 22nd commenced the necessary repairs to the same. The long continued action and strain of the machinery had so weakened the hull, that it was found necessary to attach strengthening beams beneath the deck, and also under the engine. This required the machinery to be raised about 18 inches. The hull of the Dredge and the scows were caulked and otherwise repaired as much as necessary to insure their efficient working. The machinery also required considerable outlay. The chain to which the buckets are attached was so worn and broken that its renewal was indispensable, and several of the buckets were also replaced.

These repairs were completed by the 2nd day of May, and on the day following the Dredge re-commenced operations, and on the 16th of the same month finished the channel at which the work had been suspended on the previous Summer.

During this period were removed 243 scow loads, containing 6,075 cubic yards of material.

The Dredge was then removed to the Oromocto Shoals, and on the 23rd of May was employed in extending the channel made during the two previous seasons. The work was continued here until the 28th September; at which date 39,275 cubic yards of material had been excavated since the commencement in May.

The new channel cut at these shoals is about half a mile in length and about 100 feet in width.

Early in November the Dredge was removed to the Harbour of Saint John, and on the 6th of that month was employed to deepen the Ferry landing on the Carleton side, but from the inclemency of the weather it was found inexpedient to continue the work. The machine was consequently secured in one of the slips at Carleton for the Winter.

A considerable outlay will be necessary to put the Boat and Machinery in efficient order before resuming work in the coming season. A Report with return of quantities by Captain Barker for the past year is appended. (B.)

SAINT JOHN RIVER.

The works on this River during the past year have been principally in continuation of the improvements made the previous season, and have been conducted under the supervision of the same persons, Thomas C. Atherton and Stephen Glasier.

Mr. Atherton has, besides further improving the channel at Meductic Falls, applied a portion of the outlay at Betts' Rapids, Shaw's Rocks, and Cronk's Island, by blasting and removing such rocks and boulders as impeded the passage at those places. The total amount expended by him is £230 10s.

The expenditure under Mr. Glasier's direction amounts to £106 9s. This was incurred at Bear Island Bar, by deepening the channel and removing a portion of the old dam.

Special Reports of these improvements will be found in the Appendix. (B.)

SOUTH WEST MIRAMICHI RIVER.

The continuation of the improvement in this River during the past season, has been under the supervision of the former Commissioner, Mr. Robert Swim.

The work was commenced at a place known as Duff's Bar, about five miles below Boiestown, and continued downwards.

A particular description of the character and extent of the improvements effected will be found in Mr. Swim's Report. (Appendix B.)

LIGHT HOUSES.

The new Light House on Swallow's Tail on the Island of Grand Manan, as specified in last year's Annual Report, has been completed and put in successful operation. The light was first shewn on the evening of the 7th July last, and has been continuously exhibited from sunset to sunrise since that time with satisfactory effect. From the Keeper's Monthly Returns, it appears that no less than 433 vessels anchored in view of the Station within a period of three months after the first exhibition of the light. Other information relative to this, and the several Lights of the Bay of Fundy, is supplied in the Report of Mr. Woodward, the Chief Superintendent, hereto appended. The Report of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence for the past year is also appended, under Letter C.

In the month of May last, John Wilkinson, Esquire, proceeded to Richibucto to examine the Coast at that place, with a view of selecting a suitable site for a proposed Light House. Three different sites indicated as eligible by the figure of the Coast in relation to the approach from seaward, were visited and examined. The most projecting sand point, southward of the entrance of the Harbour, appeared to Mr. Wilkinson the most favourable position. It is low and would require a proportionally high Building, but the land may be deemed valueless for any other purpose. The next eligible, or central site, being on Richibucto Head, would require a less elevated

Building, and from the close neighbourhood of inhabitants probably less expense of maintenance; but the land would require to be purchased. Plans and Specifications are sufficiently advanced, with a view to placing the work under contract early in the ensuing Spring.

Application has been made also for the erection of Beacon Lights on Fox Island, and a floating Light in Napan Bay, both at the entrance or inner Bay of the Miramichi River. The necessary enquiries have been instituted in relation to the expediency of these works, and of the sites indicated, and also as to the probable first cost and expense of maintenance.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An unusual claim upon the attention and responsibility of the Board of Works, relative to the condition of this Building and of the outbuildings and grounds connected with it, arose during the past Summer, preparatory to the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Upon examination of the several apartments and of the building generally, it was found that the expenditure heretofore from year to year had been scarcely adequate to preserve the whole in a sufficiently habitable state, as a residence for the family of the Lieutenant Governor for the time being; that many serious defects, especially in the roof, had through reluctance to incur any avoidable expenditure, been only temporarily or partially repaired, whilst the main evil continued to be aggravated by time. In particular, the room which it was deemed most suitable to appropriate exclusively to the use of His Royal Highness, had fallen nearly into a ruinous state through the defects adverted to, and had for a long time been closed as uninhabitable. The efficient restoration of this room in an appropriate and permanent manner, as well as the several other apartments necessary for the accommodation of His Royal Highness and suite, was accomplished with every regard to economy consistent with the occasion. But the interior finishing and furniture generally required renewal, and the expenditure at this time was only in brief anticipation of that which under ordinary circumstances would have been to a great extent inevitable.

The repairs were extended in an efficient manner, to the several contiguous buildings. The fencing of the grounds was generally repaired and in part renewed, the portions surrounding the lawn and fronting the public road being painted. The gates of the public entrance, which, including the posts, had become entirely decayed, were replaced by substantial wooden gates with posts of stone. The improvements included the introduction of gas for the more convenient and effective lighting both of the approaches and of the principal rooms of the interior of Government House.

The Council Chamber, the Hall of the Assembly, and other rooms of the Legislative Buildings were, at the solicitation of a Committee of gentlemen, resident in the City of Fredericton, temporarily placed under their care to be used for the public entertainment of His Royal Highness and suite, on the evening previous to his departure. Necessary repairs however, were made by this Department, and new carpets supplied to the rooms of the Supreme Court, and to the Speaker's and Clerks' rooms in the House of Assembly. The decayed wooden columns supporting the portico of the principal entrance were replaced by substantial new ones; and these and the whole exterior of the building thoroughly re-painted. An account of the expenditures in relation to the foregoing particulars, including expenses otherwise devolving on this Department on the same occasion, are submitted in the Statement No. 7. Appendix A.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It was deemed expedient to defer offering for contract the intended new wing of this building, during the continuance of the high price of the principal material required in its construction, which prevailed during the Summer. In the meantime the labour of the inmates of the Asylum has been made available for the excavation of the foundation, and plans and specifications are in readiness with a view to placing the work under contract early in the ensuing season.

Information relative to the general condition of the buildings, the benefit of recent improvements, the repairs which have been made during the past, and others which are called for during the current year, is supplied in the Report of the Medical Superintendent, under letter E of the Appendix.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

During the past year the buildings of this Institution have been supplied with lightning rods; and the defective steam boiler has been replaced by a strong one of the tubular construction. The cost of these works, and an estimate of the expense of further necessary repairs, are stated in a Report from the Secretary, hereto appended, under letter F. To this is subjoined a certificate by Mr. W. M. Smith, of the strength and quality of the new boiler.

All the foregoing is respectfully submitted.

W. H. STEEVES,
Chief Commissioner.

Appendix A.

No. 1.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount paid on Government Buildings in Frederickton, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

1. On Legislative and other Buildings, exclusive of Government House.

Aitken, T.	...	...	£13	6	2
Armstrong, T.	...	...	1	1	1
Akerley, S. A.	...	...	3	10	0
Allen, T. G. & H.	...	...	7	8	4
Barrett, J.	...	...	31	18	9
Barker, S.	...	...	11	9	1
Brayley, J. W.	...	...	53	8	5
Carrick, J. W.	...	...	0	1	3
Chestnut, R. & Sons,	...	...	3	1	6
Chadwick, A. J.	...	...	4	4	3
Casey, D.	...	...	3	0	0
Cooper, W.	...	...	0	7	6
Central Fire Insurance Co.	...	...	50	0	0
Dunn, R.	...	...	18	14	3
Duncan, A. B.	...	...	6	13	2
Eggar, J.	...	...	10	0	0
Elliott, D.	...	...	0	12	6
Foster, S. K.	...	...	0	13	6
Gas Company,	...	...	5	19	11
Gabel, J. R.	...	...	0	7	6
Miller, A. P.	...	...	3	3	0
Maxwell, J.	...	...	1	10	0
Morgan, W.	...	...	0	10	0
M'Donald, J.	...	...	1	11	10
M'Murtrie, R.	...	...	5	5	0
O'Brien, E.	...	...	2	5	0
Payne, R. H.	...	...	1	12	0
Perkins, C. P.	...	...	1	2	6
Perley, G. A.	...	...	1	18	0
Rutter, T.	...	...	17	14	0
Reilly, J.	...	...	0	19	6
Ross, J.	...	...	1	16	3
Smiler, C. P.	...	...	5	0	6
Stewart, T.	...	...	1	7	4
Wiley, R.	...	...	2	12	6
Winters, R.	...	...	2	18	6
Wright, A.	...	...	0	18	9
Williams, Annie	...	...	1	0	0
Williams, Mrs. T.	...	...	2	13	9
Williams, T.	...	...	69	6	2

£351 1 9

Forward,

			<i>Forward,</i>	£351	1	9
2. On Government House.						
Akerley, S. A.	...	...	£11	14	2	
Allen, T. G. & H.	...	...	5	13	6	
Barrett, J.	...	...	9	10	9	
Campbell, G. M.	...	...	3	16	1	
Carter, J.	...	...	1	12	6	
Chestnut R. & Sons,	...	...	6	6	10	
Co., Asa	...	...	0	1	7	
Duncan, A. B.	...	...	8	5	2	
Davis, J.	...	...	2	0	6	
Davis, D.	...	...	1	2	6	
Elliott, D.	...	...	0	3	9	
Estey, W. S.	...	...	4	1	9	
Friel, W. H.	...	...	0	12	6	
Gapel, J. R.	...	...	3	11	6	
Hains, J. L.	...	...	19	16	5	
Hasland, J.	...	...	2	12	6	
Jackson, S.	...	...	1	4	4	
Kertson, R.	...	...	0	12	0	
Leonard, W.	...	...	47	13	0	
Lemont, M.	...	...	7	12	6	
Miller, A. P.	...	...	11	10	4	
McDonald, J.	...	...	8	18	0	
McKee, S. H.	...	...	0	10	0	
Macpherson, A.	...	...	0	7	6	
Neill, J.	...	...	0	16	6	
Pattison Geo. & Co.	...	...	3	1	5	
Russell, J. (Tinman,)	...	...	0	11	8	
Rutter, T.	...	...	3	14	9	
Taylor, W. P.	...	...	14	8	0	
Todd, George	...	...	1	4	3	
Stewart, T.	...	...	2	5	6	
Scott & Sutherland,	...	...	0	17	10	
Welch, A.	...	...	1	17	6	
			<hr/>			188 6 7
			<hr/>			£539 8 4
			<hr/>			

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the sums paid for Improving the Inland Navigation
from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

R. Swim, Miramichi River,	£200	0	0
J. Sturgeon, "	2	10	0
T. C. Atherton, Saint John River,	282	9	4
Stephen Glazier, "	113	12	8
John Emmerson, Madawaska River,	50	0	0
Expenses of Repairing and Working the Dredging Machine,	1,511	17	3
Bonnell & Freeman, Grimross Canal,	£2	15	0
John Wilkinson, "	1	10	7
		4	5
		7	
A. Day, Landing at Indiantown,	£201	7	2
T. T. V. Smith, "	4	15	0
		206	2
		2	
		£2,370	17
		0	

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 3.

STATEMENT shewing the amount paid on Great Bridges from 1st November
1859, to 31st October 1860.

Grand Falls,	£5,742	19	6
Bathurst Bason,	1,771	11	5
Mactaquack,	466	15	9
Garden's Creek,	382	7	6
Stoney Creek,	404	11	0
Caraquet,	300	0	0
Morton's Brook,	215	0	0
New Canaan,	256	15	10
Sackville,	163	6	8
Patterson's Brook,	109	2	6
Presqu'isle,	91	2	11
Tobique,	16	17	6
Hampton Ferry,	3	1	8
Shiktehawk,	0	17	6
Shaw's Creek,	0	16	3
Oromocto,	303	10	4
Aboideau, St. John,	28	4	4
		£10,257	0
		8	

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 4.

STATEMENT shewing Payments to Supervisors for the General Expenditure on Great Roads from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Armstrong, J. ...	£123	12	10	Kilburn, J. ...	£182	7	2
Avard, A. ...	200	0	0	King, R. ...	50	0	0
Burpee, J. C. ...	200	0	0	Menzies, A. ...	125	0	0
Burpee, J. ...	321	0	0	Moore, G. ...	175	0	0
Burnett, G. ...	413	14	6	Morton, G. A. ...	260	0	0
Bubar, J. ...	500	0	0	M'Callum, A. ...	170	0	0
Brait, W. ...	175	0	0	M'Callum, H. ...	175	0	0
Curry, G. W. ...	475	0	0	M'Clelan, T. ...	200	0	0
Charters, S. C. ...	486	0	0	M'Dougall, A. K. ...	312	14	0
Covert, J. S. ...	389	2	7	M'Millan, J. ...	625	0	0
Crocker, R. ...	591	17	6	M'Rae, J. ...	200	0	0
Cottrell, T. ...	50	0	0	Nase, P. Jun. ...	97	16	9
Campbell, D. B. ...	60	0	0	Oulton, G. ...	125	0	0
Dow, Asa ...	220	15	2	Pratt, J. ...	120	17	10
Fournier, F. ...	200	11	9	Parker, W. ...	100	0	0
Fitzgerald, W. ...	300	0	0	Piers, H. ...	100	0	0
Gervin, T. ...	150	0	0	Robertson, J. ...	155	5	8
Gibson, A. ...	150	0	0	Read, J. A. ...	200	0	0
Gross, S. ...	227	10	0	Robinson, T. ...	250	0	0
Gallop, A. ...	275	0	0	Smith, S. ...	90	0	0
Hatheway, G. L. ...	160	16	0	Steeves, F. W. ...	200	0	0
Hazen, C. ...	147	10	3	Steeves, M. ...	175	0	0
Hitchings, H. ...	150	0	0	Tibbits, F. ...	25	0	0
Hoyt, W. E. ...	216	5	0	Wilson, G. ...	325	14	8
Hagarty, J. ...	137	10	0	Woods, F. ...	120	0	0
Jordan, J. Jun. ...	491	2	6	Welling, J. ...	116	5	6
Kelly, W. M. ...	482	2	4				
					£11,970	12	0

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 5.

STATEMENT shewing Payments for Special Expenditures on the Great Roads from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

Curry, Z. J.	£5	3	9	Repairing Bridge in Douglas.
Davis, J.	20	5	0	Services on three Bridges.
Grant, David	2	0	0	Repairing Woodstock Road.
Grant, D. L.	4	10	0	Services at Nackawikak Bridge.
Hovey, A.	5	0	0	Services on Miramichi Road.
Kilburn, Isaac	6	16	3	Repairing Sutherland's Bridge.
Do.	5	12	6	Do. Indian Creek Bridge.
Do.	3	10	0	Repairs on Woodstock Road.
Killeen, Timothy	117	7	3	1859.—Turnpiking and gravelling Woodstock Road.
Do.	143	0	0	1860. Do. do. part below Fredericton.
Long, W. H.	2	10	0	Labour at Burdon's Bridge.
Matthews, A.	53	12	8	Timber for protection of Mangerville shore.
M'Devitt, H.	20	4	7	Repairs on Marsh Road near Saint John.
M'Leod, A.	45	1	4	Repairing Road near Lawlor's Lake.
Atherton, G. R.	2	14	0	Teaming, Douglas Valley Road.
Rainsford, W.	2	0	0	Covering Bridge near Spring Hill.
Slout, James	4	0	0	Repairing Cliff's Bridge.
J. Little	6	0	0	Surveying Road in Kent County.
S. Powell	1	5	0	Richibucto Gully.
	£450	12	4	

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 6.

SCHEDULE of Warrants on the Provincial Treasury received by the Board of Public Works from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.

	1859		231	June 5	£1,000 0 0
1	Nov. 2	£1,000 0 0	235	18	2,000 0 0
9	8	1,250 0 0	255	26	1,000 0 0
21	24	1,000 0 0	281	July 7	3,000 0 0
37	Dec. 17	1,000 0 0	300	16	2,000 0 0
	1860		319	26	2,000 0 0
55	Jan. 7	2,000 0 0	327	Aug. 1	1,000 0 0
87	Feb. 4	1,000 0 0	331	9	3,000 0 0
93	15	1,000 0 0	346	Sept. 3	3,000 0 0
118	Mar 23	1,000 0 0	355	10	2,000 0 0
197	May 12	1,500 0 0	371	21	1,000 0 0
206	18	1,000 0 0	379	Oct. 2	1,000 0 0
			385	11	1,000 0 0
386	Lunatic Asylum, ... ..			...	251 0 0
387	New Canaan Bridge—Bye Road, ... ..			...	174 0 0
406				22	250 0 0
344	Sunbury Bye Roads,			Sept. 3	57 0 0
	York Bye Roads, 1859, ... ..			...	365 0 0
					£35,847 0 0

Office Public Works, 31st October, 1860.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

No. 7.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Expenditures on the occasion of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Repairs and Improvements at Government House and other Public Buildings in F'ton, Fitting up and Furnishing the Rooms occupied by the Prince and his Suite, and the Interior generally throughout Government House, including Carpets and other Furniture in the Rooms of the Supreme Court, and in other Public Apartments,	£1,330 1 1
Repairs and Improvements to Stables and other Out-houses within the Grounds of Government House, including new Cedar and Pine Fencing, Painting, &c.,	2,469 19 4
Introducing Gas into Government House, Lamps in front of Building, Gasaliers, and other necessary Fittings,	361 15 7
Expenses of Members of the Legislature to Fredericton to present the Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	348 16 6
Expenses in connection with Rose Hall, used as a temporary residence for his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	324 16 6
Expenses at the Chipman House in Saint John, including Entertainment, and Erection of the Arch at the Gate,	1,337 17 10
Expenses at the Walker House, in Saint John,	83 1 0
Expenses of Conveyance of the Volunteer Companies of Militia from different parts of the Province to Saint John and Fredericton,	401 9 6
Paid Messrs. Hatheway & Small for use of Steamer "Forest Queen,"	250 0 0
Expenses in connection with the Conveyance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from Saint John to Fredericton and back, including Entertainment on board of Steamer; also, Table Furniture, which was afterwards sold,	368 19 0
Coach Hire at Saint John,	62 15 0
Coach Hire at Fredericton,	83 5 0
Advanced His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,	250 0 0
Advanced City of Saint John towards expenses incurred at Carleton at embarkation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,	100 0 0
	£7,905 8 7
Amount paid previous to 31st October 1860,	£7,025 9 6
Amount paid since 31st October 1860,	879 19 1
	£7,905 8 7

Office Public Works, 16th February, 1861.

ASA COY, Sec'y.

Appendix B.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

1. GRIMROSS CANAL.

Report of J. Wilkinson, Civil Engineer, relative to the proposed Canal at Grimross Neck.

Office of Public Works, Fredericton, 7th Sept. 1860.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I beg leave to lay before you the following statement, relative to the proposed Canal at Grimross Neck.

A full Report on this subject was made to the Government under date of 22d February 1854, by Commissioners appointed in the previous Summer to carry into effect the intention of the Legislature in making an appropriation of £3,000 for the construction of the work. This Report is inserted in the Appendix of the Journal of the House of Assembly, p. cclxxix. for the year 1854, to which, and to the plans which accompanied the same, I beg leave to refer.

As suggested in that Report, to which I subscribed as one of the Commissioners, I still consider that a cut, excavated in a proper direction, sufficiently capacious to be available at all times for the largest River Steamboats at their ordinary speed, leaving the banks to assume their natural slope without artificial protection, would be the most economical as well as the most efficient plan of accomplishing the desired object.

The site and direction of the cut were maturely considered, and are shown upon the plans referred to, with particular sections of the same, in such manner that the quantity of material to be removed can readily be estimated.

With a view to the protection of the adjacent land from waste, it was, after due examination of the locality, and the consideration of various plans and suggestions, deemed to be ultimately the most economical, as well as permanent, to employ a substantial pitching of stone, resting on a foundation of piles, and rising from the level of permanent low water, at a batter of 1 in 3, to the height of the highest freshets, with a backing of good compact gravel, two or three feet in depth, simultaneously carried up: the whole as shown in the design submitted.

The expense of this mode of protection faithfully executed, including the piling, would, according to our estimate, exceed £2,500, thus absorbing the chief part of the appropriation of the Legislature.

By omitting this expenditure, and confining the work solely to the excavation and sufficient removal of the material necessary to a navigable channel of sufficient capacity and permanency, the following would be the quantities:—

	Cubic Yards.
Total excavation above low water or ordinary summer level,	24,273
Total excavation of a prism, 8 feet in depth, 70 feet in breadth at the surface, and 54 feet at the bottom, below the last-named level, and between the water of the main River on the one side and Gagetown Creek on the other, distance 1,167½ feet,	21,438
Excavation under water of the main River,	2,985
The same under water of Gagetown Creek,	2,250
Total, under water,	5,235
Total quantity of material,	50,946

The quality of the material appears to be that of a light alluvial deposit, above permanent low water; and beneath this level, it is supposed to consist of clay and sand, more or less compact.

The skill and experience of the contractor will suggest the most economical method or methods of excavating and removing the material, which should be so accomplished as to ensure the permanency of the navigable channel; for which object the material should be so deposited as not to be liable to be again troublesome, either from the wash occasioned by steamboats, or the force of wind, or as a cause of injury to adjacent lands.

As an auxiliary work, a jetty, at right angles to the main River, extending about one hundred feet from the same, immediately below the entrance of the cut, should be erected for the permanent diversion of a sufficient volume of water, especially during freshets, from the main River into the new channel, in order to maintain the depth of the latter by a current of sufficient force and volume.

The expense of such a work may be stated at £250.

The *maximum* quantity of land liable to waste without protection is estimated at 12 acres.

Assuming the last two items should amount to £600, the sum of £2,400 would remain out of the legislative appropriation to meet the expense of excavating and removing 50,946 cubic yards of material, being at the mean rate of 11 3-10 pence per cubic yard nearly.

I have, &c.

J. WILKINSON, *Engineer.*

The Hon. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner.

2. DREDGING MACHINE.

Report of James M. Barker, of the work performed by the Provincial Steam Dredge, during the Year 1860.

Fredericton, N. B. December 1860.

SIR,—Having closed my labours with the Provincial Dredge for the year 1860, I have the honor to lay before you a detailed statement of work performed at “Washademoak,” “Oromocto Shoals,” and at “Saint John Harbour,” shewing an excavation of 6,075 cubic yards at Washademoak, 39,275 yards at Oromocto Shoals, and 175 yards at Saint John Harbour.

On the 22nd of March, commenced repairing Dredge, consisting of raising the deck, placing new beams across, replacing machinery, and raising all the latter eighteen inches. This service was attended with a very heavy outlay, but having the assistance of competent workmen, the vessel, as regards the hull and foundation for the machinery, is in a most efficient state, and will not require any further outlay for several years, with the exception of being re-caulked in the Spring, which will require an expenditure of at least one hundred and sixty dollars.

The nature of the material excavated at the Oromocto Shoals, was such as to destroy the chains, running gear, and buckets, more in three months than ordinary digging in mud or clay would in one year; the material excavated being a sharp, gritty substance, acting on the machinery like emery. Owing to this a considerable outlay will be required on the injured portion of the machinery; and should it be determined to place the "Dredge" on the Shoals in the coming season, I would respectfully recommend that at least one thousand dollars be added to the estimate of repairs, as for reasons before alluded to, continual repairs will be required for chains, running gear, and buckets.

My operations with the Dredge commenced at the Washademoak on the 3rd of May, and continued until the 16th. This cut, in my opinion, will meet all the requirements of the public.

We removed and commenced operations at the "Oromocto Shoals" on the 23rd of May, and continued until the 29th day of September. Owing to the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the continued repairs required consequent upon the nature of the excavation, much interruption was unavoidable.

This cut is half a mile in length and from eighty to one hundred and twenty feet in width, the excavation from six to seven feet in depth, all a sharp, gritty sand. There is considerable difference of opinion in the public mind as to the permanency of this work, but I would respectively submit that with the present excavation, you will be able to ascertain, positively, what effect the ice and water may have upon it, and thus be better prepared for future operations. Should the present excavation remain permanent, I am of opinion that to complete the channel, so as to leave twelve feet in depth, (at low water) and one hundred and twenty feet in width, would require an outlay of at least four thousand dollars.

From the Oromocto Shoals we removed to the Harbour of Saint John, and commenced operations on the 6th November, but owing to the inclemency of the season, I was unable to perform the work satisfactorily, and as we were able to work but one tide each day, it was thought expedient, owing to the very heavy outlay, to suspend further operations at this place until the month of March next.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. BARKER, *Master.*

A detailed Statement of work performed by the Provincial Dredge during the Summer of 1860.

WASHADEMOAK.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards. per day.	Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.
1860.			Forward,	86	2,150
May 3	3	75	May 9	32	800
4	20	500	10	28	700
5	25	625	11	25	625
7	10	250	14	22	550
8	28	700	15	32	800
			16	18	450
Forward,	86	2,150			
Total at Washademoak,				243	6,075

OROMECTO SHOALS.

Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.	Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.
1860.			Forward,	542	13,550
May 23	10	250	June 28	19	475
24	21	525	29	11	275
25	24	600	30	11	275
26	20	500	July 2	19	475
28	24	600	3	19	475
29	20	500	4	16	400
30	24	600	5	21	525
June 1	21	525	6	7	175
2	18	450	7	12	300
4	20	500	9	17	425
5	20	500	11	16	400
6	18	450	12	7	175
7	21	525	13	19	475
8	21	525	14	17	425
9	17	425	16	14	350
11	18	450	17	17	425
12	17	425	18	18	450
13	14	350	19	12	300
14	20	500	20	12	300
15	21	525	21	17	425
16	12	300	23	17	425
18	15	375	24	8	200
19	7	175	25	9	225
20	15	375	26	16	400
21	15	375	27	15	375
22	20	500	28	15	375
23	17	425	30	15	375
25	16	400	31	16	400
26	18	450	August 1	14	350
27	18	450	2	12	300
Forward,	542	13,550	Forward,	990	24,500

OROMOCTO SHOALS—*Continued.*

Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.	Date.	No. of Scow Loads per day.	No. of Cubic Yards per day.
Forward,	980	24,500	Forward,	1,265	31,375
August 9	9	225	Sept. 5	20	500
10	16	400	6	12	300
11	7	175	7	19	475
13	7	175	8	13	325
14	11	275	10	18	450
15	12	300	11	19	475
16	15	375	12	16	400
17	16	400	13	2	50
20	8	200	14	15	375
21	19	475	15	18	450
22	3	75	17	15	375
24	19	475	18	18	450
25	11	275	19	18	450
27	17	425	20	13	325
28	18	450	21	16	400
29	17	425	22	16	400
30	13	325	24	12	300
31	19	475	25	17	425
Sept. 3	19	475	26	14	350
4	19	475	27	15	375
Forward,	1,265	31,375	28	10	250
Total at Oromocto Shoals,			1,571	39,275	

SAINT JOHN HARBOUR.

1860.				
Nov. 7.	3	Scow Loads per day.	75	Cubic Yards per day.
10.	4	“ “	100	“ “
Total,	7	Loads.	175	Cubic Yards.

JAMES M. BARKER.

Recapitulation.

Washademoak,	...	...	248	Loads,	6,075	Yards.
Oromocto,	...	...	1,571	“	39,275	“
Saint John Harbour,	...	...	7	“	175	“
Total for the year 1860,			1,821	Loads,	45,525	Yards.

JAMES M. BARKER, *Master.*

3. RIVER SAINT JOHN.

Report of Thomas C. Atherton, Commissioner for improving the River Saint John at Meductic Falls and vicinity.

Southampton, December 9th, 1860.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following statement of the character and extent of the improvements of the navigation of the River Saint John, as far as placed under my superintendence, during the past season.

These improvements are in continuation of those reported by me for the previous season, and are situated at Meductic Falls, and at Betts' Rapids and Shaw's Rocks in the same vicinity.

Preparations were made for resuming the work as early as the state of the water would permit. During the first week, with a force of seven men, the boats and breakwaters previously in use were repaired and launched. These in the second week were removed upwards to Betts' Rapids, where, by aid of which, a force of nine men succeeded in removing five large boulders from the channel, and in reducing the tops of three or four ledges near the shore, so as greatly to increase the facility of navigation, both to steamers and tow-boats. At the same time, six men, with a competent foreman, were employed in removing the dangerous boulders called Shaw's Rocks, who succeeded in making the site of these obstacles smooth and perfectly safe.

In the third week, the party at Betts' Rapids, with the boats and breakwaters, were removed to the Meductic Falls, and the number of men augmented to fourteen, which increased force succeeded in widening and deepening the channel, on the right side by reducing the ledges, and on the left by removing the point at the Falls, and thus straightening the passage for steamers.

Whilst this work was proceeding, five men and one pair of horses were employed in clearing a channel on the left side of Cronk's Island, so called, where a material improvement at a small expense has been effected, including repairs to the tow-path.

In the course of four or five succeeding weeks, about fifty boulders, say varying from one quarter of a ton to three tons in weight, were removed from the Meductic Falls, and as many more from Betts' Rapids, Shaw's Rocks, and the channel at Cronk's Island. But others yet remain, the removal of which is desirable, in particular the removal of some very large boulders at the head of the Falls, which obstruct the free passage of the current down the channel, and cause the water to spread over the bar. The point of the ledge on the right of the channel at the foot of the Falls should be further reduced.

During the period of low water, the channel immediately above the Naka-wickak, is greatly obstructed by boulders, and the tow-path generally is in much need of attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS C. ATHERTON.

Report of Stephen Glasier, Commissioner for improving the Navigation
of the River Saint John at Bear Island Bar.

Fredericton, 16th January, 1861.

SIR,—Having been authorized by you further to improve the navigation of the River Saint John, at Bear Island Bar, during the past year, I have to report that the sum of one hundred and six pounds nine shillings has been expended in deepening the channel and removing a portion of the Bar from the point below on the east side, and also a portion of the dam.

I would recommend a further sum to be expended in like manner.

From observation upon the improvements made, I find that steamers can run to Woodstock with fifteen inches less water than in any previous year; and there is no doubt that a judicious expenditure of a further sum would materially improve the navigation in that part of the River.

I have, &c.

STEPHEN GLASIER.

The Hon. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner Board of Works.

Report of Robert Swim, of the improvement of the South West
Miramichi River, during the year 1860.

Miramichi, 26th November, 1860.

SIR,—At the period of the year which I considered the most judicious for continuing the improvements in an efficient manner, I commenced at Duff's Bar, five miles below Boiestown. This bar was directly in the course of the channel, and, as a consequence, turned the direction of the channel to nearly a right angle to its general course, which made it a great impediment to the navigation. I deemed it advisable to make a raft channel through the bar, and, if possible, change the general flow of the water to the channel thus made. This I accordingly did, and, at the lowest time of the season, obtained a depth of six inches of water. From the way in which ice-jams form in this part of the river, and the force with which they tear along when impelled by a spring freshet, I have no doubt that, from the direct course the new cut will give, they will rush through it, and will thus deepen and make it the principal channel. If the action of the ice-jams be not such as is anticipated, a further deepening of the channel through the bar will be required. In this vicinity I also removed four large rocks by blasting.

Ten miles further down, I improved Wilson's Bar, by means of the plough and scraper, and increased the depth of water from 4 to 8 inches. Near this place, the channel runs close by an island; and a number of overhanging trees gathered quantities of drift-wood, which impeded the navigation. These were all removed, and a clear passage made throughout. Two miles further down, I deepened the Quaw Leach Bar from 4 to 8 inches; Souther's Bar, 1 foot; another bar in this neighborhood, 6 inches; and the bar at Nelson's Island, 6 inches. The increased depth of water on these bars was obtained by means of the plough and scraper. The other bars improved in

this way were below the Doak Bridge, namely: John Arbo's Bar, Dunphy's Bar, Bergen's Bar, and Polly Arbo's Bar.

By reference to my report for 1859, you will observe that I named several rapids, in which there were sunken rocks that required to be attended to this year, viz: Bartholomew's Rapids, Gray Rapids, Black Rapids, Harris's Rapids, Underhill's Rapids, and Mahoney's Rapids. All these sunken rocks were blasted and removed this year, and also a great many others, not directly in the channel, but which interfered with raft-running, timber-driving, and boating, by gathering slabs and other rubbish around them. In addition to the work done in this way in those places already named, the labour was considerably increased by the following circumstance:—An unusually large quantity of lumber was driven down, when the river was very low. A great deal of horse-work was therefore required, and in twitching the logs from the bars and beaches, very many stones were loosened, and several dragged into the channel. These had to be removed, as well as other obstructions made in this way, involving additional time and expense.

A range of rocks a short way below the head of the tide, known as Dillon's Rocks, is a notable obstruction to the navigation, the direction of the current being directly over it, and sweeping into the bend below. I blasted nine large rocks here, some of which required from five to six charges, and reduced them to at least two feet below their former height.

The foregoing is a statement of the kind and extent of work performed, which was done in a thorough manner, and the time employed, divided amongst the different places noted in the way I considered the most advantageous and economical. When a rise in the river occurred, so as to interfere with deepening bars, or blasting sunken rocks, I turned my attention to those rocks already referred to, which were not in the direct track of navigation, but which formed impediments for the reason already stated. By this means, the men could be employed to advantage, and the work continued from day to day.

You will please notice that no work was done above Boiestown this year. In my report for 1859, I recommended the sum of £50 for this portion of the river, and would again direct your attention to the reasons therein set forth. In addition to these, I would observe, that in this district of country all the communication is by water; and the improving of the tow-path would be a great boon to the inhabitants, and also to those doing business on the river.

From Boiestown to Doak's Bridge, a sum of £60 should be expended in blasting rocks, and in increasing the depth of water on some bars. From the bridge to the head of the tide, a grant of £50 can be expended to good advantage in improving bars not yet deepened.

I am convinced it would be advisable in any future expenditure in deepening bars, to let the work to public competition, the depth of water to be obtained and the character of the work to be stated in writing. In this

way, more work could be done for the same amount of money; and there is no reason why it should not be done in as satisfactory a manner as under the present system.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT SWIM.

Hon. W. H. STEEVES, Chief Commissioner Board of Works, Fredericton.

Appendix C.

LIGHT HOUSES.

1. Report of I. Woodward, Superintendent of Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

LIGHT HOUSE COMMISSION,

Saint John, New Brunswick, January 21st, 1861.

SIR,—I had the honor of reporting to you on the 14th of July last, that the Light House Station at the Swallow's Tail, Grand Manan, was illuminated on the night of the 7th of that month.

I have now to report that it has been in continued operation, nightly, since that time, showing a good light. Since first lighting, an additional Lamp and Reflector has been placed in the Lantern, for the benefit of vessels going to the western part of Long Island Bay, in the direction of Drake's landing, making 5-6ths of the circle lighted, instead of three quarters, as at first.

The amount of the Construction Account for this Station, by the Commissioners, which Account and the Vouchers were sent to the Auditor General on the 10th November last, is £1,279 10 5. A small amount may be required next season for completing the accommodation, of which a slight Bridge to connect the point on which the buildings stand, with the headland on the main Island, will be a part.

The Keeper reports, in his Monthly Returns, that in the month of September, 241 vessels anchored in the Bay within the Light Station, in October 103, and in November 89; to all these, principally fishing vessels I presume, the Light would be a great benefit in weather sufficiently clear.

I have also to report that the work done at Grindstone Island this season, to complete that Station, is now included in the Construction Account, sent to the Audit Office, amounting to £641 11s. adding to which the amount paid by your Department of £360 3 10, and the cost of the Lamps and Reflectors borrowed from Partridge Island Station £150, the value at the Station is £1,151 14 10.

The Steam Whistle as a Fog alarm, put in operation last Spring at Partridge Island Light Station, was continued during Fogs until the 1st of December, after which period it was not considered essential, as Fog rarely

occurs during the Winter; there has not been any this season since that date, neither are there any Passenger Steamers running.

The sounding of the Whistle at the Island, is considered by all interested, as a very important aid to secure an entrance into, as also an exit from this Harbour during Fog.

The Chamber of Commerce of this City, passed a Resolution on the 18th of September last, after it had been in operation over four months, expressive of their opinion, as follows:—

“Resolved, That the President be empowered to address a communication to T. T. Vernon Smith, Esq. giving our full approval of the system of the Fog alarm by Steam Whistle. The one on Partridge Island having proved itself efficient and useful, and all we expected.”

The Captains of all the Passengers Steamers, their Pilots, the Pilots of this Harbour, the Harbour Master, the Masters of the Steam Tugs, and experienced Ship Masters sailing from this Port, have signed a lengthy certificate of the utility and efficiency of the Steam Whistle, and as superior to any thing heretofore adopted as a warning to vessels approaching the land during fog.

The cost of the Steam Whistle, with the erection of the building, procuring water, &c. was £465 16 11. Expense of working it to the 1st November last, £62 1 9. To keep it in operation will not probably exceed £150 for the year, a sum small indeed as compared with the importance of the object as a security to life and property.

It was found in working the Whistle, that a greater consumption of Steam had taken place than was contemplated by the Engineer who constructed it. The Commissioners of Light Houses have now in construction, a Dome or Steam Chest, to be placed on the Boiler reaching as high as the Whistle, to which it will be attached, instead of the present small pipe connecting it with the Boiler; this will increase the steam space, make the Whistle more efficient, and add to the security of the Boiler. It is estimated that it will cost about £50.

The Light Stations were all visited by me during the past season, and were found in good order as far as the same could be kept by the persons in charge; the Keepers and Assistant Keepers discharging their duties with care and attention.

The pointing with cement of the granite wall around the Light Tower at the Gannet Rock, to preserve that important and costly work, as reported to you in July last, as being requisite, was done in the month of August.

The sills of the Light Tower at the Head Harbour Station, reported by me at the same time as the foregoing, as being defective from decay of the wood, were not repaired, as no immediate necessity existed, but it ought to be done the coming season.

The Lanterns and Lighting apparatus of several Stations will require repairs or new ones very soon. The Lanterns of the two Light Houses at the Machias Seal Islands Station, as also the Lamps and Reflectors were,

when originally put up in 1832, of an inferior description and too small. The Reflectors were only tinned, not silvered, and after a wear of twenty eight years they have necessarily become deteriorated. The same may be reported of the Lantern and Lighting apparatus at Cape Enrage Station, although only in operation twenty years, being inferior when placed there.

The Reflectors at Point Lepreaux Station placed in 1831, at Head Harbour in 1829, at Gannet Rock in 1831, and at Saint Andrews in 1833, are of the same inferior description. It would be desirable that the Reflectors at least, should be conformed to the shape and material of those used at the present time, and I would respectfully recommend that a new set of silvered copper Parabolic Reflectors, of the same description as those in the Lantern at the new Light Station at the Swallow's Tail, should be placed in the Lantern at the important Station at the Gannet Rock the coming season; and at the other Stations named, the improvements and alterations should be made as soon as opportunity and the convenience of the service may permit.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. WOODWARD,

Superintendent of Light Houses, Bay of Fundy.

The Hon W. H. Steeves, Chief Com. Board of Works.

Commission of Lighthouses, Saint John, N.B., May 5, 1860.

SIR,—In accordance with your request of the 2d instant, I herewith enclose you a description of the Light Houses recently erected on Grindstone Island and Grand Manan, and have marked on the tracing the position of the Light House on the Swallow's Tail, Grand Manan.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

I. WOODWARD.

Hon. WM. H. STEEVES, Board of Works, Fredericton.

I add survey of the ground purchased from Mr. Small: 6½ acres for £40. The Deed is now at Saint Andrews for record. When received, will send it to your Department.

I. W.

DESCRIPTION OF LIGHT HOUSES RECENTLY ERECTED ON GRINDSTONE ISLAND AND GRAND MANAN.

No. 10. *Light House Station at Grindstone Island, in Chignecto Bay.*

Latitude, 45° 43' 13" N.; Longitude, 64° 37' 25" W.

Erected in 1859; Lighted, October 20, 1859.

Octagonal Tower of wood, painted white.

Iron Lantern.

Four Catoptric Lamps, with 22-inch Reflectors.

Focal Plane of Light, 60 feet above high water.

Fixed White Light, visible from N.E. by E. round by the North to E. by S., or 315° of the circle.

No. 11. *Light House Station at Swallow's Tail, on the Island of Grand Manan, Bay of Fundy.*

Latitude, $44^{\circ} 45' 50''$ N.; Longitude, $66^{\circ} 44' 00''$ W.

Erected in 1859; Lighted, 7th July 1860.

Octagonal Tower of wood, painted white.

Iron Lantern.

Ten Catoptric Lamps, with 20-inch Reflectors.

Fixed White Light, visible or lighting five-sixths of the circle, from S.W. round by the South to N.W.

Focal Plane of Light, 148 feet above high water.

I. WOODWARD, *Superintendent of Light Houses.*

Saint John, N.B., May 4, 1860.

TABLE SHOWING THE LIGHT STATIONS IN THE BAY OF FUNDY,

Erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick, by Funds received from a Tonnage Duty levied on Ships and Vessels arriving at Ports in the Bay of Fundy in the said Province.

No.	LIGHT STATIONS.	When Erected.	Number of Lamps and Reflectors.	No. of Keepers.	Height of Light above high water.		North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Building when erected.	Keepers' Salaries.	Expenses for 1860, exclusive of Salaries.	
					FEET.							
1	Partridge Island,.....	1791	16	2	119		45° 14' 20"	66° 03' 50"	£120 0 0	£165 0 0	£254 16 7	Fixed White Light.
2	Beacon,	1828	4	1	41		45 15 00	65 03 36	1400 0 0	100 0 0	47 5 2	"
3	Head Harbour,	1829	8	1	64		44 57 40	65 53 55	456 2 11	100 0 0	21 15 2	"
4	Point Lepreaux,	1831	10	1	81		45 03 50	65 27 04	579 9 6	100 0 0	29 14 1	Fixed, 2 Lights, 28 ft. apart vertically.
5	Gannet Rock,	1831	8	2	66		44 30 40	65 42 50	860 6 9	210 0 0	154 10 8	Flash Light.
6	Machias Seal Islands, ..	1832	10	2	48		44 30 03	67 06 10	746 19 3	166 0 0	86 16 7	Two Light Houses, fixed Lights.
7	Indian Point,	1833	1	1	42		45 01 10	67 04 00	200 0 0	50 0 0	18 5 0	Fixed Light.
8	Quaco,	1835	6	2	71		45 19 33	65 31 55	404 13 11	140 0 0	36 16 5	Revolving Light.
9	Cape Enrage,	1840	6	1	160		45 36 00	64 46 40	690 0 0	100 0 0	36 10 0	Fixed Light.
10	Grindstone Island,	1859	4	1	69		45 43 13	64 37 25	1151 14 10	100 0 0	42 18 7	Fixed Light.
11	Swallow Tail,	1860	10	1	148		44 45 50	66 44 00	1279 10 5	*25 0 0	30 1 2	Fixed White Light.

* For three months.

2. Report of the Commissioners of Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Miramichi, 19th January, 1861.

SIR,—We beg to enclose Accounts of the expenditure during the past year for the support of the Lights on Escuminac and Miscoe, amounting, with commission, to £212 2 1.

During the past year a supply of colored Chimneys was obtained from Britain for Miscoe Light, which, with the other improvements made in ventilating the Lanthorn, have increased the brilliancy of the Light very greatly. An Iron Tank has also been procured, the cost of which exceeded our expectations.

The expenditure of Oil during the past year, at both Lights, was greatly below what was used the previous year.

We are glad to be able to report that the Lights continue to give general satisfaction, and we have every reason to believe that the Keepers faithfully discharged their duty.

As the expenditure for Chimneys was a heavy item in the expenditure of last year, and as we know of nothing being required but for the ordinary supplies for the coming year, we trust there will be a considerable reduction in the Account as compared with the past year.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

JOHN HARLEY,
GEORGE KERR,
RICHARD HUTCHISON,
Commissioners

The Hon. W. H. Steeves. Chief Com'r. Board of Works, Fredericton.

Light Houses in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence erected and supported by the Province of New Brunswick.

LIGHT STATIONS.	When erected.	No. of Lamps and Reflectors.	No. of Keepers.	Height of Light above high water.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Cost of Building when completed.	Keepers' Salaries	Expenses for 1860, exclusive of Salaries.	
Point Escuminac.	1841	8	1	70	47° 4' 30"	64° 50' 30"	£1700	£100	£57 6 10	Fixed White Light.
Miscou Island,	1856	8	1	76	48° 1' 0"	64° 32' 0"	2200	125	154 15 3	Fixed Red Light.

Appendix D.**INTERCOLONIAL COMMUNICATION.**

Statement of movements of Steamer "Arabian" during season of 1860; also, memorandum of business.

TRIP.	DATE SAILED FROM QUEBEC.	TRIP.	DATE SAILED FROM SHEDIAC.
1	Saturday, May 5.	1	Saturday, May 12.
2	Monday, " 21.	2	Monday, " 28.
3	" June 4.	3*	
4	" " 18.	4	Monday, June 25.
5	" July 2.	5	" July 9.
6	" " 16.	6	" " 23.
7	" Aug. 10.	7	" Aug. 20.
6	" " 27.	8	" Sept. 3.
9	" Sept. 10.	9	" " 17.
10	" " 24.	10	" Oct. 1.
11	" Oct. 8.	11	" " 15.
12	" " 26.	12	Tuesday, Oct. 30.

* Left Quebec on time Trip 3 down, proceeded as far as River duLoup, and then came into collision with the wharf, on Tuesday, June 5. Had to put back to Quebec for repairs, which cost \$1,000, independent of services of whole crew, and took 10 days to get ready for sea again.

Also made an excursion to Prince Edward Island from Chatham and Richibucto, during Prince of Wales' visit.

Deduct 2-13ths from amount of Contract.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC.**DOWN.**

From	To	Dalhousie.	Bathurst.	Miramichi.	Richibucto.	Shediac.	Total.
Quebec, . . .		40	27	28	21	123	239
Dalhousie,	4	23	12	27	66
Bathurst,	6	5	20	31
Miramichi,	26	69	95
Richibucto,	25	25
Total, . . .		40	31	57	64	264	456

UP.

From	To	Richibucto.	Chatham.	Bathurst.	Dalhousie.	Canada.	Total.
Shediac, . . .		39	77	13	31	67	227
Richibucto,	40	4	8	10	62
Chatham,	21	48	38	107
Bathurst,	2	33	35
Dalhousie,	63	63
Total, . . .		39	117	38	89	211	494

NOTE.—The above is independent of Excursion to Prince Edward Island; and the word "Canada" in the "Up" statement means all the Ports from Dalhousie to Quebec.

FREIGHT.—Down—Equal to 10,000 Barrels. Up—Equal to 2,000 Barrels.

Toronto, Dec. 4, 1860.

THOS. LEACH, Purser "Arabian."

Appendix E.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

Last year I reported to you the erection of partially covered and partially floored enclosures for the use of patients, in Summer to protect them from the heat of the sun, and in Winter from storm. They answer admirably the purpose intended. In them, the poor invalids breathe the fresh air and exercise at pleasure, with the greatest advantage to their health and comfort, when it would be quite improper to allow them to be at large on the grounds.

At the same time, I called your attention to the fact, that many of the rooms in the main centre Building are now unfit for use, from dampness, owing to the plaster having been put on the brick; and stated that they would require to be studded, lathed, and plastered anew. That work, however, has been deferred, believing that it could be done more conveniently and economically when the new wing is being built.

Also in the same Report, I referred to the state of the fence enclosing the grounds, and afterwards, on the spot, invited a personal inspection of it, and obtained your permission to make the alteration and improvements suggested. Before proceeding with the erection of the fence, it was necessary to build stone walls, and to remove large quantities of earth. This preparatory work has been proceeded with, as far as other more pressing claims upon our labour would permit, and is in a considerably advanced state, so far, that early in the Summer, at the latest, we hope to be able to proceed with the alterations and erections of the fence.

The furniture in the best halls, as I stated last year, is far from being what is desirable either in quantity or quality, but nothing has been added since date of last Report. I would earnestly ask your liberal consideration of this matter, and a grant of money to supply the deficiency.

Mr. Quinton has attended to such repairs in the Carpentry department as were needed, and his Account for labour and materials, amounting to £6 4 3, is herewith forwarded.

Mr. Hopkins has made the necessary repairs in Mason work, and his Account is also enclosed, amount £5 15 9.

During high winds, more or less slates are blown off the roof. Mr. Crosby has furnished the materials required to replace them, and has had the work done for the last year, and his Account you will receive, amounting to £1 13 11.

These repairs have been done under my supervision, and to my entire satisfaction, Mr. Graham checking the labour.

Similar repairs will probably be required during the year 1861, and in addition I would recommend a careful examination of the gutters along the cornices, to ascertain if there are any leaks that may be destroying the wood work on which the roof rests, and if so—as I suspect there may be—have them thoroughly repaired.

The putty in some of the windows is perishing, and the cement in many places is falling out. One of the patients, a Carpenter, with one of our indoor employees, have done a large amount of work this Autumn, in restoring putty to windows, and replacing cement around window frames in the lower story, but the upper windows still require repairs.

In September last, the water from Carleton Water Works was introduced into the Asylum. The arrangement which the Commissioners have made, includes a supply for barn and piggery, but to neither have the pipes yet been laid; we are therefore paying for a privilege of which we cannot avail ourselves, in consequence of not having pipe. I have enquired and ascertained that a pipe of sufficient size can be laid to both of these buildings—our opening and closing the trenches—for, say £25, and the plumbing work would cost about £5. Considering that the advantages would be so great, and that the cost would be comparatively so small, I beg strongly to recommend that the pipes should be laid down early in the Spring.

It is cause of deep gratitude, a sincere expression of which I would desire to make on the part of the insane, that the Government have provided £2,000 towards the completion of the north wing.

Preparatory to that work being proceeded with in the Spring, the excavation for the cellar and foundations has been made during last Summer, by the labour of men employed in the Institution, assisted by the patients, and as the house continues to be much over-crowded, it is hoped that the new wing will be in readiness for occupancy, at latest, by the end of August 1862. In the meantime, it will be difficult to accommodate all applicants for admission, as we have hitherto done.

Respectfully submitted by

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*

Provincial Lunatic Asylum, St. John, Dec. 31, 1860.

Appendix F.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Penitentiary

Saint John, December 27, 1860.

SIR,—During the year ending 31st October last, there were eight hundred and sixty eight feet of Lightning Rods placed on the buildings connected with the Provincial Penitentiary, at a cost of £43 8s. the Accounts for which I am now directed to submit to the Commissioner of the Board of Works for payment.

The Steam Boiler was found to be so unsafe, that in September last, a Tubular one was contracted for, and is now being placed, for greater security against fire, in a small building erected for the purpose, outside the walls of the building used for workshops. I now beg to hand you the Accounts connected with the same, shewing an estimated expenditure of \$1,642.40, and it will be necessary to provide for the immediate payment of these Accounts.

The repairs necessary to the palisade fence and southern end of the granite Building referred to in my Report of 1st February last, as requiring an expenditure of about one hundred and forty pounds should be made during the current year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL D. BERTON, *Secretary.*

HON. W. H. STEEVES.

Saint John, December 18, 1860.

SIR,—I have tested the Boiler manufactured by Mr. T. Ranton, for the Penitentiary, to the pressure required by agreement made by him, viz. 120 lbs to the square inch, and the Boiler stood the test satisfactorily.

I inspected the making of this Boiler in all its stages, and consider it completed in accordance with the Specification.

I remain your obedient servant,

W. M. SMITH.

S. BERTON, Esquire, Secretary, Provincial Penitentiary.

ERRATA.

Page 14, line 9 from bottom, for "ballasting," read blasting.

" 14, " 14 " " 50 miles," " 33 miles.

" 50, " 16 " "exception of the," read exposed.

NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT
OF
SCHOOLS
FOR
NEW BRUNSWICK.

WITH AN APPENDIX.



PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

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

1861.



EDUCATION OFFICE,

Fredericton, Feb. 12, 1861.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before the three Branches of the Legislature, my Report on the state of the Schools of New Brunswick, during the year 1860.

I have also given copious extracts from the Reports of the District Inspectors, and several statistical Tables.

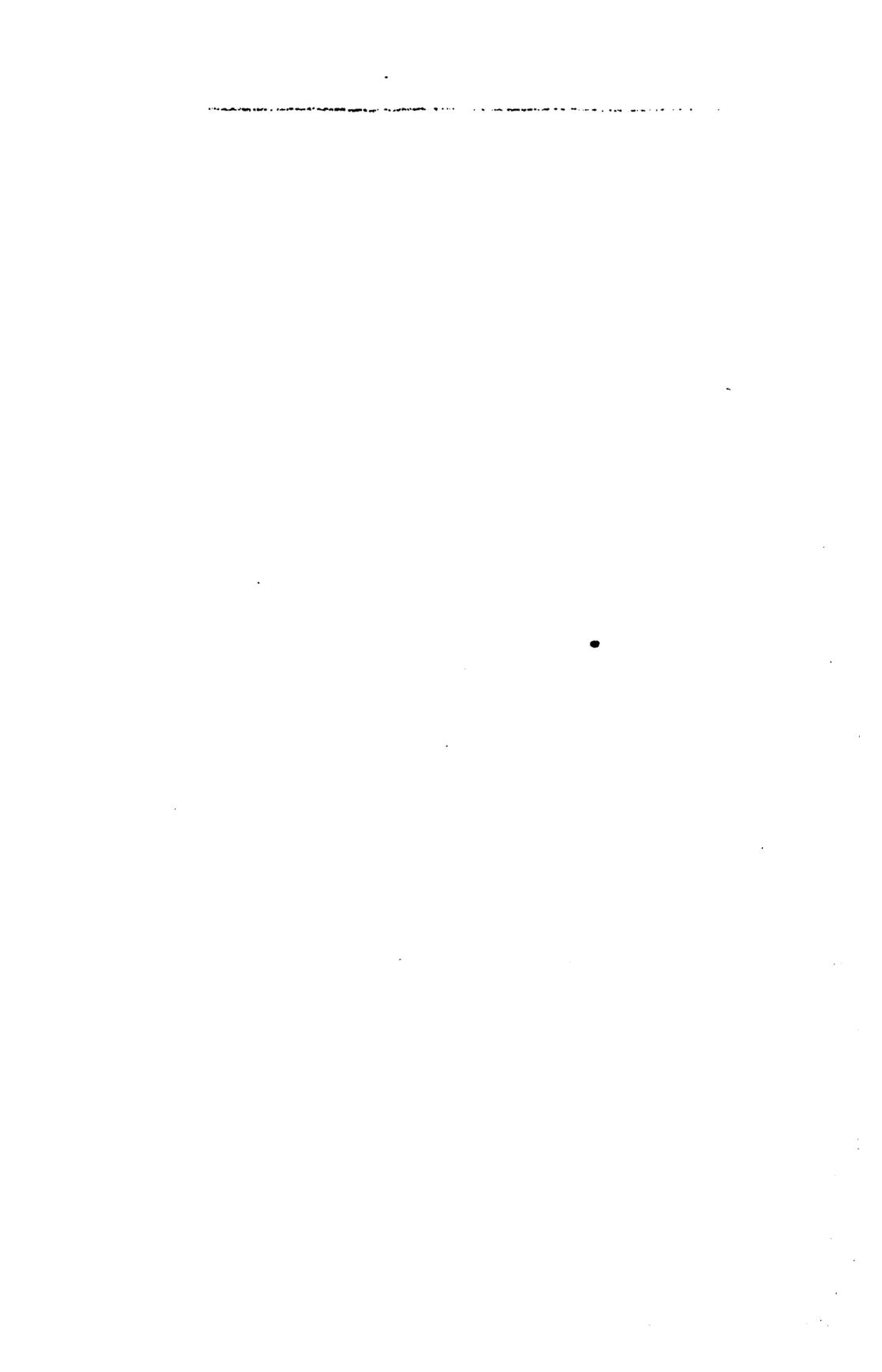
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BENNET.

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.



REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON,

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In submitting the Ninth Annual Report on the state of the Common, Superior, Training and Model Schools in New Brunswick, it affords me sincere pleasure to be able to state that, upon the whole, considerable progress has been made in our educational affairs during the past year.

The appended statistics, which have been compiled with care, exhibit an increase in nearly every particular in which an increase is desirable, and a falling off only where a falling off is equally satisfactory. A large addition has been made to the number of trained teachers in active employment; whilst the number of the untrained has suffered an almost corresponding diminution. The whole teachers employed, and the whole schools in operation, exceed in number those of the preceding year; at the same time, we are presented with a gratifying feature, in the fact of a more liberal local provision being made for their support, as well as in an increased registration of pupils attending the schools. It will be seen that new school-houses have been built, and old ones repaired, as well as the foundation laid of several new libraries. Additional Teachers' Institutes have also been formed, leaving only a very few Counties in which these useful organizations do not exist. These and other satisfactory results which have been obtained, will more plainly appear from an examination of the statistical tables, and from the copious extracts made from the local Reports. The tables are not yet as complete as I hope in another year to make them; but, imperfect as they are, they furnish the best means of forming a correct opinion of the working of our school system, of the success which has hitherto attended it, and of the obstacles which still impede its progress. In order to set these matters in the clearest light, I shall make a few references and remarks.

ABSTRACT TABLES A AND B.

These tables, which contain a summary of the statistics for the winter and summer respectively, indicate a slow, but gradual advance, as well the latter upon the former, as both on the corresponding terms of the preceding year. It will be seen that, along with the increase of trained teachers, we have also an increase in the number of schools, —a very satisfactory result, and confirmatory of an opinion I ventured to express in my last Report, that the people would rather dispense with a school altogether for a time, than employ men any longer in a service for which they had received no special preparation. In the winter, as shown by Table A, there is an increase of 80 in the number of trained teachers, with a decrease of 63 in that of the untrained; and again in summer, as will be seen by Table B, the increase and decrease under the same heads are respectively 85 and 62,—showing, in connection with other information furnished by the master of the Training School, that the whole of these teachers, with few and gradually diminishing exceptions, had been formerly engaged in the school service, and that they have been recently endeavoring, by attendance at the Training School, to qualify themselves more and more for the discharge of their duties. These figures also afford proof, if proof were still needed, of the growing demand for teachers who have passed through a course of training. To this I may add, as confirming the inference now drawn from these figures, that, while a great many applications have been made at the Education Office during the year for trained teachers, with offers of salaries which a few years ago would have been thought extravagant, *not one* has been made for either male or female teacher of the lowest rank. Surely such considerations as these will not fail to have their proper influence with the young men of talent in the Province, in inducing a number of them to embrace a service in which they will find ample scope and a fair remuneration for their talents, with prospects of promotion not inferior, and with means of self-improvement superior, to those of the sometimes envied clerks, whom the long-hours system, not yet everywhere discontinued, condemns to give up almost all their waking moments to their masters' service.

With 14 additional schools in the one term, and 23 in the other, and so large an increase in the number of trained, and therefore more highly-paid teachers, (the latter circumstance is sometimes overlooked in calculating the cost,) it was to be expected that an increased expenditure would be the result; and, accordingly, we find an increase on the previous year of £583 from the public funds, with an increase of local

contributions of £815. As an offset to this enlarged expenditure, there is shown an increase of 1,091 pupils in the winter term, and of 1,656 in summer, making the mean increase on the year 1,373. The other columns indicate a gratifying increase in almost every particular, with the exception of the average attendance, which is not so satisfactory as could be desired.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

In 1859, the mean number of Superior Schools in operation was 13; in 1860, 15; increase, 2. During the past year, the total expenditure on account of salaries to the teachers of these schools was £2,063 10 7, of which £907 12 4 were drawn from the public chest, and the balance, or £1,154 18 3, was made up in local contributions, raised either by voluntary subscription, tuition fees, or assessment, and in all cases certified to have been paid in cash to the teachers. The attendance of pupils at these schools is larger, and more regular than at any others of which this Department has account. The average number to each school is about 56, with an average daily attendance of 36. The remainder of the tables from which the results are derived, is also satisfactory, as showing that a greater number of pupils than formerly is found learning the higher branches of instruction, including Latin, in the study of which 34 are engaged.

These facts afford convincing proof to my mind that Superior Schools were really wanted, and that they are properly appreciated by the people who are making such exertions to maintain them. Wherever they are established, there is good reason to believe that they are at once creating and satisfying a taste for that higher kind of instruction which cannot be found in the ordinary Parish Schools. In all that relates to the houses, furniture, and apparatus, there is little more to be desired. We have also the testimony of the Inspectors, that the teachers are all well qualified for their work; that most of them are men of tried worth, of good scholarship, and with the professional ability which is derived from experience. Another gratifying feature in connection with these schools, and one that must exert a very salutary influence upon the minds of the pupils, is the fact, that the teachers have more permanent engagements than is unhappily the case with so many teachers of the other schools. I may also add, that seven of the Superior Schools have recently had libraries established in connection with them, the money value of which may be seen by a reference to Table D; but their moral value no statistics can adequately indicate.

It is worthy of remark, that additions will be made to the number of

Superior Schools, as soon as qualified men can be found to take charge of them. Within the year, I have had a comparatively large number of applications for teachers of superior attainments, whose salaries would range from four to five hundred dollars each, per annum, without being able to supply them. The Provincial Training School is, no doubt, an excellent institution, and the more efficient it can be made, the better for the educational interests of the country; but, apart altogether from the circumstance of its present term of attendance being too short, it was never designed to embrace the preparation of teachers for our Grammar or Superior Schools. For the necessary supply of such teachers therefore, we must look chiefly to the University of New Brunswick, and to other Educational Institutions of high standing in the country.

Judging from the past, it may, I think, be fairly inferred, that the future of these schools will satisfy all reasonable expectations. But, in order to render them as successful as possible, every obstacle to their progress should be taken out of the way, and every practicable inducement held out for their encouragement. Good as have been the results obtained from those already in operation, I cannot help regarding the indiscriminate establishment of them in every parish, but more especially in parishes where the Grammar Schools are located, as rather a disadvantage, both in an economical and educational point of view. And yet there are instances in which both kinds of schools are in successful and harmonious operation in one and the same parish. Here is a difficulty; and, to meet it, I would suggest that the law be so amended as to give the Board of Education the power to determine whether a Superior School may or may not be established where a Grammar School already exists. And, by way of encouragement, I think that a great additional impulse would be given, and a simple act of justice done, to all our teachers and scholars alike, if the scholarships in the University, which under the law relating to that institution, are now confined to pupils of the Grammar Schools, were thrown open to competition by boys from all schools without distinction.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

I have given whatever I could of my time and attention to this institution, during the past year; and it is probable that my visits, and the suggestions which I have been able to throw out, may have, in some degree, contributed to the improvements which have certainly taken place.

A change has been made in the female department, which will, I trust, continue to prove beneficial. The female student-teachers have

for some time labored under the disadvantage of having no Model School attached to this branch of the institution. Now, however, in addition to their special duties as *pupils*, they take their places in turn, and perform a proportionate share of the work as *teachers* in the Model School connected with the other department, where they have much better opportunities of improving in the art of teaching and school management than they ever before possessed. The good effects of this arrangement are already visible, in the easy and self-possessed manner in which some of these young persons conduct the exercises of the different classes intrusted to their direction.

It should be observed that this department has recently been furnished with new desks and chairs, after the most approved pattern, improving very much the appearance of the room, and adding greatly to the comfort of the students.

An improving feature may also be noticed in connection with the male department. Students used formerly to confine their attention to a degree beyond what was desirable to the study of those branches on a knowledge of which, it was supposed, their classification mainly depended. Since, however, candidates for license have been given to understand that their position as teachers will be made to depend upon their skill in teaching and school management, as well as upon their literary attainments, no difficulty has been experienced in securing their hearty co-operation in the work of the Model School; and, as one improvement generally leads to another, to this circumstance, coupled with arrangements before noticed, may be ascribed the success and improving prospects of the Model School itself. If a large and regular attendance be the true test of the value of any school, (and no one doubts it,) we may safely conclude that the Model School is, as far as it is itself concerned, fairly meeting this test; for a more regular attendance can hardly be expected or desired than is presented by the daily register of that school.

To my mind, however, there is no feature among the whole so gratifying as the fact, that, of all the candidates presenting themselves for admission, about one in every six was rejected on the ground of incompetency. I heartily rejoice that so much moral courage has been displayed in the discharge of an obvious but disagreeable duty.

But, after all, the institution is not what I should like to see it. The present term of twelve weeks, as has been often pointed out in former Reports, is much too short for the accomplishment of the important objects aimed at, and should be extended to at least six months,—an

arrangement which might, I think, be carried out without any addition to the expenditure, but with great advantage to the service. The furniture is not so suitable, nor the library so extensive, nor the apparatus so complete, as these important requisites should be in a provincial institution. But, last and worst of all, are the buildings. The house appropriated to the female department, besides being unfavorably situated, would not rank, notwithstanding the repairs already referred to, as a first-class school-room in many of the rural districts. The Model School-room is large enough; but that is nearly all that can be said in its favor; while the two adjoining class-rooms are very unsuitable to their present purposes.

Now that private enterprise all over the Province is doing so much to take away the reproach too long and justly attaching to us on account of our inferior school-houses, I do sincerely trust that the day is not far distant, when the Legislature, impressed with the importance of improving the character of the Training School, and following the examples set us in this respect by our neighbors in Canada and Nova Scotia, will appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection and furnishing of a building which will be at once commensurate with the object in view, and in keeping with our position as a people.

LIBRARIES.

If the Training School be considered as the foundation of our system of public instruction, the establishment of the District School Library may be regarded as its completion. In the former, are trained and prepared the teachers whose duty it will be to distribute with a liberal hand their own stores of information to their pupils, who again will find in the public library the means of prosecuting to almost any extent the studies begun at school. The importance of this part of our system must be felt and acknowledged by every one who chooses to reflect upon it. To confer upon our children the power of reading, and, if possible, a relish for it, is a duty which will not be questioned; but to confer such power and relish, and at the same time refuse or neglect to supply the means for their proper exercise, seems not only an act of positive cruelty, but a senseless waste of time and labor. Reading-power, like water-power, is mainly valuable in its practical application to some useful purpose. The power of reading, and the correct use of it, are profitable in a pecuniary, and beneficial in a moral point of view. By reading may be acquired the information which, duly reflected on, and rightly directed, will enable a man to improve at once his mind and his circum-

stances; and as a means of profitably and pleasantly spending a leisure hour, reading has no equal which is at the same time so available.

To the teacher, as well as to the pupil, the importance of the library can hardly be overrated. To a teacher of an active and inquiring mind, (and there are many such in the Province,) I know of no want so great as the want of books; and it is not to be expected that the teacher out of his slender means can supply this want to the extent that is desirable. It is only, therefore, by the school library, established by the joint action of his supporters, that we can hope to see his wants and wishes in this respect fully satisfied. But here it may be proper to remark, in order to prevent any misapprehension, that the term "school libraries" does not imply that the libraries in question are intended for the exclusive use of teachers and their pupils. They are, in fact, public libraries designed for the benefit of the general population, and for convenience are placed in connection with the schools, and their management confided to the school authorities.

It may, I think, be safely assumed that libraries will be established in number and extent proportioned to the intelligence of the people. Wherever intelligence is found, there also is found the desire for more light. This being so, I have good hopes for the future success of our public libraries. The intelligence of the people of this Province is by no means inconsiderable, and I have every reason to believe that it is growing every day. Of this fact, our experience in establishing libraries during the past year is a satisfactory proof. It will be seen by Table D, that 25 new libraries have been formed, and an addition made to one formerly established, numbering in all 1,677 volumes, or an increase in last year of 731. The total amount expended on this account was £203 10 6, of which £67 16 10 are paid out of the public funds.

These libraries embrace popular works in the various departments of human knowledge, and, amongst others, no inconsiderable number relating to the science and practice of agriculture. This circumstance affords a cheering prospect that the time is not far distant, when the farmer will be brought through these agencies to study more closely than heretofore the mysteries of his occupation; and that the result of all will be the improved cultivation of both mind and soil.

NEW TEXT BOOKS.

The propriety of introducing agricultural instruction into the schools has lately been under the consideration of the Board of Education; and trust that ere long a work on this subject will be added to our

authorized set of school-books. I may also add that an arithmetic suited to the decimal system of computation has been prepared, and will shortly be published.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The state of the school-house is, generally speaking, a pretty certain index to the state of education, as well as to the estimation in which it is held, in any community. It is true, that in the poor, sparse, back-settlements, where the people are left, and just because they are left, to their own resources, we shall look in vain for a large, well-furnished, or well-ventilated school-house, notwithstanding, perhaps, their earnest desire for a better state of things; but when we find, as we still occasionally do, the school-house the only, or almost the only, shabby building in the neighborhood, we are forced to believe that there, at all events, the advantages of education are neither correctly understood nor appreciated. On the other hand, when we see the people combining to erect school-houses which strangers may admire, and they themselves regard with some degree of honest pride, we may fairly conclude that the education of their children has assumed in their minds all the importance due to the magnitude of the interests involved.

I refer with great pleasure to the progress made in the construction of school-houses during the year. In 1859, the number of new school-houses reported was 54; this year, again, we have 57; or 111 in the short space of two years. Some of these buildings, as I can testify, are not only suitable as school-houses, but elegant as public edifices, far outstripping, as I have been assured, anything which their projectors thought it possible a few years ago to realize.

It is, however, deserving of especial notice that the improvements now going forward in the matter of school-houses are chiefly confined to the rural districts. The reason is obvious. The erection of such superior buildings as those just referred to, is due to the improving circumstances of the people, and to the spread of juster notions in regard to education than formerly obtained; but the erection of school-houses of some sort or other is a matter of absolute necessity, if schools are to be maintained in the rural districts at all. Not so, however, in the cities and towns where buildings may be rented, and where, accordingly, we find that nearly all the school-houses in use are merely hired rooms. Now, with the mere abstract principle of renting, there is, perhaps, but little fault to find. A rented school-room may be as comfortable and as suitable as one built or owned by the public; but, wherever the hiring is done by

the teacher, (and this is the most common, as it is the worst, feature of the practice,) there is a great probability that from motives of economy a room of an inferior description will be preferred. And such is the fact, as Trustees and Inspectors have again and again testified. Small, close, low, ill-ventilated rooms are generally in use in those very places—as, for instance, in the crowded parts of the City of Saint John—where large and airy apartments are most wanted. But the mischief does not stop here. The rent of these rooms is nominally paid by the teacher, but in reality, by the parents of the pupils, in the shape of additional tuition-fees. When, therefore, to the tuition-fees thus increased is added the expense of books, stationery, and other school-requisites, it is not surprising to hear that many poor children in Saint John never enter school at all. Besides those whom poverty thus keeps in ignorance, there must be in all such cities a large number to whose parents the education of their children is a matter of indifference. The consequences are sad, but only such as may be expected. Children thus growing up in ignorance almost necessarily grow up in idleness; and the descent from ignorance and idleness to vice and crime is easy and natural. And those who know how difficult it is, even under the most favorable circumstances, to keep their children in the ways of honesty and rectitude, will read with pain, but with no surprise, of the extent of juvenile depravity in that city, and of the crying necessity for the establishment of schools to reclaim from vice those whom it had been a wiser economy to have kept at first from going astray. I shall heartily rejoice at the establishment and success of the proposed Reformatory School; but cannot help thinking that had the money, which this benevolent object will require, been expended years ago in opening Free Schools for the education of the poor and friendless, such an outlay would have rendered a Reformatory School in our time all but unnecessary.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It has been seen that we have good reason to rejoice at the general progress made during the year. Strange as it may seem, this is more particularly true of the rural parts of the Province. In the cities and towns, notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the density of the population for any benevolent combination, the improvements do not keep pace with their daily increasing necessities. Notwithstanding the increased attendance of pupils at the Common and Superior Schools, and every allowance being made for those under instruction at the Grammar, Denominational, and Private Schools of the Province, there must be a large

number, certainly some thousands, attending no school and receiving no school-instruction whatever. In neglecting to educate this large number of children, we are incurring a double loss. We lose, in the first place, the benefits which might otherwise be derived from the exercise of so many minds now running to waste; for it has long been known that those who exercise their minds to any good purpose are exactly in proportion to those who exercise them at all. Of course, it is not meant to be asserted that all minds are equal, or that all would receive the same advantage from the same instruction. All kinds of fruit will be ripened by the sun, but only when so placed as to receive the full influence of his beams. An intervening wall may easily occasion and account for all the difference between two plants of equal promise, one of which, from its being on the sunny side, has been brought to perfection, and the other been stunted in its growth. But the position of the plant does not depend so much upon itself, or upon the sun, as upon another something, which may be called opportunity. Now, the object of education is nothing more than the proposal to throw down this wall of partition, and thereby afford the people the opportunity of participating in the light of intelligence to such an extent as shall qualify them, and, if possible, predispose them to discharge with propriety the social and relative duties of life.

But, in the second place, we are losers every year to a large amount, incurred in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime which is the direct result of our neglect to educate in knowledge and virtue. The gaol is filled, while the school-house is deserted. It seems here and there to be forgotten, that prevention is better than cure, and that school-masters and school-mistresses are the cheapest, as they are the most effective police.

What is the cause of this state of things? On reflection, I think it will be found to be of a two-fold character: either poverty or indifference. But, to wait till the poor become rich, and able to educate their children as the public interests require they should be educated, is as reasonable as, before crossing a river, to wait till the waters run past; and you may as well ask the dumb to sing as the indifferent to cast off their apathy. Now, every child deprived of instruction through the operation of either of these causes, or of both combined, is just another, and very forcible argument, why every friend to humanity and social order should cheerfully and heartily unite upon a subject affecting so vitally the best interests of the Province. No town or district can well afford to allow its children to grow up in ignorance. The present

means required for their education would, in less than a single generation, be far more than repaid by the accumulated wealth added to the common stock, by the superior intelligence and industry conferred by a good education. We do well to wish our wild lands settled and improved by immigrants; we do well to use every legitimate means to induce such immigrants to come among us; but where is the wisdom of "wishing more men from England," and neglecting the children born within our gates?

Irregular attendance is another hindrance to the progress of education. The evil is occasioned in the rural districts by the necessity of employing the young people in the labors of the farm; but the same evil exists in the towns and villages, without, perhaps, such a valid excuse. However occasioned, it is deeply to be deplored. Irregularity produces a double mischief. By it, not only is the pupil deprived of much instruction that he might otherwise receive, but he is in danger of losing the opportunity of forming those punctual and regular habits, which are much more important to his future success than any amount of mere knowledge. But, while thus injuring himself, he injures, at the same time, his classmates, who, from a necessity of the case, are more or less retarded in their studies by his absence. If parents, with whom, in a great measure, the fault lies, will but reflect on what a loss they are incurring, and must incur, while this evil is unchecked, I have such faith in their intelligence and common sense as to induce the hope, that another year will witness a great improvement in the matter of attendance.

These are some of the obstacles which still oppose our progress, and for which the most effective remedy would, in my opinion, be found in the general adoption of the principle of assessment,—a principle which has been once and again recognized by the Legislature. The success which has attended the adoption of this principle in Canada and elsewhere, should influence us to make the experiment upon a larger scale than has yet been tried. That success, however, is due in some measure to the municipal institutions on which, in Canada, the school system is engrafted. If, therefore, one or more of our incorporated Counties or Towns, with all the necessary machinery for carrying out details already existing, would but take advantage of the principle of assessment now on the Statute-book, and the same precisely as that succeeding so admirably in Canada, I am persuaded that the result would be so successful, that we should, in a very few years, see every other County in the Province copying the bright example. Meantime, let the friends of education take courage from

past successes, and press on to yet greater triumphs. We are still far from the goal, but we are moving in the right direction. If our drawbacks still seem numerous, it is only because public attention is more steadily directed to the great question of education than formerly. If the course of our educational ship be still impeded by rocks on the one hand, or shoals on the other, we have the satisfaction of knowing that they are all marked on the chart, and that ordinary vigilance, with God's blessing, will safely guide the vessel through.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN BENNET.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

I. COUNTIES OF KING'S, ALBERT, AND WESTMORLAND.

INSPECTOR DUVAL.

Saint John, January 1, 1861.

SIR,—During the year just closed, I have made two complete tours of inspection. The following tabular statements will show the number of schools in operation in each of the three Counties, and the classification of the teachers:—

FIRST TOUR OF INSPECTION, 1860.

King's County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	14	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	28	
“ 2d “	16	“ 2d “	12	
“ 3d “	20	“ 3d “	9	
	—	“ Unlicensed,	3	
	50		—	
			52	
Total				102

Westmorland County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	7	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	22	
“ 2d “	11	“ 2d “	7	
“ 3d “	35	“ 3d “	15	
“ Unlicensed,	4		—	
	—		44	
	57			
Total,				101

Albert County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	7	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	10	
“ 2d “	3	“ 2d “	5	
“ 3d “	11	“ 3d “	5	
“ Unlicensed,	1		—	
	—		20	
	22			
Total,				42

Total number of Male Teachers in the three Counties,			129	
“ Female Teachers			116	
			—	
Majority of Male Teachers,				13

Of these, there were, in King's County—

Male Teachers, trained,	37,	Female Teachers, trained,	43 = 80
“ untrained,	12,	“ untrained,	10 = 22
			—
			102

In Westmorland County—

Male Teachers, trained,	17,	Female Teachers, trained,	30 = 47
“ untrained,	40,	“ untrained,	14 = 54
			—
			101

In Albert County—

Male Teachers, trained,	11,	Female Teachers, trained,	16 = 27
“ untrained,	12,	“ untrained,	3 = 15
			—
			42

Trained Teachers in the three Counties : Males, 65 ; Females, 89 = 154
 Untrained Teachers “ Males, 64 ; Females, 27 = 91

Total, 245

SECOND TOUR OF INSPECTION, 1860.

King's County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	11	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	27
“ 2d “	17	“ 2d “	11
“ 3d “	23	“ 3d “	12
“ Unlicensed,	3	“ Unlicensed,	1
—		—	
54		51	
Total,			105

Westmorland County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	6	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	15
“ 2d “	9	“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	27	“ 3d “	15
“ Unlicensed,	2	“ Unlicensed,	1
—		—	
44		36	
Total,			80

Albert County.

Male Teachers, 1st Class,	5	Female Teachers, 1st Class,	6
“ 2d “	5	“ 2d “	5
“ 3d “	13	“ 3d “	7
“ Unlicensed,	1	“ Unlicensed,	1
—		—	
24		19	
Total,			43

Total number of Male Teachers in the three Counties,	..	..	122
“ Female Teachers	“	..	105
			17
Majority of Male Teachers,	..	..	..
Of these, there were, in King's County—			
Trained Male Teachers,	39,	Trained Female Teachers,	43 = 82
Untrained “	16,	Untrained “	7 = 23
			105
In Westmorland County—			
Trained Male Teachers,	16,	Trained Female Teachers,	19 = 35
Untrained “	29,	Untrained “	16 = 45
			80
In Albert County—			
Trained Male Teachers,	10,	Trained Female Teachers,	14 = 24
Untrained “	14,	Untrained “	5 = 19
			43
Trained Teachers in the three Counties:	Males, 65;	Females, 76	= 141
Untrained Teachers	“	Males, 59;	Females, 28 = 87
			228
Total,	..	..	..

It will be seen from the above statistics, that there were 17 more schools in operation during my first tour of inspection than there were in the second. It must not be inferred from this that there was any diminished interest in the subject of education; but the engagements with the teachers of the first term were made during the winter, when the juvenile population was comparatively at leisure, while the engagements for the second term were made in the summer, when all available help was required on the farm.

Nothing is more common than to hear complaints of the number of females that are employed as teachers, from which it is argued that the educational interests of the Province are seriously injured. The general impression is, that three-fourths of our teachers are women. I confess that I have no sympathy with those who feel alarmed at the employment of females as the instructors of youth, even though their numbers were as great as is generally supposed. There are positions, unquestionably, where the services of male teachers are absolutely needed, especially where mathematical instruction is required. But it is my impression, that, taken as a whole, our female teachers are quite as efficient as our male teachers: that is, they are as intelligent, have naturally as much aptness for teaching, and as much tact for government. There are, undoubtedly, many females employed who are poor, inefficient teachers; but then it must be allowed that the same remark may be made with reference to many of the male teachers also. In fact, so many distinct qualifications are requisite to make a thoroughly efficient

teacher, that it is no matter for surprise, that they are not found more frequently blended in one individual. I am aware that many persons of intelligence and experience form a different estimate of the value of female teachers from that which I have expressed above. While I feel that I ought to listen candidly to their opinions, it is equally my duty honestly to record the convictions of my own mind.

With regard to the *number* of female teachers employed, the above tables will show how erroneous the general impression is: instead of there being a large majority of females employed, they are in a minority. During my first tour of inspection for the year 1860, there were 129 males teaching, and 116 females, being 13 fewer women than men; and, in my second tour, there were 122 male teachers and 105 female teachers, being 17 men more than women. I find, by the last Annual Report, that, throughout the Province, the female teachers were in a minority, there being, in 1859, 456 males employed, and 367 females: 89 more male than female teachers. Yet, we are told, the legislation for the last few years has ruined our schools, by flooding the country with female teachers.

Last year, I had to report 26 new school-houses erected, or in the course of erection, in the district under my care. Some of these, from various causes, are not yet finished; the rest are completed—many of them in a comfortable manner—and have been occupied during the year. I have to report, this year, in addition, 21 others that are finished, or being constructed, in the following places:—

Albert County.

Elgin,..... 1

King's County.

Kingston,..... 1	|	Sussex,..... 3
Hampton,..... 1	|	Studholm,..... 3
Springfield,..... 1	|	Hammond,..... 1
Westfield,..... 1	|	Norton,..... 1
		—12

Westmorland County.

Dorchester,..... 1	|	Shediac,..... 1
Sackville,..... 2	|	Moncton,..... 2
Westmorland,..... 2	|	— 8

Total, 21

Several of these will be very commodious and creditable buildings. I find that, in most places where good new school-houses are erected, the inhabitants of surrounding neighborhoods are excited to emulation, and resolve upon having good school-houses also; so that the unsightly, unhealthy, and incommodious huts that yet exist will soon vanish, or, in some cases, will remain as mementos of the past, by which we may register the improvements that have been made.

Among the new school-houses referred to, I may mention those of—

Sharp Settlement, Studholm, where a very beautiful house is being erected at a moderate cost.

Baie Verte.—Opened just previously to my last visit, but not then finished. The ground is only 40 feet by 60 feet; the building, 30 feet by 24 feet—14 feet between the floors. Cost of ground, £3 10 0; of the building, £65, including painting. It was stipulated that each proprietor should provide desks and seats for his own family, but that they should be uniformly of a prescribed pattern.

Upper Sussex.—Superior School. Dimensions as recommended by the Board of Education; the proprietors, however, regret that they did not build a larger house. The ground, which was given, may be valued at £7 10 0; the building, with fixtures, cost about £130. The tops of the desks are of birch-wood, varnished. A separate chair is provided for each pupil. It is fitted up for the accommodation of 40 scholars. There are several good maps, and a good supply of black-boards. A library has also been provided, and nothing spared to make the house thoroughly comfortable.

Upper Norton.—Superior School-house; an elegant two-story building. There is an acre of ground attached, which was given by Elijah Baxter, Esq. The house is 45 feet by 25 feet; the lower room is 12 feet in height, the upper, 11½ feet. Great care has been taken to have every out-door accommodation. The fixtures and fittings are to be of a superior character. Every attention is paid to ventilating and warming the house. The situation is elevated and healthy, commanding a beautiful view of the Kennebecasis and surrounding country. The building is near completion, under the direction of Archibald Campbell, Esquire, architect, of Saint John. The proprietors hope that pupils from a distance will find it worth their while to attend this institution. It is proposed to erect a boarding-house immediately in the vicinity, for their accommodation. The new bridge across the Kennebecasis will connect this school-house with the Passakeag station. The estimated cost of this school-house is about £400.

The particulars of the dimensions and cost of the above houses are given, as they may probably furnish suggestions to others who may be about to build.

There are, at the time of writing this Report, only two schools in the District recognized as “Superior Schools”—Moncton and Sussex; but there are several others which the teachers fully hope will merit that distinction; and I have no doubt that their claims will be allowed by the Board after due examination.

With a view of awakening a more lively interest in the subject of education, I have lectured at the following places: Springfield Point, Creek Road, (Springfield), Hammond Vale, Sackville, Westfield, and Millstream. The attendance was generally good, and the animated discussion which in some instances followed the lecture evinced the interest that was felt in the subject.

It will be seen that in some cases I have visited schools taught by

unlicensed teachers. Probably, the duties of my office scarcely required me to do so, but I thought that at least such information would be gained as would furnish the Board, more accurately, with particulars as to the number of pupils under instruction. I have found in some cases worthy, intelligent individuals, laboring on under a misconception that they would, without difficulty, obtain the Provincial money. I have explained to them their actual position, and recommended them to avail themselves of the benefits of the Training School. In other cases, I have felt it my duty to discountenance persons who, before entering upon the responsible duties of a teacher, needed much instruction themselves.

The King's County Teachers' Institute continues to hold periodical meetings, at which considerable interest is manifested. The meetings are felt to be, generally, both agreeable and instructive. I attended a meeting at Hillsborough, on the 6th October, for the purpose of forming an institute for Albert County. Seven young men attended, and resolutions were adopted to carry out the contemplated object. As there is not a large number of schools in the County, it may not be very easy to maintain the institute in a healthy and vigorous state; but I trust that sufficient interest will be felt by the teachers to overcome the difficulties that may be met with.

Assessment for the support of schools will not remove every evil that opposes improvement, but I am persuaded it will operate more effectually to that end than any other measure that could be devised. With this conviction strongly impressed upon my mind, I have advocated the principle both in my lectures and in private circles. I have no doubt that assessment will be the plan ultimately adopted; but what progress the subject is at present making in the public mind, I cannot say with any certainty. * *

The trustees have generally rendered me valuable assistance in the way of information, and, in many cases, have accompanied me to the schools. This would have been more generally the case, but from the necessity that has been felt by them, during most seasons of the year, to apply themselves industriously to their own private affairs.

EDMUND HILLYER DUVAL,

Inspector of Schools, South-Eastern District.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

II. COUNTIES OF QUEEN'S, CHARLOTTE, AND SAINT JOHN.

INSPECTOR MORRISON.

SIR,—Since my appointment to this office, I have made one complete tour of inspection of the schools in my District. Owing to the shortness of the time at my disposal, and my desire to see the state of every school under my care, during the summer term, my examinations have been less searching than they will be at any future visit.

I have found 13 new school-houses, occupied for the first time, which have been built at an expense of \$7,156. Those at Saint Stephen, Grand Manan, Lancaster, Hampstead, and Johnston, deserve to be particularly mentioned, as highly creditable to the parties by whom they were erected. These edifices having, with a single exception, been constructed upon the plans issued by the Department, are commodious and well ventilated, while the windows are so arranged, that the light is diffused over the whole room.

Although many new and very comfortable school-houses are scattered over the Southern District, yet a still greater number of old school-houses remain, which are utterly unfit for occupation; and it does appear strange that people living in affluence, and possessing great material wealth, will continue to expose the health of their little ones to injury by sending them to sit all day in such places; breathing impure air, and in winter exposed to sudden and violent changes of temperature. In nearly all of these school-houses the benches are narrow and without backs; while they are so high that the children's feet cannot rest upon the floor.

In the morning the teacher comes into such a place, with his breast heaving with high hopes of usefulness. He sees his pupils enter fresh, happy, and vigorous, and go cheerfully to their lessons; but towards noon they grow restless in their uneasy position, now and then straightening up their little bodies, in the vain attempt to resist the pernicious effects of the school-furniture; their jaded countenances and flushed cheeks, with the teacher's own throbbing temples, and aching head, convince him that, to endeavour to impart knowledge to children under such circumstances is a hopeless task.

But the injuries inflicted by unsuitable school furniture remain long after the causes which produced them have ceased to act. The lateral curvature of the spine, the elevated shoulder, and the prominent scapula, so common among our ladies, are due to these alone. It is indeed true that girls are more affected by these deformities than boys, but it is only because the jumping, climbing, running, and wrestling of the latter enable them to overcome diseases to which so many of the weaker sex succumb. How much of beauty, symmetry, comfort, and health is sacrificed in our school-houses, and how much of deformity, disease, and premature death is the result of the mistaken economy of parents. This is not a matter of uncertain or doubtful occurrence, but the inevitable consequence of the wretched policy pursued in furnishing our school-rooms.

If one fourth of the time usually occupied by school exercises were spent by our boys in military drill, and by our girls in well regulated gymnasia, certainly, many of the physical injuries inflicted upon our youth, and much consequent suffering would be avoided. The military exercise is well adapted to correct the injury done to the spine by sitting in an uncomfortable position; besides it gives to the body a freedom of motion and a gracefulness seldom acquired by any other means.

Many people of this District do not properly appreciate the duties of a

teacher. They think that his whole business is to teach their children to read, with some instruction, perhaps, in arithmetic, and whoever engages to perform these duties for the least money, is the person most likely to be employed, without reference to his intelligence or character. Such parents forget that these services, though of considerable importance in themselves, are far from being the most important functions of a teacher. They forget that to him belongs the noble task of exciting in the minds of their children a taste for the beauties of nature, and of raising their mental perceptions from natural objects to their great origin; that as their intellects become expanded so as to be able to comprehend facts and principles hitherto unintelligible to them, it is the part of a faithful teacher to lead them to new springs of intellectual enjoyment from which they may drink more and more copiously through eternity; and that he is sure to give their mind a bias which will greatly influence their conduct in the transactions of this life, and their destiny in the world to come.

If the Parish school teachers then exert so great an influence over our children for good or evil, we should be more careful in the selection of them, and not permit the consideration of a few paltry shillings to rob our children of their natural right, and ourselves of our greatest rational enjoyment.

In the City of Saint John there is but one public school-house, while there are 36 public and 16 private schools, whose teachers pay annually, for school-accommodation alone, the sum of \$3,310. This money, in addition to a salary for each teacher, is paid by the inhabitants, thus making education so expensive, that many parents cannot afford to send their children to a respectable school at all; and so a large number of young persons, who would otherwise make useful members of society, are denied even the rudiments of that education which alone fits a man to occupy his proper position in life, and which should be free to every child in our Province.

If the schools in towns and populous districts were classified, and kept in suitable buildings, a much higher standard of excellence would be attained in them, at less expense than is at present incurred; for a teacher can manage 100 children of nearly equal attainments, more easily than he can 50, when some are learning the primary branches, and others mathematics and classics.

The Trustees of the City of Saint John, have very wisely resolved to sanction the engagement of no third class teacher. If I could say the same of Portland, Saint Stephen, Saint Andrews, and Saint George, the schools in those parishes would be much better.

The following table shews the number and class of the teachers who have been employed in this District during the year:—

Saint John,	Males,	20	1st Class.	15	2nd Class.	12	3rd Class.	4	Unlic'd.
"	Females,	32	"	9	"	12	"	12	"
Charlotte,	Males,	11	"	10	"	16	"	0	"
"	Females,	27	"	14	"	41	"	6	"
Queen's,	Males,	9	"	15	"	19	"	0	"
"	Females,	19	"	4	"	12	"	0	"

Several of these teachers had closed their schools before I visited them, and many others whose schools I have visited, and who are included in this Report, have sent in no returns. The whole number of pupils registered in the common, and in the separate schools in this District is 12,334.

Of the licenced teachers enumerated in the above table, one hundred and two waste their time and that of their pupils in the vain attempt to teach reading, spelling, and arithmetic, mechanically. Day after day they go through their exercises, seemingly without making the slightest effort to excite in their pupils a thirst for knowledge, and without endeavouring to arouse any of their latent energies. It is truly melancholy to see the best interests of so many children, naturally bright and intelligent, committed to the care of such teachers.

Too little attention is paid to the manner in which children begin to learn to read. They are permitted to go through lesson after lesson, without having their minds once directed to the meaning of the author; then the books are closed, and they are required to spell some of the longest words. The inevitable result of this system is, that persons so taught are able to spell detached words of six or seven syllables, while they cannot spell words of three letters when combined into sentences. This the pupils might readily be taught to do were they required to perform exercises in writing from dictation.

The progress of pupils, while learning to write, is very much retarded by the frequent change of teachers. Since writing is chiefly a process of imitation, and since it often happens that the new teacher condemns the system of his predecessor, we can scarcely wonder that so few excel in the art of penmanship. If the Board of Education would order for the use of our schools, a supply of printed copy-books, and if teachers were prohibited from using any other, I think a great improvement would shortly appear in this department of education. Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's copy books are the best with which I am acquainted, and since they can be obtained for seven cents a piece, I hope they will be supplied to our book-agents.

Errors analogous to those which are committed by many teachers while attempting to impart a knowledge of reading and spelling, are if possible still more fatal when they come to teach arithmetic. I consider mental calculation one of the most important, as well as the most enlivening exercises of a school; and either from the ignorance or indolence of the teachers, this subject is wholly neglected. Hence many children of considerable natural ability, spend years with such teachers, without attaining to any respectable proficiency in arithmetic; and discover when too late that they have been cheated out of their education, by being committed to the care of inefficient teachers.

In the entire District I found 94 schools without black boards, 108 without maps, and only 4 with globes. I think that every respectable school, and particularly every Superior School should be furnished with black boards, wall-maps, and globes, without which it is obvious that the teacher must be greatly hindered in the work of imparting instruction in an interesting manner.

The Superior Schools in Saint John, Portland, Lancaster, Wickham, Saint

Stephen, and Carleton, are in a satisfactory state, and contribute very much to the benefit of the communities in which they are situated. That in Petersburg having failed to come up to the standard required, has, for the present, been discontinued as such.

I regard the Training and Model Schools as a most important branch of the educational system of our country. But in order to secure the greatest possible amount of usefulness, they should be kept in suitable buildings, supplied with comfortable furniture, and the original design of the institution should be kept more steadily in view.

I have already stated that there are 102 schools in this District which are of a very inferior description. Of these, 61 are kept by trained teachers, of whom 21 are of the first class, 29 of the second, and 11 of the third; and the remaining 41 are taught by untrained teachers of the third class; and doubtless these numbers would be greater, had I been able to visit those schools which were not inspected, for reasons marked on my returns.

Now these figures show that other tests than that of literature should be applied to candidates for license; and that while they attend the Training and Model Schools, their time should be occupied in learning the art of teaching, rather than in remedying any defects which they may discover in their own education.

Of the 61 trained teachers who are thus bringing odium on the service, 50 are of the first and second classes. Some of these are really intelligent persons, and they would be useful in other occupations, but they have certainly mistaken their profession, and they will never succeed as teachers. This state of things tends very much to shake the confidence of the people in the present classification, and I think that the interest of the service and justice to the many faithful and industrious teachers who labor successfully in their profession, demand that those who are a reproach to it should be removed.

There is now abundance of material, in the country, from which all our schools might be supplied with good teachers. All we want is proper encouragement, and this cannot be obtained so long as there are so many young females rushing into the service (and leaving it almost as soon) without proper preparation, and regardless of the weighty responsibilities attached to their new position. These persons will agree to teach for a mere trifle, in addition to their board and the Government allowance, and will, perhaps, display considerable energy while their new-born zeal bears them up, but presently this gives way, and their schools are neglected; the people become disgusted, and the children are kept at home. So matters get worse and worse till the end of the term, when the teacher is dismissed, only to be replaced by another of the same stamp, and a similar scene is acted over again.

Now, if committees and parents, instead of withdrawing their children from such teachers, would visit the school once or twice a week, the evil would be much less; the flagging energy of the teacher would be revived, the children would see that their parents attached some importance to their progress, causes

of complaint would be less frequent, and the whole machinery of the village school would work more harmoniously.

I am happy to find that the principle of direct taxation for the support of schools is gradually commending itself to the people of this District; that several new school-houses have been built by its operation, and that a number of others are approaching completion, while a few are being built by voluntary contributions. But without general taxation our schools will continue to languish, and fall far short of their value. With it better school-houses would be built, better teachers would be employed, and a sound common school education would be within the reach of every child in the Province.

In each County in my District, a Teacher's Institute is in successful operation. I look upon these institutions with very great interest; for in them, the different methods of managing schools are freely discussed; ideas, new perhaps to some of the members, are advanced; essays upon important subjects connected with their profession are read, and the teachers return to their work with renewed energy and zeal.

If a fund were established by the Legislature, from which teachers, who have labored long and successfully in their profession, might draw a small annuity, the trifling additional expenditure would be well repaid, as it would be the means of retaining many useful persons in the service who are now likely to leave it, because they cannot reserve any portion of their earnings for future necessity, and who will exchange the business of teaching for some other profession in which a competence, in case of sickness or disability, is at least possible.

I cannot conclude this Report without acknowledging the great kindness which I have experienced at the hands of Trustees and other friends of education, and I am much pleased to find, that so many prominent and influential men are to be found who take a lively interest in this subject.

DANIEL MORRISON,

Inspector of Schools for the Southern District.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Sup't. of Schools.

III. COUNTIES OF SUNBURY, YORK, CARLETON, AND VICTORIA.

INSPECTOR FREEZE.

SIR,—In compliance with the requirements of the School Act of this Province, I have the honor to submit the following Report of Schools of the Western District.

From the exceedingly short period in which I have been engaged in the duties of an Inspector, it will not be in my power to lay before you so full, nor yet so accurate a statement, with regard to statistics and other matters, as I would desire.

My labours, as you are aware, began during the latter part of June last, but from various causes, over which I had no control, but little could be done until

the beginning of August, thus necessarily cramping me with regard to time, in completing my circuit before the setting in of winter, in preventing me from convening public school meetings so necessary in establishing libraries, and otherwise giving an impetus to the cause of education, in those localities more especially not visited by the Chief Superintendent.

My object in this report is to lay before you as full and as accurate a statement of the present condition of the schools of this District, as my information will admit, and at the same time to make such practical suggestions as I deem may be useful to many who are engaged in imparting instruction to the youth.

In this District there are 5,712 pupils on the school registers, having an average attendance of 3,938. In addition to these, in the schools and institutions not coming under the head of common schools, there are 500 students, making in all 6,212 children receiving instruction in this District.

The common schools in operation during the last term, numbering 186, are taught by 100 male and 90 female teachers, (4 of the latter being assistants,) 60 of whom are of the first, 27 of the second, and 106 of the third class; 99 are trained, and 91 are untrained.

Four first class male teachers are engaged in teaching Superior Schools, all of which are in an efficient condition, and so far as I could learn are giving entire satisfaction. Of the common schools 39 may be considered good, 64 medium, and the rest inferior. There are 38 schools with black boards, 56 with maps, and 5 with globes.

Defects in teaching, &c.—As these schools are mostly elementary, the defects chiefly occur in teaching the elementary branches.

I observe that with many teachers the alphabet presents obstacles too great to be surmounted, and ere the child has learned its letters, it has acquired a monotonous droning sound that often goes, apparently unobserved by the teacher, along with the pupil, through all his succeeding lessons. This error prevails very greatly, but with a slight effort on the part of the teacher, it may be easily made to disappear. I have invariably striven to remedy this evil wherever I found it to exist.

The reading exercises of many of the schools are often well performed, but in by far too many, a want of correct punctuation, absence of inflection, and a whining droning tone are observable; the first two, too frequently arise from a want of care on the part of the teacher, while the pupil is beginning to learn to read, but the last named defect may be traced to the droning habit the child has acquired while learning the alphabet. So serious are these defects and so common, that I have frequently required the pupil to read word by word after me, until he could pronounce free from droning.

In arithmetic, occasionally, a teacher is found who imparts to his pupils a thorough knowledge of notation and numeration, and from this as a starting point, leads them forward, understandingly, through all the primary and fundamental rules; but not so all; for quite frequently are schools to be found, in which not the first idea is imparted of the above named principles, nor a

reason assigned to the pupils for the operation of their sums. It is to be hoped for the future, that there will be practised more oral and mental arithmetic, both of which being so necessary in the development of the reasoning faculties of the child.

I find less deficiency in spelling, and even writing is taught in many schools with a good deal of skill; but in the more advanced studies, such as English grammar, geography, history, &c. entirely too much dependence is placed upon the text book, and by far too little oral instruction is imparted.

If teachers wish to be successful in giving instruction on these and kindred subjects, they must learn to converse familiarly with their pupils, and shadow forth the lessons they expect them to learn, as well as review carefully what they have learned.

If a more general use of the black board could be obtained, many of these defects would speedily disappear, for the exercises of which I have spoken, could be explained thereon with ease and clearness.

Many teachers evidently, either do not know the advantages arising from the use of the black board, or do not understand how to use it, for it is seldom brought into requisition.

While I feel it my duty to point out these defects in the common schools, and to make such suggestions as I have, I am free to admit that there are some teachers to whom these remarks will not apply, they stand as honorable exceptions, the labours of whom are having a salutary effect upon the communities in which they are engaged.

School Houses.—In all our school system, to me nothing is more astonishing than the wretched condition of most of the school-houses in this District. How parents whose homes are the scenes of comfort, happiness, and delight, will submit to allow their children to be punished year after year, by being compelled to sit for hours each day in a building in which there is the absence of every comfort, rather than spend a little time and money in the erection of a house to which it would be the delight of the children to go on account of the comfort and pleasure they would there enjoy, is hard to conceive.

I believe that I am warranted in saying, that two out of every three of the school-rooms now in use in this District are unfit for the purposes to which they are applied. It is gratifying to know, however, that a spirit of improvement is abroad, that wherever a new building is to be erected in the more populous districts, for school purposes, a desire is manifested to erect a good one, and thus gradually the old buildings are disappearing, and new ones on an improved plan are substituted. Several new school-houses are now in course of erection, most of which will be ready for occupation during the winter term.

School Libraries.—This most useful branch of our school service seems almost entirely neglected, notwithstanding the very liberal inducements offered by the Government. Out of all the schools in this District, only eleven have procured a Parish school library. I expect, however, by calling public school meetings, and using such other means as will be in my power, to increase that

number. I hope in this to have the influence and co-operation of all the trustees and teachers.

School Books.—Much complaint is made by teachers in different localities, that the proprietors will not furnish the necessary supply of class books, and thereby the pupils are retarded in their studies. In this complaint there is some truth; but in most instances, I have reason to believe, if the proper course were pursued by teachers in making their wants known personally to parents, and explaining to them the absolute necessity of such books, they would be furnished.

The want of a proper supply of class books often causes great inconvenience to the teacher, not unfrequently have I found pupils in the Third or Fourth Book of Lessons, through the want of suitable class books, when they should have been in the first or second, thus causing great annoyance to the teacher and doing an injury to the pupils.

In a few instances I have found the authorized set nearly or wholly discarded, other works being introduced, either from the inconvenience of obtaining a supply, or because in the judgment of the teacher an improvement had been effected. In all cases of this kind I have endeavoured to show the necessity and advantage of uniformity of books in our common schools.

School Furniture, &c.—It will be seen by reference to my synoptical reports, that a large proportion of our schools is yet without suitable furniture and school apparatus; a few have been furnished with globes, from the use of which the pupils are deriving a very great advantage; it is desirable that a more extended use of them may be had in our common schools,—but in the absence of which, black boards and maps should be invariably found in every school.

I regret to have to report that in 152 schools of this District no black boards are used, and in 134 there are no maps, proving too plainly that there yet remains much to be accomplished in improving the common schools of this Province.

In most of the new houses and in those recently repaired the desks are arranged after the more modern style, adding greatly to the convenience of the teacher and comfort of the pupils. It is to be hoped that, through the influence of teachers and others interested, that the old furniture of our school rooms will be speedily removed, and desking, &c. introduced, arranged on the modern system, in order that a uniformity, in this respect, may be obtained.

School Districts.—Not a little annoyance is occasioned in many localities from a want of a correct division of school Districts and location of school-houses. It not unfrequently happens that the school room is situated at or near one end of the District, and often close beside the road in some dreary or lonesome spot, without regard to play grounds or the happiness of the pupils, while in other Districts two houses have been erected, others again being entirely destitute, thus producing much dissatisfaction and causing trouble among neighbours; but it is gratifying to know that the Trustees are making every reasonable effort to remove these local difficulties, and that they are fast disappearing from the catalogue of complaints.

Superior Schools.—During the summer term there have been taught in this District, as before stated, four Superior Schools, all of which are under the management of very competent men, whose success, as practical teachers, has been fully tested, and whose tact in directing the affairs of their schools may be seen by the order preserved and the system upon which they are conducted. I regret to report that the Superior School of Queensbury, York County, has been discontinued. Mr. Robert Hallett, under whose labours it has been conducted so successfully, being unable, on account of ill health, to continue it. The Superior School in Richmond, formerly taught in quite an inferior school-house, you will be glad to learn, is to be removed in a short time to a new and spacious building, fitted up expressly for the Superior School. It is a subject of regret, however, that the proprietors of school Districts, desirous of establishing Superior Schools, so often fail to meet the requirements of the school law and regulations, and yet press their claims with so much earnestness, expecting to have their school recognized as a Superior School simply on the ground of having made the effort and complied with a few points in the law. A Superior School should be in character what its name implies, showing a marked distinction between it and the ordinary common school, and thereby become a feeder to institutions of a higher grade.

Teachers' Institutes.—But one organization among the teachers of this District, thus far, has taken place. In Carleton County a Teacher's Institute has been recently formed, from which good will arise if care be taken to have it properly conducted. It would be well if greater encouragement could be extended to such associations, and every licenced teacher required to be present at every regular meeting of the Institute.*

Teachers' Difficulties.—Under this heading a volume might be written, for many and various are the difficulties with which teachers have to contend. Some of these are brought on themselves through inexperience or incompetency, but by far too many are brought about by the apathy of parents. I will not attempt to point out all, but content myself with a few of the leading difficulties of the teacher, among which may be named the irregular and often non-attendance of pupils, want of punctuality, tardy, and often non-payment of school fees, want of books, &c. In addition to these, is the almost constant changing of schools, which too frequently arises from the caprice of some one or more of the proprietors, uncomfortable school-rooms, inconvenient furniture and apparatus, and occasionally from unruly and ungovernable children. And in many instances he is expected to travel from house to house for his living, or to carry out the system of "boarding round," so called. In the face of all these difficulties, unless he is in possession of a large degree of patience, it would be unreasonable to expect a very favourable result from his labours, if indeed he continued in the business. Nor can he hope to see these speedily removed, until the principle of assessment is adopted for the support of schools. I have reason to believe that this principle is gradually gaining ground, and the

* Since this was written, an Institute has been formed in York, with reasonable prospects of success.

day will soon come when the people will demand it. You will be better able to judge of the condition of the schools in this District, by the following notice of each County.

Sunbury.—The schools of this County, with a few exceptions, are in a prosperous condition. It stands first in the character of its schools among the Counties of the District, having comparatively a larger number of first class teachers than that of any other. It has but one Superior School, taught in Maugerville by a gentleman of much experience. Of the other schools, 8 are taught by first, 5 by second, and 7 by third class teachers; of whom 16 are trained, and four untrained. From the interest recently manifested in this County in the cause of education, much may be expected in the future. The County, being small, requires but few schools, but out of the number engaged, there are less third class and untrained teachers in proportion to the number required than in any County in the District, yet, strange as it may appear, there are neighbourhoods even in this County, that employ persons as teachers who are disqualified by law, and could not gain an admittance into the training school, so limited are their acquirements. Four of the school-houses in which schools were taught are log, the rest frame buildings, and in comparatively good condition. Three school-houses have been quite recently built, two of which were occupied during the summer term, the third will be ready for use during the ensuing winter. Although there is still room for improvement in the schools of this County, yet it may be said to occupy an enviable position among the Counties of the Province with regard to its common schools.

York County.—This County contains 82 schools, taught by 48 male and 34 female teachers, (two of the latter are assistants,) of whom 27 are of the first, 15 of the second, and 40 of the third class; 51 being trained, and 31 untrained. York has two Superior Schools, both of which well sustain their former character; yet it is somewhat astonishing that a County like York, possessing so many and great advantages, should employ so large a number of untrained and third class teachers. It is true that because a teacher is untrained, it will not follow that he is incompetent, for in justice to that class, I must admit that I occasionally met with an untrained teacher tolerably well qualified, but this is rather the exception than the rule. Four new school-houses have been built in this County during the year. It is gratifying to know that improvement is manifesting itself in many school Districts in the County. Where it becomes necessary to build or repair a school-house a decided improvement is made, and what is of more importance, the incompetent teacher most generally has to give place to one every way his superior.

Carleton County.—In number as well as in quality, the schools are not equal to those of York County. You will observe by my former Reports that in this County there are 60 schools taught by 25 male and 37 female teachers, (two of the latter being assistants,) of whom 21 are of the first, 6 of the second, and 35 of the third class; 31 trained, and 31 untrained. In this County there is but one Superior School. Many of the Schools of this County were vacant,

inasmuch as my visit took place about the close of the summer term. It will be observed that there are not so many trained teachers in this County as in either York or Sunbury in proportion to the number of schools, owing probably in part to the distance from the Training School, and partly to the facility with which they hitherto obtained license, without attending that institution. There are in Carleton some very efficient teachers whose schools are prospering—while at the same time there are others wholly unfit to teach, and should be required to attend the Training School immediately or abandon the business of teaching. Two new school-houses are building in this County, and will be occupied during the ensuing winter. The school-houses of Carleton are inferior, many of them not fit for use in the winter season. If the educational improvements of this flourishing County would keep pace with its agricultural developments, I doubt if many of the sister Counties would surpass it either in the number or excellence of its schools.

Victoria County.—The majority of the schools of this County, as you are aware, are French,* all of which, with one exception, are taught by third class teachers. There are but two English schools to be found above the Grand Falls, a distance of more than 70 miles, although many of the French teachers are engaged in teaching English, but, as may be expected, not yet with marked success. A very great uniformity prevails in these schools; most all the pupils can read, and but little else is taught. Writing and arithmetic are studied to a certain extent, and even an attempt is made to teach grammar and geography, but not with much prospect of being at all successful. Parents seem satisfied if their children can read passably, and seldom continue them at school longer than while they are learning this branch. The pupils are small, but orderly. Schools taught mostly in private houses, and of course by untrained teachers. The English schools of this County, with the two exceptions before named, are at and below the Grand Falls. A school has been started quite recently at the mouth of the Tobique, under the management of a gentleman well qualified for the position. A new house also has been provided, with furniture and apparatus second to none in this District; it has every prospect of being a flourishing and useful school. Except this, and one or two others, the English schools of Victoria are inferior.

I have thus given you a hasty sketch of the observations that I have been enabled to make while visiting this District, and would, in conclusion, beg to tender to the trustees, and other friends of education, many of whom accompanied me in my visits to the schools, and gave me all desired information, my sincere thanks; and also my grateful acknowledgments for the uniform kindness manifested at the Education Office. I am, &c.

JOHN BENNET, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

E. C. FREEZE.

* The Superintendent of Schools in Maine, speaking, in his last Report, of the French people, their teachers and schools, on the American bank of the River Saint John, says—"And yet it was obvious that their provincial neighbors, across the river, are better cared for in some respects, than they. More is done by government for their roads and their schools. It is quite worth our while to inquire whether we can afford to leave our own portion of this people with less facilities for education, and less of general advantages, than are enjoyed across the boundary."

IV. COUNTIES OF KENT, NORTHUMBERLAND, GLOUCESTER, AND RESTIGOUCHE.

INSPECTOR WOOD.

SIR,—In my Report to the Department already forwarded, I gave my views of the state of each school visited, carefully giving honour to whom honour was due, and pointing out defects where they existed, with my efforts and suggestions as to their remedy.

It now becomes my duty to give a more general view of the whole.

Premising the fact that I have as yet made but one complete tour of the District since my appointment, and that therefore any features of improvement to be reported, are due rather to the exertions of my predecessor than to my own, I observe, that besides the two Superior Schools reported last year, and which I am happy to say still retain their high character, three others have grown up during the Term ended 30th of September last,—one at Bathurst, one at Kingston, Richibucto, and more recently, a third at Napan; the conditions of the Statute and of the Provincial Board having been satisfied in each case.

Of these Institutions, I entertain high hopes. Those at Bathurst and Kingston deserve honorable mention, and it is to be hoped that in a short time the one at Napan will claim a place in the same category. These schools, aided as they are by the practical sympathy of the people, and therefore commanding teachers of superior qualifications, are already exemplifying the wisdom of the law under which they have been established. Among many more general results, they may be expected to turn out students prepared to enter our University.

Some progress has also been made during the last year in the erection of school-houses :

1 in Caraquet, Gloucester; 1 in Blackville, Northumberland, by Alexander M'Laggan, Esq.; 1 in Nelson; 1, a small one, in Ludlow; 1 in Palmerston, Kent, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Pelletier; 5 in the Parish of Richibucto—one by L. P. W. DesBrisay, Esq., one by Mr. E. Powell, a third by Mr. Alex. Girvan, a fourth built by Messrs. Jardine, a fifth in the French Village; 1 at Bass River; 1 at Mill Creek, Buctouche.

Several of these are after the Provincial model, and reflect much credit on the parties through whose instrumentality they have been erected.

I have found also in the service an increased number of accredited First Class Teachers,—a *prima facie* evidence of advancement.

Subjoined is a list of the schools in operation in the Northern District, during the year ending September 30, 1860:—

5 Superior Schools.	22 First Class, taught by Females.
9 First Class, taught by Males.	3 Second Class, “
13 Second Class, “	46 Third Class, “
66 Third Class, “	
Total,	163

About 20 of these were not visited, being found vacant,—some as a matter of accommodation in the season of planting; others from illness of teachers; and a few having completed their term before my arrival at the locality.

The above classification, however, is by no means a perfect one. Viewing the schools examined, as regards merit and efficiency, they would stand thus: 17 good, 50 average, and the rest inferior.

Those in the first rank of this arrangement are conducted by intelligent and judicious teachers, who understand in different degrees the nature and laws of mind, and are influenced by an honorable ambition to excel, and a commendable zeal for the best interests of those entrusted to their care.

The second rank called *average*, embraces a pretty wide range as to the qualifications of their teachers. Among these are many, who under favourable circumstances would doubtless have arrived at eminence; and who yet, under the fostering hand of the Board, and with additional attention and co-operation on the part of the people, will we hope in future reports, attain a different standing.

The class entitled *inferior*, are pretty generally in the case of untrained teachers, many of whom lead their scholars through the same mechanical routine in which they themselves were moulded by the teachers of the last generation; reminding one of the crustaceous little animal of the Fable, who walked backwards because his mother and grandmother had always done so. Some were found to have made not the slightest effort to explain lessons, define words, or impart really useful information in connection with the school lessons; and thus, awakening no thought in the pupil, his exercises were perfectly lifeless, making a rather grotesque commentary on the word Education.

In these instances I have felt it my duty, as well to the Department as to the parents and children whose dearest interests were involved, to bring the teacher if possible to feel his responsibility; and pointing him to the requirements of the Law, and the Regulations of the Board as regards the duty of mental and moral culture. I have urged the necessity either of personal effort, or of abandoning the occupation. This plain dealing, I am happy to say, has not to my knowledge, been ill received or unavailing.

Of the schools which have come under my inspection, 33 were chiefly or purely French. Two of these are under the management of First Class teachers, who have French and English almost equally at command; but a large majority of the teachers have much to learn of their own language before they will be able thoroughly to teach it. I am exceedingly anxious to secure increased efficiency in these schools; and the only way to do this, and give intelligence to the French population, is in my opinion to encourage the cultivation of the vernacular tongue, and give an intellectual cast to the school exercises. Much of what has been done hitherto, seems to have been mere parrot work. Children have been taught to read words, but no adequate means have been used to enable the reader to attach ideas to the sounds uttered.

Thus the little instruction having excited no interest, has been forgotten, when on leaving school, books have been laid aside. This is especially true, as regards the broken English taught in this way.

There are peculiar difficulties to meet here, but I confidently expect at least partial success, as the result of continued, well directed effort. Two or three Tablets of well arranged First Lessons in Reading, would greatly facilitate the work both of teacher and pupil. I shall now refer to the more prominent defects in the mode of teaching certain Branches.

And here I remark that *Reading*, as still practised in many of our schools, is too rapid and indistinct, with little attention to pause, emphasis, or inflexion. The following remedy which I have adopted, and which I have very often exemplified for the benefit of the teacher, has I trust been serviceable.

Let the teacher, presuming he is competent, train his class to read with a subdued, but firm and distinct voice, simultaneously after himself; not word by word, which leads to a repulsive monotony, but by clauses, pausing only when the sense admits of a pause. This method is practical. It gives the pupil, even in the early stages of his progress, an opportunity of copying exactly the teacher's manner, his distinctness of articulation, and his observance of those other conditions which would be attended to in order to bring out with clearness and force, the meaning of the passage read. It is also animating. The scholar feels he is not alone; he has his classmates at the same work with himself, and his teacher helping him in a way that he can follow, and therefore appreciate. Taken in connection with reading individually, in the usual way, this reading in concert, is an agreeable change. Finally, while it gives vastly more practice in reading, and in no way can good reading be acquired without a great deal of practice, time is gained by this mode for explanation, and spelling or writing from dictation.

It may be said that the mere manner of reading is of less importance than training the mind to understand what is read. But why separate things so fitly conjoined? The one is necessary to the other. And since the understanding of the lessons depends so much on ability to read correctly, and since reading forms so considerable a part of the school exercises, the readier and more efficient the mode adopted, the better. This is properly the work of the Training School.

Arithmetic too claims a passing remark. Asking for slate exercises I have been told, "My scholars have a great abhorrence of arithmetic, sir." Such a result is traceable to one cause only. When this branch is skilfully taught it will ever be a success, and perhaps no part of the school exercises will be more cheerful and interesting. But for want of tact and method, instead of being a source of pleasure, it sometimes becomes a loathing and disgust.

Here is an illustration. Previously to his knowledge of the relative value of the different places of numbers, and without any instruction in notation, in the nature of the rule, or the use of the table, the young candidate for arithmetic is perhaps presented with a formidable array of figures as an example

in addition. The child left chiefly to his own resources naturally resorts to some mechanical means in the process of adding, and continuing this mode his whole course is rendered difficult and perplexing. Hence it often happens that scholars are found as far as Practice and Interest who are utterly deficient in the first rules.

But when classes are well drilled in preliminary exercises, and when the work required is not in advance of the power such drilling has given, where the process is gradual, and every step practised and dwelt upon till it becomes easy, a good foundation is laid in the fundamental rules; and when in their subsequent course scholars are accustomed to explain their work and give a reason for every step taken in the solution of a question, a good deal of mental power is gained. Thus, those schools generally rank highest in which arithmetic is skilfully and generally taught.

In some of the schools taught by first and second class teachers, I have been disappointed to find the study of grammar and geography confined to a very few; and I have strongly advised that the advantages to be derived from these studies should be made as general as possible. As soon as children can read tolerably well, they may with advantage begin to distinguish the parts of speech, or learn easy lessons in geography, and form some acquaintance with maps. If books are scarce much may be accomplished by a little oral instruction daily, in connexion with their reading lessons for the one study, and a map or black board for the other. These branches are required to be taught, and must occupy a part of the teacher's time. But the drilling necessary for two or three pupils would suffice for a large class.

In other schools when neither of the branches just referred to has been introduced, it is to be regretted that not unfrequently a large proportion of the scholars are subjected to the penance of holding a book during the whole of school hours; and this is continued for several months. If the teacher and parents who are satisfied with such a course aimed directly at giving a rooted dislike to books and the school-room, they would surely deserve the credit of choosing the readiest means to that end.

To break up this stultifying, not to say cruel process, I want to see every child from the commencement of his course provided with a slate, and have daily more or less of exercise on it, first in the formation of letters and figures and afterwards transcribing a small part of his reading lesson. This, with drilling in tables, and suitable exercises in arithmetic, will give a pleasing variety, and will not necessarily retard progress in reading.

Here I would observe that by the wise regulations of the Board, teachers are not only required to look after the general neatness and order of the school-room, and by this means render it as attractive as possible; but "so to vary the exercises and tasks" as to render them interesting and availing also. While, however, the reflective teacher feels the propriety and importance of these observances, he has learned that no charm of the school-room is so potent as that of a mild and kindly manner, and an habitual cheerfulness of temper on his part.

Trusting that in all future Reports marked progress may be recorded, with due thanks to trustees and other friends of education for their kind co-operation, I conclude this brief Report.

THOS. W. WOOD.

JOHN BENNET, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Schools.

REPORT OF TRAINING AND MODEL SCHOOL FOR 1859.

Saint John, December 31, 1860.

SIR,—I beg leave respectfully to submit for the information of the Honorable Board of Education, the Annual Report of the Training and Model Schools, for the year 1860.

In the Report of last year it was stated, that much that is desirable has yet to be secured to the Training school. This is still true and must always continue so in a greater or less degree. Perfection is not attainable, but being constantly aimed at, it may be gradually approached. The training of teachers, though very simple in theory, is found, even under the most favourable circumstances, to present many difficulties in practice; yet I have satisfaction in being able to state, that encouraging progress has been made during the year.

The regulation permitting the female teachers to attend for practice in the art of teaching at the Model School, in which girls are now admitted as well as boys, is found to work very satisfactorily. Besides the advantages of the arrangement to scholars, who thus receive much additional instruction, and to the female teachers, to whom an opportunity is afforded for practice and improvement in school management, as well as in teaching, their presence and beneficial influence in the school-room are felt and acknowledged by all.

The Model School, which may now be called our *workshop*, has greatly improved in numbers and efficiency. The number in attendance at the beginning of the year was 45, at the close 80. The regularity of the attendance, which may be regarded as a proof of the lively interest taken by the scholars in their studies, as well as of the returning favour of the public, who thus show their approval of the methods of instruction and discipline employed, is something remarkable, the average daily attendance being 96 per cent. of the whole number on the monthly register.

The teachers generally, now engage earnestly in the instruction and management of the classes in the school room; and much of the prosperous condition of the Model School must be ascribed to the zeal which they manifest in their endeavours to acquire skill in the important business of teaching, in order to fit themselves for their future employment; perhaps also with a view to their classification, at the close of the term. It is now well understood from the addresses of our efficient Chief Superintendent, on his visits to the Institution,

that in the awarding of Licenses more than the usual weight will be given to the report which is made of the students' skill as teachers. The success of the Model School affords an advantage of a twofold nature ; it supplies a good practising school for the teachers in attendance, without which no Training School can be complete, and a proof that the method of instruction and discipline in use are such as are approved by the people.

The Terms in 1861 commence as follows :—

The Spring Term, January 17th.	|	The Autumn Term, August 1st.
Summer " April 11th.	|	Winter " October 11th.

The examinations of teachers and candidates for licenses are held in the last week of each Term.

The course of study pursued is substantially the same as last year.

The numbers during the year 1860, are as follows :—

For the Term commencing January 17,	10	young women ;	6	young men : total,	16
" " April 11,	13		10		23
" " August 1,	28		17		45
" " October 24,	19		7		26
	—		—		—
Number admitted in 1860,	70		40		110
" in attendance from 1859,	23		8		31
Attended for re-examination,	15		11		26
" examination only,	7		6		13
	—		—		—
Total number in 1860,	115		65		180

Examinations were held on	January 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.
" "	April 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.
" "	June 28th, 29th, 30th.
" "	October 18th, 19th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th.

At these Examinations there were present,—

In January,	... ..	24	young women ;	8	young men : total,	32
April, ...	... ..	12		13		25
June, ...	... ..	22		12		34
October,	... ..	35		18		53
		—		—		—
Examined in 1860,	... ..	93		51		144
Number not examined,	... ..	4		4		8
" now present,	... ..	20		8		28
		—		—		—
Total number in 1860,	... ..	117		63		180

At the preparatory examinations of candidates for admission, 133 were present. Of these 110 were admitted and 23 rejected. The results of these examinations indicate an improvement in the character of the instruction given at many of the schools in the country ; and also, that the chief defects arise from the imperfect manner in which the lowest branches are taught. With a view to aid in remedying this evil I have endeavoured to impress upon the pupil teachers the great importance of making *reading with intelligence* the basis of all their instruction to their pupils.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the new map of the Province from the Honorable the Provincial Secretary. This is an acquisition highly prized by the students.

The visits of the Chief Superintendent during the year have been productive of much benefit to the Institution; and I am happy to take this opportunity of returning thanks for several valuable suggestions which have been carried out practically with good results.

Statistics of the Provincial Training School, 1860.

TEACHERS AND CANDIDATES.—Males, 63; Females, 117: Total, 180.

COUNTRIES.	
Carleton, - - - - 7	Albert, - - - - 8
York, - - - - 15	Kent, - - - - 15
Sunbury, - - - - 2	Northumberland, - - - - 4
Queen's, - - - - 14	Gloucester, - - - - 1
Charlotte, - - - - 21	Restigouche, - - - - 2
Saint John, - - - - 48	Hants, N. S. - - - - 1
King's, - - - - 26	Brome, C. E. - - - - 1
Westmorland, - - - - 15	
Licensed Teachers, - - - -	69
Candidates, - - - -	96
Pupils, to attend two or more terms, - - - -	15
	180
Natives of New Brunswick, - - - -	164
England, - - - -	4
Ireland, - - - -	5
Scotland, - - - -	2
Nova Scotia, - - - -	3
Canada, - - - -	1
United States, - - - -	1
	180
Baptists, - - - -	43
Episcopalians, - - - -	41
Methodists, - - - -	32
Presbyterians, - - - -	28
Roman Catholics, - - - -	34
Congregationalists, - - - -	2
	180
Under 20 years of age, - - - -	103
Over 20 years of age, - - - -	77
	180
Average age 21½ years.	

MODEL SCHOOL.—Number enrolled, 98; average attendance, 64.

WILLIAM MILLS.

The Chief Superintendent, &c.

APPENDIX TO SCHOOL REPORT.

APPENDIX No. 1.--TABLE A.

Shewing the Number of the Teachers, Male and Female, their Class and Compensation, as the whole Number of Pupils, Male and Female, and ALBERT.

Table for ALBERT showing Teachers (Sex and Class, Compensation) and Pupils (Number in Various Branches Taught) for parishes: Alma, Coverdale, Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough, Hopewell.

CARLETON.

Table for CARLETON showing Teachers and Pupils for parishes: Brighton, Kent, Northampton, Peel, Richmond, Simonds, Wakefield, Wicklow, Woodstock, Superior School, Kent, Do. Richmond.

CHARLOTTE.

Table for CHARLOTTE showing Teachers and Pupils for parishes: Campo Bello, Dumbarton, Grand Manan, Lepreaux, Pennfield, Saint Andrews, Saint David, Saint George, Saint James, Saint Patrick, Saint Stephen, West Isles.

APPENDIX No. 1.--TABLE A.

provided for in the Term ending 31st March 1860; together with the Number of Schools, the Number in the Various Branches of Instruction.

Table for ALBERT showing Pupils (Male/Female, Average Attendance) and Number in Various Branches Taught (Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, etc.).

Table for CARLETON showing Pupils (Male/Female, Average Attendance) and Number in Various Branches Taught.

Table for CHARLOTTE showing Pupils (Male/Female, Average Attendance) and Number in Various Branches Taught.

GLOUCESTER.

TABLE A.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.											No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.	
	SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.							
	Trained.	Male.			Female.			Provincial.		Local.				
		1	2	3	1	2	3							
Bathurst,	1	6	1	1	1	1	£76	12	1	108	8	4	2	234
Beresford,	1	6	1	3	1	3	80	11	5	99	5	0	7	233
Caraquet,	1	4	1	4	1	1	44	10	8	64	10	0	4	151
Inkerman,	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	10	0	45	2	3	2	65
New Bandon,	1	7	1	3	1	1	82	13	1	109	15	0	2	272
Saumarez,	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	5	0	28	0	0	1	57
Shippegan,	1	2	1	2	1	1	30	0	0	40	0	3	2	65
	5	27	1	3	15	1	363	2	3	495	0	7	32	1077

KENT.

Carleton,	1	1	1	1	1	1	£33	15	0	£80	5	0	2	88
Dundas,	1	6	1	5	1	1	73	15	0	96	7	6	6	136
Richibucto,	6	4	1	5	1	3	115	4	2	164	0	8	10	330
Palmerston,	1	2	1	2	1	1	36	5	0	42	6	6	3	81
Weldford,	3	3	1	3	1	4	90	8	4	134	15	0	8	271
Wellington,	2	5	1	2	1	3	56	2	11	83	15	3	7	200
	13	23	1	12	10	2	405	10	5	601	9	11	36	1106

KINGS.

Greenwich,	7	1	2	1	2	1	£83	19	2	109	18	9	7	154
Hammond,	4	1	1	1	2	1	61	5	0	68	5	0	5	160
Hampton,	8	3	2	4	4	1	138	15	0	170	7	8	11	325
Havelock,	3	2	1	3	1	1	55	6	3	65	14	6	5	134
Kars,	2	1	1	1	1	1	28	15	0	30	15	6	2	47
Kingston,	10	1	1	1	6	1	142	13	9	169	2	6	10	246
Norton,	7	1	1	3	3	1	92	5	5	125	17	9	8	279
Springfield,	10	3	1	2	3	3	146	10	5	167	1	10	13	294
Studholm,	8	1	1	2	3	1	120	3	4	141	3	6	9	250
Sussex,	13	2	2	1	6	3	205	6	3	259	2	0	15	470
Upham,	3	1	2	1	1	1	63	15	0	63	15	0	3	99
Westfield,	6	1	1	2	1	1	87	1	8	88	0	6	7	171
	81	14	9	14	22	29	1225	16	3	1459	3	6	95	2629

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Alnwick,	1	1	1	1	1	1	£11	5	0	£15	0	0	1	47
Blackville,	3	1	1	2	1	1	31	5	0	38	0	0	3	85
Blissville,	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	0	0	42	0	0	2	64
Chatham,	7	7	2	2	3	3	188	8	9	254	18	8	14	621
Derby,	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	12	6	14	0	0	1	30
Glenelg,	4	1	1	3	1	1	34	5	0	42	9	7	4	121
Hardwicke,	1	2	1	2	1	1	37	7	6	47	10	0	3	61
Ludlow,	2	1	1	1	1	1	44	4	5	61	11	0	3	112
Nelson,	2	5	1	3	1	2	80	0	0	96	3	0	7	213
*Newcastle,	8	5	1	2	2	4	184	9	7	253	17	11	13	588
Northesk,	2	4	1	1	3	1	74	7	6	101	7	6	6	148
*Superior School, Newcastle,	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	0	0	25	0	0	1	51
	23	35	5	7	21	9	756	5	3	991	17	8	58	2141

Continued.

MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	PUPILS.														
NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																			
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geog'y.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'g.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.
107	2	120	5	132	220	217	138	132	59	29	20	8							
95	16	121	7	140	203	192	147	142	32	9	6								
89	1	61	...	84	151	103	74	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	...	61	6	25	65	57	47	41	...	12	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	5	119	11	166	269	245	186	174	38	37	10	4	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
28	2	24	3	40	57	57	50	20	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	1	25	2	38	65	49	41	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
532	21	490	34	625	1036	920	696	601	120	91	48	12	3	2	3	...	...	...	...
52	1	34	1	51	79	69	54	44	...	8	8	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	69	...	95	122	111	86	67	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
166	12	144	8	240	308	301	256	226	89	106	111	38	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
33	1	43	4	59	81	73	60	59	...	9	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	7	123	6	135	262	249	164	150	31	21	28	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	3	99	1	138	190	164	109	96	88	23	17	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
550	24	512	20	730	1042	967	729	642	173	173	180	68	6	3	...	...	...	...	...
84	7	55	8	91	151	126	103	101	25	38	47	37	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
90	11	52	7	67	134	126	94	85	12	25	39	17	10	5	6	...	...	...	...
157	12	144	12	168	316	284	234	219	74	100	117	49	9	3	...	...	...	...	...
76	16	38	4	65	129	126	90	88	4	27	18	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	10	18	4	21	47	41	36	32	6	19	15	10	5	1	1	...	...	...	...
124	11	104	7	134	243	237	202	192	73	98	110	64	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
137	14	121	7	142	256	250	212	192	37	79	92	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	22	122	21	158	284	266	227	207	48	63	74	48	6	1	5	...	...	...	...
93	36	95	26	97	246	237	214	183	31	66	45	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	42	198	24	227	429	383	344	276	48	74	65	46	8	2	8	1	3	5	...
51	4	40	4	57	99	82	70	67	7	22	19	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	16	64	11	88	166	150	125	101	4	38	71	14	7	1	3	...	...	...	...
1242	201	1051	135	1315	2500	2308	1951	1740	370	649	712	373	52	12	36	1	7	18	18
18	8	16	5	12	47	44	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	2	30	8	50	85	62	36	27	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1	38	1	28	52	52	42	35	10	14	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	22	279	27	360	579	557	445	404	118	180	76	46	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
10	3	15	2	13	30	30	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	1	51	10	54	93	91	72	66	7	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	25	1	41	58	52	42	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	8	43	13	56	105	98	66	52	16	17	25	7	8	2	1	...	...	...	...
98	10	95	10	121	205	195	162	118	32	15	53	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
306	11	252	19	330	539	499	415	360	123	89	114	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
64	2	73	9	78	148	133	92	75	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	4	13	2	29															

QUEEN'S.

TABLE A.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.											No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.
	Trained.	Untrained.	SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.				
			Male.			Female.			Provincial.	Local.			
			1	2	3	1	2	3					
Brunswick,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	£8 15 0	£22 10 0	1	22
Cambridge,	10	1	3	2	3	1	...	144 16 3	188 8 4	10	316		
Canning,	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	54 15 10	71 15 0	4	105
Chipman,	2	2	1	...	1	3	...	56 17 6	92 14 10	5	116		
Gagetown,	4	3	2	1	2	...	2	79 15 10	104 2 0	7	178		
Hampstead,	5	1	1	2	1	1	...	82 10 0	109 14 0	6	176		
Johnston,	7	2	...	1	5	2	...	110 13 9	149 9 6	9	234		
*Petersville,	9	1	1	3	4	1	...	119 7 6	160 7 10	10	316		
Waterborough,	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	54 6 10	73 13 4	5	93
*Wickham,	2	3	1	1	2	...	1	74 11 8	109 19 0	5	125		
*Superior School, Petersville,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	37 0 0	37 10 0	1	34
* Do. Wickham,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	1	44
	50	14	12	13	18	9	2	10	848 10 2	1145 3 10	64	1753	

RESTIGOUCHE.

Coleborne,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	£33 15 0	£44 15 0	3	66
Dalhousie,	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	63 15 0	76 17 0	6	140
Durham,	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	45 0 0	54 10 0	4	126
Superior School, Addington,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	37 10 0	37 10 0	1	103
	14	1	11	...	2	...	...	180 0 0	213 12 6	14	435

SAINT JOHN.

Lancaster,	11	1	5	...	6	...	1	188 15 8	234 11 4	12	409	
*Portland,	16	3	2	10	2	2	1	257 16 3	403 1 5	19	958	
*Saint John, No. 1,	18	3	3	3	11	0	1	311 17 6	517 2 7	20	747	
* Do. No. 2,	16	1	3	2	1	8	2	254 7 6	371 16 8	17	737	
Saint Martins,	10	2	2	2	1	2	2	118 15 0	132 19 2	12	318	
Simonds,	7	6	...	3	7	...	1	150 2 6	180 1 10	13	313	
*Superior School, Portland,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	37 10 0	40 0 0	1	84
* Do. District No. 1,	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	52 10 0	112 10 0	1	99
* Do. do. No. 2,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	46 17 6	44 0 0	1	44
	82	16	18	21	12	28	7	12	1418 11 11	1967 3 0	96	3709

SUNBURY.

Blissville,	2	4	1	...	1	...	4	£47 18 4	£73 12 6	6	148	
Burton,	4	5	...	1	3	1	2	90 12 6	112 7 6	9	148	
Lincoln,	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	20 0 0	21 5 0	2	47
Northfield,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13 15 0	13 15 0	1	15
*Maugerville,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2 12 1	2 15 0	1	27
Sheffield,	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	41 10 1	44 10 0	4	92
*Superior School, Maugerville,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	1	39
	15	9	4	1	3	6	3	7	246 8 0	298 5 0	24	516

Continued.

PUPILS.																			
MALE.		FEMALE.		Average Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.														
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'c.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geogr'y.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'g.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.
13	1	8	...	15	20	17	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	29	133	9	153	297	276	238	212	22	107	111	35	12	9	6	...	...	3	16
46	13	44	2	62	99	95	83	71	15	44	45	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	8	56	4	67	98	91	82	60	27	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	13	68	10	93	164	155	125	117	17	62	58	25	17	4	6	...	...	4	...
80	22	68	6	77	168	163	146	140	13	66	62	41	8	2	11	1	1	1	...
115	14	94	11	111	232	203	145	133	24	49	54	17	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	24	106	22	168	298	268	177	152	8	50	37	24	5	4	7	...	...	4	...
35	15	37	6	52	89	78	66	64	5	26	21	2	4	4	2	...	...	...	...
74	7	43	1	56	119	109	88	80	5	27	37	12	9	8	4	2	...	...	...
9	9	13	3	25	24	28	26	24	...	20	16	12	4	5	2	...	...	2	5
16	10	17	1	18	39	39	35	26	...	10	10	4	4	4	2	...	1	1	...
826	165	687	75	897	1647	1522	1215	1085	137	482	473	204	71	40	40	3	2	15	21

34	2	29	1	30	66	61	31	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	10	54	8	82	127	120	77	60	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	6	52	5	68	121	105	82	65	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
61	2	34	6	95	98	98	70	55	...	20	40	20	6	3	2	1	1	3	18
226	20	169	20	275	412	384	260	207	11	29	41	20	8	4	2	1	1	3	18

199	31	165	14	214	385	351	283	230	36	111	174	83	15	14	18	...	2	9	...
560	48	318	32	565	844	759	518	467	55	234	230	155	33	7	9	1	1	8	10
374	23	317	33	499	689	641	561	517	183	366	386	244	9	4	8	3	2	8	46
406	12	306	13	451	655	604	485	460	137	243	244	185	8	10	17	...	...	5	58
163	6	128	21	183	298	272	233	221	66	106	87	46	15	7	2	...	1	...	1
163	13	136	1	188	270	226	148	128	13	24	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	10	18	3	44	77	81	74	71	...	45	41	32	4	7	6	6	...	8	5
83	11	3	2	77	99	99	55	99	...	90	90	75	10	14	14	4	6	8	30
26	3	7	8	28	44	44	38	36	...	31	31	32	8	11	4	3	3	3	5
2027	157	1398	127	2049	3371	3077	2400	2229	489	1250	1316	826	102	74	77	17	15	49	155

59	14	69	6	101	139	134	91	85	31	34	46	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	7	58	12	78	139	134	101	92	48	35	33	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	2	17	2	26	44	40	38	31	14	15	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	4	...	12	12	8	6	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	11	...	15	16	16	16	16	...	4	6	10	...	1	3	...	...	1	...
34	...	55	3	57	91	91	77	72	29	30	34	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
12	5	15	7	25	39	38	33	31	...	22	18	17	2	3	6	1	1	2	8
228	29	229	30	314	480	461	362	329	124	140	149	97	11	4	9	1	1	3	32

VICTORIA.

TABLE A.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.											No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.
	Trained.	SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.					
		Male.			Female.			Provincial.	Local.				
		1	2	3	1	2	3						
* Andover.	3	...	...	...	...	1	£20 8 4	£26 10 0	0	3	81
Grand Falls.	1	2	1	...	...	1	38 15 0	56 0 0	0	3	68
Madawaska.	2	...	...	1	...	1	21 17 6	30 15 0	0	2	51
Perth.	2	...	...	2	...	...	22 10 0	25 0 0	0	2	45
Saint Basil.	2	...	...	2	...	...	22 10 0	25 0 0	0	2	47
Saint Francis.	3	...	1	...	...	1	48 15 0	55 0 0	0	3	89
Saint Leonard.	6	...	...	5	...	1	76 5 0	92 12 6	6	6	154
* Superior School, Andover.	1	...	1	...	...	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	0	1	40
* Do. Grand Falls.	1	...	1	...	...	...	35 0 0	35 0 0	0	1	46
	21	2	1	15	...	5	311 0 10	370 17 6	23	6	21		

WESTMORLAND.

Botsford.	4	10	...	4	8	...	2	167 10 0	214 15 0	0	14	413
Dorchester.	6	10	1	1	9	4	180 4 2	256 15 0	0	16	463	
* Moncton.	8	8	1	...	4	7	200 4 2	310 10 0	0	15	443	
Sackville.	6	7	2	1	3	1	165 1 6	243 15 0	0	12	449	
Salisbury.	6	3	0	1	3	3	109 3 4	147 13 0	0	9	243	
Shediac.	7	8	2	2	7	2	175 15 0	227 8 2	15	383		
Westmorland.	4	4	2	2	...	2	111 17 6	176 16 0	8	290		
* Superior School, Moncton.	1	...	1	...	...	...	37 10 0	37 10 0	0	1	45
	42	50	9	11	36	17	1147 5 8	1615 3 2	90	2729		

YORK.

Canterbury.	2	4	1	2	1	...	2	£67 15 0	106 0 0	0	6	166
* Douglas.	10	5	1	6	4	2	167 11 6	192 6 5	15	396		
Dumfries.	2	1	2	...	1	...	40 6 3	64 15 0	3	58		
Fredericton.	11	8	3	1	...	7	247 19 2	379 7 0	17	630		
Kingsclear.	4	2	2	1	2	...	80 17 6	107 7 6	6	166		
Manners-Sutton.	4	1	2	1	1	...	93 3 1	99 10 0	5	205		
New Maryland.	...	1	...	1	...	...	11 5 0	20 8 0	1	31
Prince William.	3	3	...	2	2	...	73 8 9	89 0 0	6	228		
* Queensbury.	5	1	...	3	3	...	62 18 4	92 7 6	6	184		
Saint Mary's.	2	7	1	4	2	...	143 2 6	176 0 0	12	315		
Southampton.	1	...	...	...	1	...	13 15 0	15 0 0	1	18
Stanley.	1	1	1	...	...	...	27 10 0	29 5 0	2	57
* Superior School, Douglas.	1	...	1	...	...	...	26 0 0	26 0 0	1	47
* Do. Queensbury.	1	...	1	...	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	1	52
	50	34	15	20	17	11	1085 12 1	1427 6 5	82	2552		

Continued.

PUPILS.																								
MALE.				FEMALE.				NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																
Under 16.		Over 16.		Under 16.		Over 16.		Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'c.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geogr'y.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'g.	Naviga'n.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.																					
41	6	32	2	39	81	61	53	39	5	12	20	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	2	33	3	52	63	52	34	32	11	13	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	27	1	36	43	28	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	21	3	30	45	45	28	22	...	5	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	1	17	1	35	45	41	25	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	2	42	5	57	84	61	44	40	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	1	65	3	101	140	121	77	50	7	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	3	14	...	16	40	40	29	35	...	20	17	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	4
28	2	15	1	35	46	40	35	30	...	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	1	1
319	17	266	19	401	587	489	348	261	23	78	74	33	6	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	5

195	47	138	33	212	381	307	209	191	10	15	46	20	4	3	6	1	1
247	18	188	10	263	418	384	280	256	31	84	118	48	7	...	6	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
187	9	228	19	270	409	375	296	280	101	112	139	87	2	3	4	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	...
215	45	173	16	234	414	392	326	314	90	142	144	113	36	7	11	...	1	2	14	...	...	...	...
111	15	111	6	107	228	188	146	98	36	42	30	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
209	21	143	10	238	369	331	233	228	31	71	74	40	10	3	12	2	2	6	47	...	...	...	...
141	11	114	24	164	258	228	184	182	18	89	106	56	15	3	1	4	5	5	10	...	...	...	...
40	5	...	...	32	45	45	40	40	...	22	35	14	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1345	171	1095	118	1520	2522	2250	1714	1589	317	577	692	391	78	19	47	8	15	49	76	...	...	...	...

83	17	60	6	99	164	143	102	96	12	55	50	34	2	...	1
201	18	166	11	219	369	363	307	265	36	136	118	81	21	13	16	2	2	4	14
24	7	25	2	44	58	53	51	49	...	18	16	17	3	3
309	14	287	20	319	567	508	444	447	133	314	293	186	5	1	2	...	3	28	...	...	...	...
81	11	68	6	99	152	147	391	125	8	49	63	38	2	9	6	...	7	23	...	...	...	...
108	10	78	9	114	156	155	105	112	8	31	32	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	18	...	20	27	27	10	10	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	19	85	18	132	196	212	148	124	24	43	37	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	11	70	9	76	158	161	131	86	...	35	43	8	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	16	121	17	176	297	255	221	185	48	121	93	63	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	2	7	15	12	12	12	12	6	7	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	3	21	3	26	55	56	40	22	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	4	17	2	20	47	47	31	36	...	13	24	12	4	5	6	2	2	6	4	...	...	...
22	7	19	4	30	52	52	40	40	...	29	29	18	4	4	6	2	1	3	8	...	...	...
1263	139	1037	114	1461	2310	2191	1781	1699	275	858	845	515	58	35	39	7	5	27	77

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE A,

COUNTIES, PARISHES, AND TEACHERS' NAMES.	TEACHERS.					Whole Number of Pupils on Registers.
	Rel. Denomination of Teacher.	Trained or Untr'd.	Class of Licence.	COMPENSATION.		
				Provincial.	Local.	
Carleton.						
Richard Ahern, Kent, ...	E	T	1	£37 10 0	£40 0 0	45
Ivory Kilburn, Richmond, ...	P	T	1	30 0 0	30 0 0	63
Northumberland.						
John Hardie, Newcastle, ...	P	U	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	51
Queen's.						
Thomas Leonard, Petersville, ...	E	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0	44
Henry A. Vradenburgh, Wickham, ...	B	T	1	25 0 0	25 0 0	34
Restigouche.						
William Crocket, Addington, ...	P	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0	103
Saint John.						
Robert Aitkin, Portland, ...	P	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0	84
Charles H. Tucker, St. John, No. 1, ...	E	T	1	37 10 0	112 10 0	99
Thomas Moore, do. Assistant, ...	...	T	2	15 0 0	...	
Daniel Morrison, St. John, No. 2, ...	P	T	1	46 17 6	64 8 3		44
Sunbury.						
George Stewart, Maugerville, ...	P	T	1	30 0 0	30 0 0	39
Victoria.						
H. Thaddeus Stevens, Andover, ...	B	T	1	25 0 0	25 0 0	40
Owen McLauchlan, Grand Falls, ...	R	U	3	35 0 0	35 0 0	46
Westmorland.						
James G. McCurdy, Moncton, ...	P	T	1	37 10 0	37 10 0	45
York.						
Nathan Smith, Douglas, ...	B	T	1	26 0 0	26 0 0	47
Robert Hallett, Queensbury, ...	B	T	1	30 0 0	30 0 0	52
				512 17 6	622 18 3	836

FOR THE TERM ENDING 31st MARCH 1860.

MALE.		FEMALE.		Av'ge Attendance.	NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.													
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Bookkeeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.
17	7	17	4	33	45	40	30	27	16	16	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
27	10	26	...	30	63	60	52	58	21	60	21	6	3	4	1	...	4	20
32	4	13	2	29	51	51	51	51	46	41	18	...	4	9	...	...	7	11
16	10	17	1	18	39	39	35	26	10	10	4	4	4	2	...	1	1	...
9	9	13	3	25	28	28	26	24	20	16	12	4	5	2	...	...	2	25
61	2	34	6	95	98	98	70	55	40	40	20	6	3	2	1	1	3	12
53	10	18	3	44	77	81	74	71	45	41	32	4	7	6	6	...	8	6
83	11	3	2	77	99	99	99	55	90	90	75	10	14	4	4	6	8	30
26	3	7	8	28	44	44	38	36	31	31	32	8	11	4	3	3	3	5
12	5	15	7	25	39	38	33	31	22	18	17	2	3	6	1	1	2	4
23	3	14	...	16	40	40	29	35	20	17	10	2	2	2	...	...	1	4
28	2	15	1	35	46	40	35	30	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	4	4	1
40	5	...	...	32	45	45	40	40	22	35	14	4	...	7	...	...	6	6
24	4	17	2	20	47	47	31	36	13	24	12	4	5	6	2	2	6	4
22	7	19	4	30	52	52	40	40	29	29	18	4	4	6	2	1	3	8
473	92	228	43	537	813	802	683	615	435	478	313	63	69	64	24	20	59	139

APPENDIX No. 1.--TABLE B.

Shewing the Number of the Teachers, Male and Female, their Class and Compensation, as the whole Number of Pupils, Male and Female, and ALBERT.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.												No. of Schools.	Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.
	SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.							
	Untrained.			Trained.			Provincial.			Local.				
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Alma,	1	2	...	2	1	...	£36	5	0	£48	10	0	3	109
Coverdale,	6	1	...	1	2	1	79	7	6	122	7	6	7	196
Elgin,	1	5	1	4	...	1	71	5	0	108	15	0	6	158
Harvey,	6	2	1	2	3	1	107	10	0	141	0	0	8	257
Hillsborough,	7	2	2	...	1	2	125	12	6	163	15	0	9	303
Hopewell,	10	3	2	1	2	5	165	4	2	233	5	4	13	388
	31	15	6	4	14	10	585	4	2	817	12	10	46	1411

CARLETON.

Brighton,	...	1	...	...	...	1	£8	15	0	£8	15	0	1	35
Kent,	1	1	1	...	1	...	30	0	0	51	0	0	2	72
Northampton,	1	2	...	2	...	1	56	5	0	88	19	0	3	90
Peel,	1	...	...	1	...	...	11	9	2	11	10	0	1	31
*Richmond,	5	3	2	1	3	...	92	18	1	125	1	10	8	222
Simonds,	4	5	2	...	1	...	93	2	6	122	5	0	9	251
Wakfield,	6	4	1	1	3	3	126	14	4	157	12	6	10	286
Wicklow,	1	5	...	2	1	...	57	1	8	64	15	0	6	179
Woodstock,	11	10	...	1	3	9	248	10	7	302	0	0	19	580
*Superior School, Richmond,	1	...	1	...	...	...	30	0	0	30	0	0	1	62
	31	31	7	3	15	14	754	16	4	961	17	4	60	1808

CHARLOTTE.

Campo Bello,	6	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	£73	11	10	£96	5	0	6	195
Dumbarton,	1	3	...	1	1	...	2	...	51	11	11	77	10	0	4	104
Grand Manan,	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	...	36	5	0	55	0	0	4	164
Lepreaux,	3	...	...	8	...	...	48	2	6	53	10	0	3	98
Pennfield,	2	1	1	1	...	1	42	10	0	55	6	3	3	111		
Saint Andrews,	9	7	1	1	1	4	186	7	2	255	5	0	16	566		
Saint David,	4	5	...	2	4	...	92	2	8	106	5	0	9	244		
Saint George,	11	4	2	5	2	2	209	17	7	266	10	6	15	532		
Saint James,	5	2	...	1	...	3	87	2	6	113	15	0	7	244		
Saint Patrick,	5	1	1	...	3	1	73	11	10	80	18	4	6	178		
Saint Stephen,	9	13	2	2	3	3	265	16	8	380	18	9	22	918		
West Isles,	2	5	...	3	...	4	78	6	8	107	13	9	7	159		
	58	44	8	12	12	24	11	35	1245	6	4	1548	17	7	102	3513

APPENDIX No. 1.--TABLE B.

provided for in the Term ending 30th Sept. 1860; together with the Number of Schools, the Number in the Various Branches of Instruction.

PUPILS.																								
MALE.				FEMALE.				NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.																
Under 10.		Over 10.		Under 10.		Over 10.		Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'c.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geogr'y.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'g.	Navig'n.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	
Under 10.	Over 10.	Under 10.	Over 10.																					
60	11	29	9	52	87	73	56	6	22	24	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	14	80	9	107	178	164	115	120	15	52	57	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	9	66	5	91	157	143	104	83	17	16	18	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	30	107	3	117	241	196	151	149	9	54	70	46	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	17	123	13	167	287	256	216	198	37	99	102	44	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	27	167	18	203	324	328	268	258	63	122	81	54	4	5	3	1	1	5	36	...	...	...	...	...
674	108	572	57	737	1274	1160	911	864	147	375	352	171	18	13	12	1	3	12	36	...	...	...	...	...

17	1	17	...	20	35	30	18	17	8	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	3	36	5	35	72	58	40	34	...	16	16	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	7	34	9	62	79	72	16	44	12	22	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
12	...	18	1	15	28	27	25	25	...	10	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	5	104	6	121	194	184	127	137	7	34	53	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	7	113	8	153	233	224	143	132	44	49	52	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
129	14	132	11	171	258	251	178	165	38	71	85	43	10	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
79	8	80	12	94	143	133	86	73	29	29	31	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
257	13	261	49	326	501	488	382	342	168	194	220	96	17	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
28	4	28	2	29	62	59	56	57	...	15	56	18	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
820	62	823	103	1026	1607	1536	1115	1026	305	453	558	245	37	17	5	2	2	18	65	...	...	...	...	...

107	10	72	6	114	179	160	116	102	31	35	57	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	2	43	11	54	87	80	65	60	24	14	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	9	71	3	105	150	139	89	63	38	23	26	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	54	4	61	85	69	46	41	43	23	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	3	52	7	65	91	91	67	51	7	14	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	2	238	12	351	475	453	346	328	167	110	171	77	4	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
118	12	106	8	139	216	219	145	149	31	25	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255	22	230	25	322	432	384	308	268	48	76	80	63	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
124	9	100	11	120	239	228	147	137	23	32	51	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	7	77	11	105	151	152	117	103	19	33	26	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
459	61	359	39	553	876	806	596	569	76	175	292	116	14	11	6	2	1	4	13	...	...	...	...	...
80	9	61	9	101	137	125	96	100	37	19	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1758	146	1463	146	2070	3118	2906	2138	1971	544	579	837	310	38	25	21	3	1	11	55	...	...	...	...	...

GLOUCESTER.

TABLE B.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TRAINED, UNTRAINED, SEX AND CLASS (Male, Female), COMPENSATION (Provincial, Local), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.

KENT.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TRAINED, UNTRAINED, SEX AND CLASS (Male, Female), COMPENSATION (Provincial, Local), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.

KING'S.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TRAINED, UNTRAINED, SEX AND CLASS (Male, Female), COMPENSATION (Provincial, Local), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TRAINED, UNTRAINED, SEX AND CLASS (Male, Female), COMPENSATION (Provincial, Local), No. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.

Continued.

Table with columns: PUPILS, MALE (Under 16, Over 16), FEMALE (Under 16, Over 16), Average Attendance, and NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT (Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithm'c, Common N. Work, Grammar, Geog'y, History, B. Keep'g, Geometry, Mens'n, L. Surv'g, Naviga'n, Algebra, Other Branches).

QUEEN'S.

TABLE B.

Table with columns: PARISHES, TEACHERS (Trained, Untrained, Sex and Class, Compensation), Nc. of Schools, Whole No. Pupils on Reg's.

RESTIGOUCHE.

Table with columns: Parish, Teacher counts, Compensation, Schools, Pupils.

SAINT JOHN.

Table with columns: Parish, Teacher counts, Compensation, Schools, Pupils.

SUNBURY.

Table with columns: Parish, Teacher counts, Compensation, Schools, Pupils.

Continued.

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE), NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT (Spelling, Reading, Writing, etc.).

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE), NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE), NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.

Table with columns: PUPILS (MALE, FEMALE), NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.

VICTORIA.

TABLE B.

PARISHES.	TEACHERS.											No. of Schools.	Whole No. of Pupils on Reg's.
	SEX AND CLASS.						COMPENSATION.						
	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.			Female.			Provincial.		Local.		
			1	2	3	1	2	3					
Andover,	3	3	2	1	£41	3	9	£54	10	0	3	95	
Grand Falls,	1	3	1	1	44	11	8	95	10	0	4	135	
Madawaska,	3	3	2	1	32	13	2	34	10	0	3	56	
Perth,	2	2	2	2	22	10	0	25	0	0	2	40	
Saint Basil,	3	3	3	3	33	15	0	37	0	0	3	86	
Saint Francis,	3	3	1	1	30	18	0	46	0	0	3	75	
Saint Leonard,	8	8	6	2	86	17	6	100	16	8	8	151	
	125	1	17	7	292	9	1	393	6	8	26	638	

WESTMORLAND.

Botsford,	2	13	3	9	3	194	3	9	208	11	9	15	443
Dorchester,	10	10	3	10	5	239	17	1	322	10	0	20	582
*Moncton,	9	7	1	4	8	190	6	3	273	0	0	16	477
Sackville,	5	3	2	1	2	84	9	7	112	15	6	8	247
Salisbury,	7	3	2	4	2	130	6	3	157	7	0	10	273
Shediac,	5	6	2	1	6	143	5	7	178	15	6	11	309
Westmorland,	7	3	2	3	2	152	10	0	209	5	0	10	403
*Superior School, Moncton,	1	1	1	1	1	37	10	0	37	10	0	1	50
	46	45	7	11	35	21	4	13	1172	8	6	149	2784

YORK.

Canterbury,	3	1	2	1	1	£53	10	0	£60	0	0	4	135
*Douglas,	9	3	1	5	5	109	16	3	133	12	6	12	371
Dumfries,	2	1	2	1	1	48	15	0	86	15	0	3	73
Fredericton,	11	9	3	1	8	253	16	1	390	2	6	18	664
Kingsclear,	5	1	1	1	1	60	14	7	65	15	0	6	181
Manners-Sutton,	4	1	2	1	1	53	17	1	56	10	0	5	146
New Maryland,	2	2	1	1	1	21	19	7	28	6	8	2	55
Prince William,	4	3	1	1	2	74	1	3	85	16	3	7	264
*Queensbury,	5	3	2	5	1	80	16	8	115	0	0	8	228
Saint Mary's,	5	4	1	4	1	104	15	10	147	5	0	9	275
Southampton,	1	2	1	1	1	31	16	1	51	0	0	3	72
Stanley,	2	1	2	1	1	46	5	0	49	7	6	3	117
*Superior School, Douglas,	1	1	1	1	1	26	0	0	26	0	0	1	51
* Do. Queensbury,	1	1	1	1	1	17	10	0	30	0	0	1	41
	53	31	15	14	21	14	1	19	983	13	5	1324	10
	5	82	2673										

Continued.

PUPILS.																			
MALE.				FEMALE.				NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.											
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Average Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithm'c.	Common N. Work.	Grammar.	Geog'y.	History.	B. Keep'g.	Geometry.	Mens'n.	L. Surv'g.	Naviga'n.	Algebra.	Other Branches.
48	8	36	3	50	66	67	58	46	16	19	11	2	2	8	6	3	2	5	2
73	4	57	1	92	125	96	76	69	21	38	35	21	2	8	6	3	2	5	2
15	9	30	2	35	31	19	17	10	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	3	14	2	31	40	39	28	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	...	38	...	50	55	49	40	23	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	41	4	50	69	50	27	21	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	69	3	99	140	119	78	49	8	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
314	24	285	15	407	526	439	324	246	29	64	65	43	4	8	6	3	2	5	2

226	36	152	29	229	398	379	245	226	4	10	29	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
317	18	231	16	364	548	465	356	315	60	123	116	56	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
199	15	249	14	295	454	429	353	285	123	89	103	55	3	1	1	1	1	1	9
127	8	96	16	147	228	219	158	177	48	75	80	38	10	1	...	...	...	...	...
98	21	132	22	151	262	258	177	171	43	64	93	38	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	12	121	12	194	300	257	186	183	33	71	68	51	15	2	12	3	2	7	13
178	37	152	36	201	332	322	257	232	32	112	119	77	27	2	5	5	6	5	3
47	3	...	...	29	50	50	45	42	...	30	35	14	6	10	...	2	6	6	6
1356	150	1133	145	1610	2572	2379	1777	1631	343	574	643	339	79	5	29	9	11	18	31

62	10	50	13	71	131	125	89	68	13	8	22	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	13	164	12	211	349	330	235	196	...	112	111	47	20	12	12	...	...	4	1
29	10	25	9	40	72	70	56	46	...	21	21	23	5	3	2	...	...	3	...
355	4	284	21	416	585	544	458	427	171	277	281	189	9	2	1	...	...	4	50
79	11	83	8	88	150	149	126	107	43	38	65	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	5	65	2	75	110	110	78	78	7	19	13	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	3	23	4	32	55	48	35	30	7	8	18	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
123	9	117	15	135	219	199	114	104	27	31	53	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	9	92	6	99	193	183	128	113	6	32	40	12	2	2	2	1	...	1	...
135	5	132	3	152	265	213	182	150	47	85	102	31	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
26	4	33	9	48	71	61	56	48	15	28	22	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	3	49	7	45	109	111	86	63	...	19	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	40	...
26	2	17	4	25	51	49	40	40	...	16	31	12	16	5	5	2	2	6	4
51	3	16	1	23	41	38	33	23	...	22	22	22	3	6	6	2	...	2	9
1316	93	1150	114	1460	2401	2230	1716	1493	336	716	817	449	66	33	29	5	2	20	104

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS, AS EMBODIED IN TABLE B,

LOCALITY OF SCHOOLS, AND TEACHER'S NAME.	TEACHERS.						COMPENSATION.		Whole Number of Pupils on Registers.
	Native of.	Rel. Denomination of Teacher.	Trained or Untr'd.	Class of Licence.	Months.	COMPENSATION.			
						Provincial.	Local.		
Carleton.									
Ivory Kilburn, Richmond, ...	N. B.	P	T	1	6	£30 0 0	£30 0 0	62	
Gloucester.									
Robert Pool, Bathurst, ...	S.	P	T	...	4½	27 1 8	27 10 0	39	
Kent.									
C. B. Pitblado, Richibucto, ...	S.	P	T	...	5	31 5 0	31 5 0	58	
Northumberland.									
John Hardie, Newcastle, ...	N. B.	P	T	...	6	25 0 0	25 0 0	50	
William King, Glenelg, ...	N. S.	E	T	1	1	4 13 2	4 15 0	44	
Queen's.									
Henry A. Vradenburgh, Wickham, ...	N. B.	B	T	1	6	25 0 0	25 0 0	40	
Restigouche.									
William Crocket, Addington, ...	S.	P	T	...	6	37 10 0	37 10 0	92	
saint John.									
Robert Aitkin, Portland, ...	S.	P	T	1	6	37 10 0	40 0 0	98 126 42	
Charles H. Tucker, St. John, No. 1, ...	N. S.	E	T	1	6	37 10 0	162 10 0		
Thomas Moore, Assistant, do., ...	...	...	T	2	...	15 0 0	...	
M. Allan Wall, Lancaster, ...	N. B.	E	T	1	3	18 15 5	20 15 0	42	
Sunbury.									
George Stewart, Manguerville, ...	I.	P	T	1	6	25 0 0	25 0 0	41	
Westmorland.									
James G. McCurdy, Moncton, ...	N. S.	P	T	1	6	37 10 0	37 10 0	50	
York.									
Nathan Smith, Douglas, ...	N. B.	B	T	1	6	26 0 0	26 0 0	51	
Robert Hallett, Queensbury, ...	N. B.	B	T	1	3½	17 10 0	30 0 0	44	
Table B, Superior Schools, 1859, ...	...	...	...	...	...	395 4 10	532 0 0	834
Increase, ...	...	...	...	...	...	429 18 7	466 13 7	808
Decrease, ...	...	...	...	...	...	£65 6 5	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	£34 13 9	...	...

FOR THE TERM ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1860.

MALE.		FEMALE.		Av'ge Attendance.	PUPILS.														When Established.
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.		NUMBER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES TAUGHT.														
Under 16.	Over 16.	Under 16.	Over 16.	Av'ge Attendance.	Spelling.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Bookkeeping.	Geometry.	Mensuration.	Land Surveying.	Navigation.	Algebra.	Other Branches.	When Established.
28	4	28	2	29	62	59	56	57	15	56	18	4	4	2	1	...	4	20	1858
24	...	13	2	30	39	39	32	25	24	24	12	...	3	5	...	...	1	...	1860
35	6	13	4	54	54	54	50	52	44	41	14	2	4	11	...	...	14	20	1860
30	4	14	2	24	50	50	50	50	43	40	20	...	4	9	...	...	7	5	1858
28	2	12	2	28	40	30	28	30	9	18	5	1	3	7	...	...	2	12	1860
14	9	12	5	25	40	34	34	28	24	20	14	6	8	3	1	2	2	8	1860
53	3	32	4	72	92	92	60	45	24	24	12	3	4	6	2	2	5	12	1858
67	6	22	3	47	93	93	73	73	56	56	28	8	4	...	5	...	8	4	1858
113	7	3	3	90	119	100	120	80	120	80	45	12	10	10	...	...	12	75	1858
29	...	8	5	26	40	38	36	31	19	30	18	...	9	2	...	...	2	5	1860
17	2	19	3	24	39	39	37	30	25	21	28	2	4	5	1	1	6	...	1858
47	3	...	...	29	50	50	45	42	30	35	14	6	...	10	...	2	6	6	1858
26	4	17	4	25	51	49	40	40	16	31	12	16	5	5	2	2	6	4	1859
21	3	16	1	23	41	38	33	23	22	22	22	3	6	6	2	...	2	9	1858
532	53	209	40	526	810	765	694	606	472	498	262	63	68	81	14	9	78	*180	
499	78	201	30	545	784	732	673	559	425	416	294	69	56	61	22	17	69	...	
33	...	8	10	...	26	33	21	47	47	82	...	...	8	20	...	...	9	...	
...	15	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	6	...	...	8	8	...	...

* Of these, thirty-four are studying Latin.

TABLE C.
Amount Drawn on the Chief Superintendent's Schedules, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.		SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.		TOTAL, 1860.	TOTAL, 1859.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
	Term Ending 31st March 1860.	Term Ending 30th Sept. 1860.	Term Ending 31st March 1860.	Term Ending 30th Sept. 1860.				
	Albert,	£319 7 6	£585 4 2	..				
Carleton,	758 3 3	721 16 4	£67 10 0	£30 0 0	1,498 5 4	82 4 3	..	
Charlotte,	988 4 3	1,245 5 4	..	..	2,293 10 7	..	£57 15 10
Gloucester,	363 2 2	371 15 5	..	27 1 8	761 19 4	50 19 4	..	
Kent,	405 10 5	384 6 7	..	31 5 0	821 2 0	19 4 3	..	
King's,	1,225 16 3	1,332 15 4	..	..	2,558 11 7	30 10 9	..
Northumberland,	731 5 3	742 9 8	25 0 0	29 13 2	1,528 8 1	44 8 1	..	
Queen's,	756 10 2	855 10 10	62 0 0	25 0 0	1,729 1 0	..	154 18 3	
Restigouche,	142 10 0	121 11 2	37 10 0	37 10 0	439 1 2	..	11 15 1	
Saint John,	1,381 14 5	1,212 12 11	136 17 6	108 15 0	2,739 19 10	292 5 11	..	
Sunbury,	216 8 0	255 13 7	30 0 0	25 0 0	427 1 7	..	167 15 8	
Victoria,	251 0 10	292 9 1	60 0 0	..	603 9 11	138 13 5	..	
Westmorland,	1,109 15 8	1,134 18 7	37 10 0	37 10 0	2,319 14 3	61 16 0	..	
York,	1,029 12 1	940 3 5	50 0 0	43 10 0	2,069 5 6	147 5 7	..	
Table C, for 1859,	£9,639 0 4	£10,199 13 5	£512 7 6	£395 4 10	£20,746 6 1	£20,162 11 0	..	
Increase,	9,476 17 6	9,834 10 6	421 4 5	429 18 7	20,162 11 0	..	..
Decrease,	£162 2 10	£365 2 11	£91 3 1	..	£583 15 1	..	..
	..	..	..	£34 13 9	..	..	..

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE D.
SCHOOL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

COUNTY.	LOCALITY.	PARISH AND PLACE.	VALUE.			VOLUMES.
			LOCAL.	PROVINCIAL.	TOTAL.	
Carleton,.....	Richmond,.....	Superior School,.....	£5 0 0	£2 10 0	£7 10 0	60
Do.	Woodstock,.....	Mrs. Smith's School,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	94
Do.	Upper Woodstock,.....	Miss Jacob's School,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	30
Do.	Woodstock,.....	Additional to Miss Jacob's School, 1859,.....	1 15 6	0 17 9	2 13 3	20
Do.	Jacksontown,.....	.....	5 17 0	2 18 9	8 16 3	71
Charlotte,.....	Saint Andrews,.....	Mr. Gleason's School,.....	7 16 0	3 18 3	11 14 8	128
Do.	Saint George,.....	Mr. W. H. Gaffrey's School,.....	6 4 0	3 2 0	9 6 0	84
Do.	Saint Stephen,.....	Mr. O'Grady's School,.....	5 3 0	2 11 6	7 14 6	36
Do.	New Brandon,.....	Janeville,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Gloucester,.....	Bathurst,.....	Superior School,.....	10 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0	40
Do.	Hammond,.....	Miss Jenks' School,.....	6 0 0	3 0 0	9 0 0	232
King's,.....	Westfield,.....	District No. 4,.....	8 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	77
Do.	Do.	Do. No. 5,.....	8 1 0	4 0 6	12 1 6	46
Do.	Upper Sussex,.....	Superior School,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Do.	Boiestown,.....	.....	3 10 0	1 15 0	5 5 0	60
Do.	Blackville,.....	.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	29
Do.	Chatham,.....	Miss Shaw's School,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	27
Do.	Wickham,.....	Superior School,.....	4 10 0	2 5 0	6 15 0	62
Do.	Petersville,.....	Mr. Murray's School,.....	3 0 0	1 10 0	4 10 0	41
Do.	Addington,.....	Campbellton Superior School,.....	8 14 2	4 7 1	13 1 3	116
Do.	Do.	Flat Lands,.....	3 12 6	1 16 3	5 8 9	48
Do.	Prince William,.....	Magaguadavic,.....	2 0 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	20
Do.	Douglas,.....	Keswick Ridge,.....	5 9 4	2 14 0	8 4 0	45
Do.	Fredericton,.....	Mr. Denton's Commercial School,.....	10 0 0	5 0 8	15 0 0	112
Do.	Kingsclear,.....	Mr. Barnes's School,.....	5 0 0	2 10 0	7 10 0	50
Do.	Saint John,.....	Superior School,.....	5 0 3	2 10 1	7 10 4	49
Abstract of Libraries established in 1859,.....			£135 13 8	£87 16 10	£203 10 0	1677
Total in 1859 and 1860,.....			77 19 0	38 19 8	116 18 6	946
Increase in 1860 over 1859,.....			£213 12 8	£106 16 4	£329 9 0	2023
			£57 14 8	£38 17 4	86 12 0	731

* Not yet drawn from Treasury.

TABLE E.
Number and Classification of Teachers now for the first time Licensed, as well as Advanced, during the Year 1860.

TERMS.	Trained Pupil Teachers.						Trained Teachers advanced upon re-examination.				Untrained Teachers.			Whole Number Licensed and Advanced.							
	Sex and Class.			Sex and Class.			Sex and Class.		Sex and Class.		Sex and Class.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.					
	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.					
	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.	1	2	3	Total.					
Winter,	3	2	2	7	8	5	9	22	29	1	3	...	...	2	4	4	11	2	22	24	46
Spring,	4	4	2	10	3	5	2	10	20	4	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	1	15	12	27
Summer, .....	...	5	3	8	4	7	5	16	24	1	4	...	1	1	6	4	2	6	17	19	36
Autumn,	1	7	6	14	10	17	5	32	46	...	1	2	1	4	4	3	3	...	18	35	53
	8	18	13	39	25	34	21	80	119	6	8	2	3	19	19	5	24	72	90	162	

GEO. THOMPSON, Clerk.

TABLE F.

Amounts Drawn on Provincial Treasury, or to be Drawn, for the Parish School Service, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

Amount paid on Superintendent's Schedules, per Table C, viz:—			
Common Schools,	£19,839 13 9		
Superior Schools,	907 12 4		
			£20,746 6 1
Salaries,—			
Chief Superintendents, viz:—late Chief Superintendent, £81; the present			
Chief Superintendent, £219,	£300 0 0		
Clerk, or Assistant,	150 0 0		
Four Inspectors,	980 5 8		
Allowance to Clerk, or Assistant,	30 0 0		
			1,460 5 8
Travelling Expenses, &c., Chief Supt., to 12th October 1860, per Warrant 398,	£76 10 4		
Balance of do. then late Chief Superintendent, from 31st Oct. 1859, to 1st Feb. 1860, including 20s. to Chas. Hartt, and 50s. to James White,	23 1 10		
			99 12 2
To S. R. Miller, for Great Road Maps, Stationery, &c., Educational Publications, for Office, per Warrant 432,			65 1 3
This sum on School Libraries established during the year 1860, per Table D, of which only a part was drawn within the Fiscal year,	£67 16 10,		54 1 6
Postages, &c., to Inspectors, viz:—			
Inspector Campbell,	£6 19 8		
Mr. Bennet, when Inspector,	NOT DRAWN.		
Inspector Duval,	£2 2 6		
Late Inspector McLauchlan,	8 16 3		
Inspector Morrison,	3 6 3		
Inspector Wood, £3 7 1, and travelling expenses to meet Inspectors at Saint John, July 1860, £5 6s,	4 6 8		
Inspector Freeze,	8 13 1		
	0 6 0		
			27 10 9
			34 10
Telegram Tolls to Education Office,	£2 7 10		
Printing Bills and Advertising,—			
"Saint Croix Herald," 12s 6d; Woodstock "Sentinel," 12s 6d,	1 5 0		
"Westmorland Times," 21s 3d; "Colonial Presbyterian," Subscription and Advertising, 1859, £3,	4 1 3		
"Tribune," Freeze and M'Innes,	2 6 0		
To O'Brien for service at Office to 31st October,	7 17 6		
Paid Carriage of Books to Miramichi,	1 8 9		
Door Lock, 6s 9d; Dunn, for Sled to furnish Wood for office fires, 12s 6d,	0 19 3		
Broom, 2s; Woodrow, for advertising Training School Meeting, 6s; Freight Books for Mr. Napier from Saint John, 3s 9d,	0 11 9		
			20 17 4
Special Grants for Schools,—			
E. Phillips, £20; Jane F. James, £20,	£40 0 0		
E. A. Lawrence, £17 10s; J. L. P. Gibbs, £10,	27 10 0		
Rachel Martin,	20 0 0		
			87 10 0
Training and Model Schools,—			
Salaries of Master and Assistants,	£418 15 0		
Rents of Buildings, &c.,	94 7 4		
			513 2 3
Pupil Teachers, for Board allowance, £666 10s, less £2 returned to Treasurer from W. D. Jones, of Saint Stephen,			
			664 10 0
Printing,—			
Amount paid James Hogg for Blanks, &c., paid Dec. 6, 1860,	£11 7 0		
"Royal Gazette," for printing 3,000 Reports of 1859, including Lithographing 9,000 Plans for School-houses, and sundry Blanks,	324 0 10		
			— 335 7 10
			<u>£24,081 4 6</u>

TABLE G.

Moneys Granted on Account of the undermentioned Educational Institutions, for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860, shewing from what sources derived.

	LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.	RENT OF LANDS.	TOTAL.
University of New Brunswick,—			
From the Crown,	£1,111 2 0		£1,111 2 0
Collegiate School.—			
Derives from the University,	350 0 0		350 0 0
Madras Schools,	400 0 0		400 0 0
Academies.—			
Wesleyan, Male and Female, each,	300 0 0		300 0 0
Baptist Seminary,	250 0 0		250 0 0
Miltown Academy,	200 0 0		200 0 0
Madawaska Academy,	75 0 0		75 0 0
Roman Catholic Schools,—			
Fredericton,	150 0 0		150 0 0
Saint John,	150 0 0		150 0 0
Carleton, Saint John,	60 0 0		60 0 0
Portland,	30 0 0		30 0 0
Memramcook,	150 0 0		150 0 0
Saint Stephen,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Saint Andrews,	75 0 0		75 0 0
Chatham,	50 0 0		50 0 0
Woodstock,	37 10 0		37 10 0
Bathurst,	22 10 0		22 10 0
Varley School, Saint John,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Commercial School, Saint John,	50 0 0		50 0 0
Two Free Schools, Saint John, in charge of the Rev. George Armstrong,	50 0 0		50 0 0
One Free School, Saint John, in charge of the Rev. William Armstrong,	17 10 0		17 10 0
African School, Saint John,	75 0 0		75 0 0
Free School, Loch Lomond,	50 0 0		50 0 0
Infant School, Fredericton,	50 0 0		50 0 0
Poor School, Fredericton, paid Rev. John Medley, Grammar Schools,—	50 0 0		50 0 0
Albert,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Carleton,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Charlotte,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Gloucester,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Kent,	100 0 0		100 0 0
King's,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Northumberland, Chatham,	100 0 0		100 0 0
“ Newcastle,	50 0 0		50 0 0
Queen's,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Restigouche,	100 9 0		100 9 0
Saint John,	150 0 0	50 0 0	200 0 0
Sunbury,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Victoria,	100 0 0		100 0 0
Westmorland,	100 0 0		100 0 0
School on Heron Island, Restigouche,	20 0 0		20 0 0
	£5,312 10 0	£400 0 0	£5,712 10 0

* The whole of this amount was not drawn during the year.

PROVINCIAL PARISH SCHOOL BOOK ACCOUNT FOR 1860.

AGENTS.		At Debit of Agents, Dec. 31, 1859,	SUPPLIES.	Amount of Sales.	Commission and Expenses.	REMARKS, TRANSFER OF STOCK, &c.	Paid Chief Super't.	At Debit of Agents, Dec. 31, 1860.
Name.	Place.	£79 0 54	Clubb & Co.	£50 8 9	Part of Stock destroyed in Fire, Spring, 1860.	By Amt. transferred to Mr. Ingraham, March 13, 1860, £17 4 74.	By this Acc't Damage Inv. Books, Dec. 30, £10.	To this Amt., Stock of Mr. Clinch, £17 4 74.
Baird, W. T.	Woodstock,	1 6 44	16 15 3	£9 10 0	..	..	£8 11 0	1 6 44
Beck, H. S.	Late of Fred'ton,	27 11 9	13 5 0	12 12 0	£0 19 0	..	34 17 0	34 17 0
Beveridge, Benj.	Andover,	19 17 14	25 17 6	4 0 0	1 8 6	..	11 3 6	20 10 14
Bonnell, W. F.	Gagetown,	..	..	..	..	..	4 0 0	21 17 6
Byron, Luke	Campo Bello,	54 10 6	..	..	..	..	..	54 10 6
Calhoun, George	Hopewell,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clinch, P.	Saint Andrews,	32 5 1	..	..	..	..	..	35 0 54
Colpitts, John S.	Late of Elgin,	41 10 5	16 2 6	..	..	..	..	41 10 5
Fenwick, A.	Stuholun,	10 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	26 11 3
Foster, Samuel	Kingston,	41 14 5	23 14 3	1 8 3	0 2 10	..	1 5 5	40 6 2
Hill & Robinson,	Saint Stephen,	42 15 24	15 4 6	34 13 7	4 13 1	By this Acc't Damage Inv. Books, Dec. 30, £10.	30 0 6	21 15 10 1/2
Ingraham, John	Saint Andrews,	..	..	..	..	To this Amt., Stock of Mr. Clinch, £17 4 74.	..	32 9 1 1/2
Keswick, W. J.	Buctouche,	11 13 11	..	..	..	..	..	11 13 11
Knight, Giles	Carleton,	6 18 9	3 13 3	..	..	..	..	10 12 0
Loesary, Neil	Saint Andrews,	9 12 4 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	9 12 4 1/2
Miller, Robert T.	Douglasstown,	1 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	1 17 6
Howe, David P.	Chatham,	42 7 11	..	..	..	..	..	42 7 11
Miller, S. R.	Fredericton,	75 4 8	3 12 0	9 10 0	0 19 0	By Stock supplied to several Agents, £12 0 6.	..	65 8 2
M'Cundy, J. G.	Moncton,	23 19 9	..	7 14 1 1/2	0 15 5	To Amount of Stock supplied, 1860, £6 4 0.	..	23 19 9
M'Millan, Miles	Bowestown,	10 12 6	..	..	..	Supplied by Mr. Miller, £7 12 6; by Mr. Sargeant, 12s. 9d.	6 18 8 1/2	9 2 4
M'Kendrick, Alex.	Campbellton,	4 3 9	3 0 3	..	..	..	..	15 9 3
Murray, James	Sackville,	43 6 4	..	..	..	..	..	43 6 4
Napier, William	Bathurst,	39 11 5	8 2 6	10 2 7	1 16 11 1/2	..	8 3 7 1/2	37 11 4
Pierce, J. A.	Chatham,	43 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	43 6 0
Prescott, Charles	Baie de Verie,	23 11 9	..	..	..	..	..	23 11 9
Rice, Mr.	Madawaska,	3 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	3 15 0
Robb, Alexander	Dorchester,	111 10 8	..	5 0 3	0 10	..	4 10 3	106 10 5
Sargeant, Moses	Newcastle.	194 19 0	..	8 12 4	0 17 3	By Books to Mr. Kendrick, 12s. 9d.; to W. S. Smith, £3 12 6.	7 15 1	122 1 4 1/2
Seelye, A. Estate.	Oromocto,	11 13 2 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	11 13 2 1/2
Smith, W. S.	Dalhousie,	7 18 10 1/2	19 13 9	..	..	To Stock of Mr. Sargeant, £3 12 6.	..	31 5 1 1/2
Smith, Rufu	Salisbury,	23 2 14	2 8 0	..	..	..	..	25 10 1 1/2
Steeves, R. B.	Hillsboro,	21 3 0	..	..	..	..	..	21 3 0
Tayte, A. B.	Saint George,	8 14 5	..	..	..	..	..	8 14 5
Wark, Hon'g D.	Richbucto,	47 8 1 1/2	22 7 9	18 14 2	2 4 0	..	16 10 3	51 2 3 1/2
White, Gilbert	Late of Belleisle,	5 6 7	..	..	..	Supplies, Mr. Miller, 18s. By this Amt. to late Super't, per Acct. paid for 30, Wart 28, 29s.	..	5 6 7
Beverly, Charles	Fredericton,	1 2 6	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	0 11 6
		1,084 1 6	£224 5 3	£121 17 3 1/2	£14 6 0 1/2		£99 0 3	£1,185 16 3 1/2

NOTE.—A large amount of Stock will never be available to the Fund, owing chiefly to its unsalable character. A few sums are lost through the failures of the parties, others are disputed. There are a few unadjusted Accounts from which something will be realized to the Fund.

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FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON.
J. SIMPSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1861.



Fredericton, 21st February, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Legislature, the Report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture for the year 1859-60.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBB, M. D., *Secretary.*

The Hon. S. L. TILLEY, *Provincial Secretary.*

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

1860.

MEMBERS.

ANDREW BARBERIE, Esquire,	HUGH M'MONAGLE, Esquire,
JOHN A. BECKWITH, Esquire,	CHARLES PERLEY, Esquire, M. P. P.
Hon. A. E. BOTSFORD,	JAMES A. PIERCE, Esquire,
HENRY E. DIBBLEE, Esquire,	JOSEPH READ, Esquire, M. P. P.
JOHN FERRIS, Esquire, M. P. P.	JOHN H. REID, Esquire,
ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,	JAMES ROBB, Esquire, M. D.
GEORGE D. M. KEATOR, Esquire,	JAMES G. STEVENS, Esquire,
GEORGE KERR, Esquire, M. P. P.	Hon. D. WARK,
JOHN LEWIS, Esquire, M. P. P.	Rev. A. V. G. WIGGINS, D. D.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE KERR, Esquire, M. P. P., CHAIRMAN.
JAMES ROBB, Esquire, M. D., SECRETARY & TREASURER.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD,
THE SECRETARY,
Hon. A. E. BOTSFORD,
JOHN A. BECKWITH, Esquire,
ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire.

BYE-LAWS OF THE BOARD.

1. The Minutes of the preceding Meeting shall be read before any other business is taken up.

2. When any member intends to speak, he must stand up and address the Chairman; if more than one rises, the Chairman is to determine who shall speak.

3. When any member is speaking, no member shall be allowed to speak, or otherwise interrupt him, unless it be to speak to order.

4. When any motion is put by the Chairman and an amendment is moved thereto, no amendment to such amendment shall be put, and in all cases the question shall be first taken on the amendment.

5. When any question is called for and a decision demanded, the members voting in the affirmative shall rise.

6. When a question is decided by vote, the number of both the affirmatives and negatives shall be inserted in the Minutes; and also the members' names, if desired.

7. After the question has been actually put by the Chairman, no member is to speak upon the question before voting.

8. After a question is propounded no member shall speak more than once, until every other member who desires to speak has spoken.

9. Every member of the Board has a right to require that the question or motion in discussion, be read at any time of the debate.

10. When a question is under consideration no motion shall be received, unless for the purpose of amending, postponing it to a certain day, or to adjourn.

11. No member shall stand while another is speaking.

12. When any subject is being debated, if any member rises to speak to another subject, any member may, but the Chairman should call him to order.

13. When the question of order is raised, it must be decided before the subject under discussion is proceeded with.

14. All motions, except those of adjournment, or postponing to a certain day, shall be put in writing; and any motion, with leave of the Board, may be withdrawn at any time before amendment or decision.

15. Meetings of the Provincial Board may be called at any time by three or more members signifying in writing to the Secretary the time, place, and object of such meeting.

15. Not less than a fortnight's notice from the date thereof shall be given of the same, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to send notice of any such meeting to each member of the Board.

16. The Chairman shall preside over the meetings of this Board, enforce a strict observance of the rules, determine all questions of order that may arise, appoint all Committees and Officers not otherwise provided for, shall have the right to vote on all questions as any other member, and announce the decision of the Board on every question upon which a vote has been taken, which shall be decided by a majority there present.

17. The Secretary shall keep a full and impartial record of the proceedings of the Provincial Board, shall preside as Chairman *pro tem.* at the annual meetings preparatory to the election of a Chairman, give notice of all meetings of the Provincial Board, correspond with the County Agricultural Societies, and conduct such other correspondence as may be requisite to further the objects of this Board; and prepare an annual Report of its proceedings, with a digest of the Returns of the several local Agricultural Societies with such statistics as they may be able to collect, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations as the interests of Agriculture may appear to require, together with a detailed Account accompanied by Vouchers, of the expenditure, ready to be laid before the Provincial Board.

ERRATUM.

In the Table of Temperatures given at page 10, the lowest temperatures for Saint John and Fredericton respectively, ought to have been -17° and -38° F. Never before the present year, (8th Feb.) was it known to reach -27° F.

PREFACE.

By the Act establishing a Provincial Board of Agriculture, it is required that the Board shall prepare an Annual Report of their doings, a digest of the Returns of the several Agricultural Societies, with such Statistics as they may be able to collect, accompanied with such suggestions and recommendations as the interests of Agriculture may appear to require, together with a detailed Account of the Expenditure.

Accordingly, this has been done; and it is hoped that allowance may be made for the imperfections of a first Report, and one which has been written under considerable disadvantages.

The Secretary's Report is a brief exposition of the principles of agriculture which seem to be most needed in the country, and most appropriate at the commencement of the operations of the Board. This is followed by an Abstract of the Minutes of last Session of the Board, and of the proceedings of the Executive Committee in connection with the importation of Stock.

The operations of Societies are chiefly embodied in the Tables of Income and Expenditure. These forms may yet be extended or otherwise improved; but such as they are, they exhibit more fully and distinctly than has yet been possible, the operations of the County and District Societies which receive the public aid.

The Statistical Returns and Reports from the Societies were often uncertain, irregular, and incomplete; so much so, in fact, as to impair materially the value of any Abstract that might be made of them; but, seeing that the Provincial Census is about to be taken, it was thought better to omit them altogether for the present, and to start from the Census Returns as a basis for the Returns by Societies, which would thereafter be regarded as annual approximate estimates for the years intervening between each decennial Census.

After a perusal of the Returns of the County Societies, the conviction has forced itself upon my mind that these agencies have done and are capable of doing very much for agriculture; but a continuous and a firm supervision is required, not only to see that the public grant is faithfully applied, but that the regular operations go on systematically from year to year, that shows and ploughing matches are regularly held, that improved stock and implements are steadily introduced, and that written accounts are given of the methods pursued in regard to the production of prize crops or cattle. The annual publication of the Report of the Secretary of this Board, and of such other Essays as may be had will assist in this; but perhaps the supply of more complete forms, and the peremptory exaction of all of them by the Board, will furnish the means of keeping the Societies in the right track, and of enabling the Secretary to publish before the close of each year such a comparative statement of the doings in the various Counties, that the earnest will be encouraged and the laggards shamed into more wholesome action. The public will thus take greater interest in the details of improved husbandry, and the stimulus of official and general superintendence will make every one strive to do their best, not only for their own credit and profit, but for that of their District or County, and of the Province at large.

From the Societies' returns it also appears that there is now a fair representation of most of the established breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and fowls in the Province, and that the Societies are assisting steadily in keeping up this state of things. It seems to be admitted that the common

stock of the country is gradually improving under the influence of the imported animals, and it is notorious to all that the operation of importing pure bred horses or stock from Great Britain on public account, is a most expensive operation; under the circumstances therefore, it would seem desirable perhaps to import them from the United States or from Canada, or to establish the Breeding Farm suggested by the late Agricultural Commission, or to offer aid by means of prizes or bounties to private breeders, who with this reasonable encouragement, will apply themselves to the study of the principles of breeding, and to the business of making up a native breed between the imported and the native breeds, or else maintain a succession of pure bred animals for sale in the country.

At the same time it is obvious that if the crops and general management of the farm do not advance in an equal ratio, it is of little use to try to maintain improved breeds of stock, which almost invariably require more succulent food and better shelter than the coarser ones, especially when young.

I am satisfied that there is also a steady and continuous improvement going on slowly and silently but certainly, in rotation and cropping. The crop of roots, other than potatoes, is gradually becoming more general, and its importance is better understood. Turnips are now thoroughly established in New Brunswick, and those who have gone farthest in this direction are most satisfied with the results. The establishment of this crop marks an era in the history of practical agriculture in this Province.

Moreover, as regards the subject of Implements, I would take the liberty of recommending very strongly, that special care be taken that a full selection of the latest and best inventions in this way be brought before the agricultural public, on the occasion of the contemplated Exhibition. There is nothing that will satisfy a farmer so well as letting him see and judge for himself, in regard to the things in question. Manufacturers in this and even in adjoining countries, might be invited to send a selection of them by way of introducing them to the farmers of New Brunswick.

It would be well also to have a public trial of them in action wherever it was possible; in the case of ploughs and implements drawn by horses, they ought all to be tested by the Dynamometer, and one ought to be expressly provided by the Board for the occasion. Dynamometers are of different kinds, but the principle is the same in all. They are of the nature of spring balances interposed between the horse or power applied, and the weight or resistance made by the implement which is being tested. The instrument thus measures the force required to draw the plough, harrow, cultivator, threshing-machine, or whatever it may be.

In this way, certain implements which to the eye seem very much like others may be found to require much more force of team to work them; and saving of force means saving of money. A plough for instance, is sometimes found to require a draught twice as great to work it, as another of almost exactly equal weight. The practice of measuring and testing by exact methods, cannot be too strongly urged upon all concerned.

Prize Essays on the Agricultural history and condition of two of the Counties are appended, and it is hoped that ere long we may have similar Reports on every one of the Counties of the Province. On the present occasion, five Essays were sent in; and the Judges, viz. Hon. James Brown, J. Bennet, Esquire, and the Secretary of the Board, decided in favour of Rev. Dr. Wiggins and James Stevens, Esquire.

J. R.

REPORT.

INTRODUCTION.—The pleasant aspect of this portion of the North American Continent seems greatly to have impressed its first discoverers. When Jacques Cartier in 1534 touched our northern shore—and it was the first part of the Continent actually landed upon,—he was struck with the amenity of the climate, and the fertility of the soil. He speaks with delight of the majestic pine trees, and elms and cedars; he praises the grapes and strawberries and many other fruits and flowers of pleasant odour; the air was warm and pleasant, reminding him of *la belle France*; there were flocks of pigeons and song birds in the air, and the waters abounded in salmon.

When Champlain discovered, on St. John's Day, in the year 1604, the noble River now called the St. John, he recorded with rapture the beauties of its scenery which he surveyed for 30 leagues. He was deeply impressed with the calm beauty of its meadows and islands clad with verdure, the luxuriance of its groves of oak, beech, walnut, and grape vines, the fertility of its soil, the abundance of fish and game of all kinds, its mines of copper, coal and iron.

M. Latour's fish weirs at St. John were often burst in those early days by shoals of fish,—as they are even now occasionally.

M. Denys commends the oysters of Shediac, and as for Cocagne, he found the wild game so plentiful there that his whole ship's crew were surfeited with them for eight days together. What with geese, brant, duck, plover, snipe, woodcock, pigeons, hares, partridges, grouse, salmon, trout, mackarel, smelt, oysters, and such like fare, the very dogs, he says, were not able to move;—and the country was as pleasant, he adds, as the cheer was good.

These good things were well enjoyed by the natives, and by the French signiors and *habitans* who first occupied the country. Even for the Loyalists, game was an important resource; and the moose, the cariboo, the deer, and the salmon, were great part of their daily food. But gradually fishing and hunting came to be a recreation rather than a necessity of life. The trade in wood superseded the traffic in peltry, and it left enough to stock a more varied table withal, and to encourage the new business of agriculture.

The choice trees of the brave old woods having been culled and sold away, many others were consumed by fire, and a virgin soil allured the husbandman to more extended and continuous effort. Thus we are progressing, and thus the foundations of civil society are laid. Manufactures and commerce collect men into villages and towns, and markets are established for the farmer. The rivers of the country, which were the first highways, are replaced by roads, and at last the iron rail, the work of man, rivals the river and even outstrips it, as a convenient line of intercommunication. The city and the country thus become bound in one, and neither time nor distance avail longer to obstruct the industry of man. If our railway has cost a million or more, what would we not have paid for the St. John River,—a road for one half of the year intersecting the whole Province, and a river for the other,—ready to bear and float huge rafts of lumber from its sources to the sea.

The capital of the country has hitherto been chiefly invested in lumbering or ship building, and those concerned have the best right to choose in that particular, but the charms of rural life will always secure a large number of

votaries. The labour of the majority in this country will always be applied more or less to farming, and the complete severance of farming and lumbering will not be wholly effected for some considerable time. One of the great advantages of agriculture is the certainty of its profits, even if they are small; and it is this element of certainty which is the charm of the occupation to many minds. When lumbering and farming are mingled together, this calm assurance and placid contentment is jeopardized, and too often the farm itself is forfeited.

The charm of farming here also, where every man owns the land he cultivates, is that he is his own master, and his labour is all expended for himself and for his children, while his stake in the country gives him the dignity and the pride of a free man and a landlord.

In the neighbouring State of Maine, where the soil is worse and the climate no better than ours, there were by the last Census 28,000 farms, the value of which was estimated at \$80,000,000, or on an average \$3,500 to every farmer. The productions of these farms were valued at \$20,000,000, equal to an average income of over \$600, exclusive of house rent and fuel, and interest money.

In this Province, the agricultural property, according to the Surveyor General, exceeds in value the aggregate amount of all other property in the Province, but it will be impossible to appraise it until after the Census of this year.

Climate.—If the climate of the sea coast of New Brunswick be typified by that of Saint John, and the climate of the interior by that of Fredericton, the contrast of the two may be summarily indicated by the subjoined data arranged in a tabular form, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity.

Points of comparison.	Coast.	Interior.
Mean annual temperature,	41.39° F.	42.42° F.
Maximum for the year,	88.00	98.00
Minimum "	17.00	38.00
Maximum monthly mean,	62.43	66.76
Minimum "	20.52	14.79
Extreme range for the year,	105.00	136.00
Mean monthly range,	41.91	51.97
Mean moisture,	39 inches.	37 inches.
Extreme highest,	?	42 "
Extreme lowest,	?	32 "
Saint John River open for navigation,	always.	218 days.
Average duration of Summer, ... ..	...	204 "
Average period of growth of crops, ... ..	...	110 "

The climate of the Gulf Shore is intermediate between that of Saint John and of Fredericton.

A higher mean temperature and a smaller range than ours are generally preferred by farmers; still, the climate on the whole is pleasant, and few natives of the country would change it for that of England, where, as Mr. Barberie said, he shivered over coal fires in his great coat in the month of July last. Undoubtedly, the last summer was an exceptional one in England, for, according to the same authority, August reminded him of October on the Restigouche. The whole of this last season in New Brunswick was as fine and pleasant as man could wish,—warm, dry, and serene; and the abundant crops are a further testimony in its favour.

A climate like this is peculiarly conducive to energy and forethought of character, and is hardly to be surpassed for actual salubrity by any climate in the world.

Agriculturally, the winter's frost and snow greatly benefit the soil of New Brunswick. Frost is the chief natural agent for pulverizing minerals and soils, while snow protects the roots of grasses from frost. But it is the bright light and the great heat of the sun during summer which favour vegetation, while the prevailing dry westerly wind enables the farmer to make hay in as many hours as it takes days in Great Britain.

The fogs of the Bay of Fundy belong to the sea, rather than to the land; that is, they appear during summer upon the line of the coast, and are hardly seen where the roar of the sea wave is not heard. They are unknown in the interior, and never occur along the New Brunswick shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Extremes of temperature are always lessened by the neighbourhood of salt water, and places on the seaboard are on that account better adapted for grain crops. The cereals of the Counties on the Gulf Shore are unrivalled. True it is that the summer fogs of the coast of the Bay of Fundy render the culture of Indian corn difficult; but in the valley of the Saint John generally, this valuable grain is always safe on good soils.

The prevailing weather of the interior of the Province is clear and steady, with a bright blue sky and a light westerly wind.

Changes, which are generally completed in a few days, are indicated by a light breeze, or *weather-breeder*, from the south or southwest, with clouds and warmth. The barometer now begins to fall, and an easterly wind with rain or snow sets in; after a time this passes by the north, and the dry westerly surface current is re-established. These changes are not due to local causes; they are of the nature of revolving storms, and are incident to the general circulation of the atmosphere over the American continent.

The clear weather and the cloudy weather are however generally first indicated in the west.

Agricultural Capabilities.—Of the twelve million acres of arable land in the Province there is hardly one million cultivated, and the whole population might be sustained on the produce of one of the fourteen Counties, if the land in it were made properly productive.

There cannot be any doubt that New Brunswick is a desirable field for Immigration. The productive capabilities of the country have been certified by Professor Johnston as very great. The acreable returns are large, the price good, and the demand permanent.

"There can be no doubt" says R. Jardine, Esquire, Chief Railroad Commissioner, in a letter to the writer, "that spring wheat can be raised in this Province advantageously.

I travelled the past autumn from Shediac to Restigouche, and along the whole road I saw fields of wheat all apparently of excellent quality, and grown on land evidently poorly cultivated. With proper cultivation, clearing, and manuring, there is no reason why large crops of wheat, more than enough for the whole Province, might not be raised in this section of the country.

Oats are a sure crop in all parts of the Province, and where fairly treated, improve in weight and quality.

The soil and climate of New Brunswick cannot be surpassed I believe, for grass pasture and green crops, and these are the raw materials from which beef, pork, butter and cheese are made.

It falls upon the Board therefore, as having in charge the agricultural interests of the Province, to devise means whereby the produce of our farms may be so increased as to supply our wants."

It is doubtful whether when wheat can be imported at so low a figure as it is that we can expect altogether to exclude it. Every increase of the facilities of travel with Canada and the Western States tends to perpetuate this state of things. Wheat can be raised in these places at less expense than here, the land is everywhere available for it, and the surplus is unlimited. For the same reason, the marsh lands of Nova Scotia will continue for some time to send us fat cattle and other stock. But there is a valley in New Brunswick parallel to, and in a geological and an agricultural sense, very like the valley of the Annapolis River and the Cornwallis Marshes; that is the valley of the Kennebecasis and of the Petitcodiac. Let us hope soon to hear good accounts of our friends in King's, Westmorland, and Albert. These Counties are now occupied in great part by active, thriving farmers, who consider the value of their freeholds to be already more than doubled by the opening of the Railroad; and, there are many other parallel and equally extensive valleys farther inland still open for settlement:—Of these, that of the Tobique River, one hundred miles in length, is to be considered as the queen. It may be considered the prolongation of the Arestook Valley, which is said to have increased its population by twelve thousand during the last nine years.

In the Report of the Agricultural Commission of 1857 it is stated that the import of farm produce into this Province amounted to about £500,000; this is somewhat less than one third of the value of the whole amount of imports for that year. It is to be hoped that the deficiency above adverted to, though great, is *progressively* diminishing, and that it will eventually disappear. It seems hardly right that New Brunswick should be paying an annual tribute of more than £50,000 to Nova Scotia, and more than £20,000 to Prince Edward Island, for such articles as New Brunswick itself ought to produce.

In order that farmers as well as legislators may have their attention specially called to this subject, we herewith subjoin an Abstract of the value of Agricultural imports, as declared at the Custom House in the year 1859. The export of corresponding articles is hardly worth naming, unless the supply of provision to the large mercantile fleets of this Province be regarded as such.

The great amount paid for wheat, corn, and butcher's meat, is not so much to be wondered at, all things considered; but that we should have to pay away more than £16,000 annually for potatoes seems rather unexpected, inasmuch as very large quantities of potatoes were exported from Bangor in the course of last year.

ABSTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IMPORTED IN 1859.

(From the Custom House Returns.)

	Sterling.		Sterling.
Ashes,	£2,011	Barley,	2,177
Barley,	230	Hops,	497
Bread,	1,441	Meal, Corn, and Rye Flour,	17,669
Beans and Peas,	1,526	Meal, Oat and Pease,	2,160
Bran,	2,471	Malt,	236
Cider,	142	Potatoes,	13,580
Apples and Pears,	6,763	Turnips,	349
Flour, Wheat,	233,685	Carrots,	745
“ Buckwheat,	218	Onions,	1,726
Wheat,	9,240		
Corn,	5,713		
Oats,	8,555		
			<hr/>
			£311,134

	Sterling.		Sterling.
Horses,	£2,402	Meats, Fresh,	£523
Cattle,	11,723	Sheepskins, undressed,	1,700
Calves,	120	Tallow and Soap Grease,	11,399
Sheep,	3,881	Wool,	182
Hogs,	28		
Butter and Cheese,	6,777		£97,798
Fowls,	4		311,134
Hides,	4,731		
Leather,	12,585		1-5, £468,932
Sheepskins, tanned,	443		81,755
Calfskins,	825		
Lard,	588		
Meats, Salt,	59,896	Cur. £400,618	

Markets.—In a country where settlers are necessarily a good deal scattered, and remote from towns, there would seem to be a poor chance of a market for their produce; but owing to the lumber business, the more remote the settler is from towns, the more likely is he to find a market at the lumber camps: thus there are winter markets almost everywhere where there are clearances. But as the logs are removed the difficulty begins, and the farmer himself often goes logging, so as to consume his own produce; and this lumbering within one's own means is not altogether to be decried. None of the British Provinces have better roads on the whole than New Brunswick has, or more water-frontage, or a more admirably distributed river-system. The Railroads made and projected will however do more for farming than most other devices; and among other things we may soon expect to see agencies generally established for concentrating and selling country produce in a wholesale way. Already the system has begun, and a ready money market at all times is rapidly changing the face of things. The settler is no longer the slave of the merchant; he has redeemed his farm; and the seller and buyer of produce and logs can meet on equal terms. A cash market is now the rule and not the exception.

On the subject of forestalling markets, which had been thought to hinder agricultural interests, Mr. Jardine writes as follows:—

“Forestalling is the name that was given in times long gone by to the intervention by the trader between the producer and consumer. If any other man than the miller or baker bought wheat from the farmer, he was branded as a forestaller, and the act was constituted a crime. If the farmer, instead of retailing his butter, cheese, poultry and beef in the public market on the market day, sold them to the poulterer or dealer in provisions, both buyer and seller were liable to be fined. It appears to me that these laws were enacted in favour of the residents in towns, as against the farmers. The citizens thought it for their interest that all provisions should be exposed for sale in one convenient place, and as they had the power they enacted laws accordingly.

It is not so clear that it was for the interest of the farmer to waste his time in retailing his produce, and pay a tax in the shape of market dues besides. Be this as it may, the laws against forestalling have been in most countries modified or repealed, and I am of opinion that the interests of society would be best served, if people were allowed to sell and buy as it suited them.”

Labour.—The question of labour is always an important one to the farmer as well as to the manufacturer. The larger profits of commerce and the more dashing game of the lumberman, all of which involve much capital and a monopoly of the floating labour of this country; these stand in the way of the farmer. The labour market of the States also, where the demand is generally very great, will enhance the wages of farm servants, so that some have doubted whether

agriculture can compete with the commercial man and capitalist, but still it is true that the demand exceeds the supply, and thousands more are wanted. It is grievous indeed that industrious laboring men can exist unoccupied anywhere when the demand for them is so great here and the reward so certain. The land is one of the chief resources of this Province, but it lies dormant without labour. It is dead or unproductive capital, and the sooner it is rendered productive the better for all concerned. The terms on which land is now offered are such that almost any man may get one hundred acres for himself payable in his own labour on roads to benefit himself. If he have a family he ought certainly to have from £25 to £50 at call; with that, success is certain,—that is with common industry and prudence.

Some have doubted whether hired labour will pay on a farm here; of course in many places it will not; but no one ever pretended to doubt that a laboring man with boys of his own need have the slightest hesitation in settling here.

Boys are our "peculiar domestic institution," and no man can be called poor who has them; for as already said, he can get the land for his own labour, and the boys will help him to till it at lower rates than any others. We do not appeal to the larger capitalists exactly; they can find investments of a different kind for a time, as money is always dear in a new country—and they are sure to become farmers at last; but the appeal is made without hesitation to men of small capital, and to all healthy industrious men everywhere, who want a homestead and a freehold on British soil. Let such come to New Brunswick, and become farmers.

Immigration.—Health and assured independence to all whose labour is their capital; these are the terms which New Brunswick can offer to Immigrants. Most of the present settlers began with nothing but their strong arms and willing minds, and most of these men are now independent; many are rich. Their homes are the abodes of plenty and rustic comfort; they have good teams to drive, good homespun to wear, and no man can make them afraid. If the winter is cold, fuel is abundant; if snow falls, it mends the roads; if frost comes, it bridges the river. There is leisure in winter for much rational enjoyment; there is time to work, and there is time to play; if the farm is their only master, it is also their best friend; in their old age they enjoy the fruits of the labour of their youth, which no one can take from them. Their sons and their daughters are settled around them, not wanting in honesty, affection, or virtue. Can they, if servants of any other master, look forward to more satisfactory realities at the last?

The great idea of late seems to have been that the path of fortune tended westward; and certainly there are great tracts of farming land in Kansas, Illinois, and Minnesota, which have been vaunted and advertised by the Railroad Companies and other interested parties, in a way which may fairly be styled extravagant, and which has even allured for a time some of our own farmers; but there is a reverse to the picture which they offer, and which it would be well to glance at before looking so far from home.

"It would be well," says the *Saint John Freeman*, "for such persons to read carefully the following statement respecting the conditions of the settlers in Minnesota, described as one of the most highly favoured of the Western regions. It is taken by the *New York Tablet* from a memorial of the people in which they pray for a law securing to them at least a homestead:—

'We have before us a memorial to the President and people of the United States, signed by several citizens of Minnesota. This memorial is drawn forth by the recently

issued proclamation of the President for the sale of large tracts of land in Minnesota and other States and Territories, in October and November of this year.

The memorialists, with a majority of those living in that portion of the West, are settled on lands belonging to the United States. They set forth that they went to that part of the country with the hope that by a few years of labour, economy, prudence, and deprivation, they could pay for enough land to make homes for themselves and their families. In this they have been disappointed. Many of them have raised enough produce and stock, which if they could have sold, or could now sell at fair prices, would enable them to pay for their lands; but they have no market at home, and no railroads to carry it abroad. If they wish to exchange their produce for necessary articles, they must carry it from five to fifteen miles to find a store, and when there they must give ten bushels of wheat to buy a pair of boots, and four bushels of corn to buy a yard of coarse woollen cloth. Salt, iron, glass, and nearly all manufactured articles, must be brought from distant places, and while they have to pay double price for these, they can get but one quarter of the ordinary value of their grain. They go to that part of the country generally without means, and when they take possession of the land they have no houses, no roads, no bridges, no fences, no barns, no seed, no market. If, after getting their families into half tenantable houses, they raise more than enough the first year to supply their bare necessities, the nearest mill is twenty miles distant, and the nearest store, ten. On account of the scarcity of teams, they have often to carry their grain and other produce a part or all of the way to the mill and market on their backs, and to bring back their flour, salt, nails, and cloths, in the same way. Tea, sugar, molasses, spices, and the like, they go without for years, or use them only as a medicine, or on special occasions. They wear pantaloons made out of corn-sacks, and old moccasins and boot-legs for foot coverings. They use leather hinges, and wooden latches, and glass enough barely to do their in-door work.

These men are neither indolent nor profligate. They have worked late, and they have worked early, and have used as much frugality and prudence as any class of people in the Union, yet they are not able to pay for their lands. There are twenty thousand people in Minnesota settled on Government lands, who cannot pay for their claims without disposing of all else that they possess, and there are ten thousand of them who cannot pay for their claims on any conditions. They have built houses, cleared land, and cultivated the soil; they have built fences, and dug wells, and made bridges and roads, and, in some cases, school-houses, but after the 15th day of October, anybody who has two hundred dollars or a land warrant, can buy their improvements and their claims from the Government, and turn them out of doors.

No people in any part of New Brunswick could, with truth, make any statement such as this. No prudent, intelligent, industrious settler, who has been blessed with good health, finds himself at the end of years of toil, at the mercy of the State, or of creditors—in want or in danger of want. A few years of patient exertion makes the New Brunswick settler independent, the owner of his own farm, and stock, and buildings, and crops."

In Kansas also, at the present moment, thousands are actually on the verge of starvation on account of the drought, and the emigrant need not direct his attention to that quarter for some time to come.

Mr. Caird of Baldoon, the *Times'* Agricultural Commissioner, and a very high authority in England, has published not long ago a very flowery account of farms and farming in Illinois; but it will be seen that the circumstances of prairie farming are entirely unsuited to those who have only a small capital, or such as are chiefly sought for as settlers on Crown land in New Brunswick. He thus gives the probable Dr. and Cr. of 100 acres of land for two years in Central Illinois:—

	DR.	
Cash price of 100 acres, sterling,	£200	0 0
Contract price of fencing, breaking, sowing with wheat, reaping and threshing, and building a labourer's cottage, and stable and shed,	250	0 0
Capital invested in the purchase of four horses, implements and harness,	110	0 0

Carried forward, £560 0 0

	<i>Brought forward,</i>	£550 0 0
Second year, wages of two men, horse-keep, taxes and accounts,	290 0 0	
		<hr/> £760 0 0
	Cr.	
First crop wheat, 2,000 bushels at 3s. 6d., £350; second crop Indian corn, 5,000 bushels at 1s. 8d., £416,	£760 0 0	
		<hr/> £6 0 0
Surplus after second crop, besides the value of land and stock,		<hr/> £6 0 0

But there are other circumstances to be taken into consideration. The salubrity of these Western States is very doubtful. The rate of mortality is nearly double that of New Brunswick. The prairie lands are the seat of malarious disease, and where that prevails there can be no great enjoyment of life. This Province has no such drawback. It is an exceedingly healthy climate, entirely free from fever and ague, and probably as salubrious as any British Colony. The diseases of Illinois are referred to in the subjoined notice of personal observations in Illinois by W. C. Lindsey, as published in the *Toronto Leader* :—

“The official statistics of Canada and the United States shew the value of life to be nearly seventy per cent. less in Illinois than in Canada. The annual mortality per thousand of the population stands thus :—

Illinois,	13.6
Upper Canada,	8.0

This difference in the chances of life in Illinois and Canada are mainly accounted for by the great number of diseases which malaria produces. A medical man, who has given me his name with liberty to use it, assures me that the number of deaths in the State of Illinois where he lived a long while, from malaria is astonishing. He says that nearly all the diseases there, are the effects of malaria. The typhoid which prevails results from malaria. The prairie ague debilitates the system, and renders it an easy prey for the conquest of other diseases. The typhoid which prevails, results from malaria; and an ague subject not unfrequently dies of pneumonia (lung fever) in the spring. Congestive chill is as sure to prove fatal on the third attack, as apoplexy. The congestion commences in the capillary vessels, and extending to the veins, causes the patient to present a blue appearance; the blood fails to return to the heart, and death ensues. In some parts of Illinois, he says—and on this point his testimony is corroborated by that of another gentleman who was present at the conversation of which I am giving the result—the ague returns with as much regularity every year as the sun does every day. Farmers prepare to meet it; they do what they must before it comes; and prepare to bear the annual shake as best they may. The ague is not diminishing, the medical man in question thinks, in Illinois, where his experience has been long and *serious*; for he has undergone the ordeal himself; and it is frequently of such intensity as to prove fatal through the medium of congestive chill, pneumonia, typhoid, or some other disease induced by the debility which it generates.

Since my other letter (August 10th) was written, I have had an opportunity of conversing with another physician, on the subject of the prairie ague and its fatal effects. He fully confirms what the other physician told me, regarding the congestive chill. He goes further, or rather adds something additional, by way of explanation. He says he has known strong men, after only two or three days of prairie ague, to be seized with congestive chills; and those are just as likely to succumb under the paroxysm as the most emaciated. He confirms the statement that the third chill is always considered fatal; though he mentioned two cases in which he had been able to break the disease after the occurrence of two chills: one of a strong man suddenly attacked, the other of a lady in a delicate situation. Ague, says this physician, is more general at present than last year, in consequence of the lowness of the Mississippi.”

The same subject is continued under date of Mendota, Illinois, August 11, 1859:—

"I left Burlington this morning by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—first ferrying across the Mississippi—and arrived there between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The distance is some 120 miles. The road for some distance from the starting point, runs along the side of a swamp, on the margin of the river, some four or five miles wide. The prairie, nearly all of which in the vicinity of the road is under cultivation, and a large proportion of it is or has been under crop this year,—is little else than one continuous flat. Scarcely any rolling land occurs; and in the entire distance of 120 miles *we did not cross more than one stream of any kind*. The farmers depend for water upon two sources; what are called sloughs, which with very few exceptions, dry up at certain seasons, and wells. The water in the sloughs, however well it may serve the purposes of cattle, cannot be wholesome for man. The drinking of it is one of the causes of ague. I heard, the other day, of a farmer who sold out an Illinois farm on account of the difficulty of obtaining good water. In this neighbourhood it is readily procured by sinking wells.

The sloughs, before mentioned, produce malaria, in the process of drying up. Every body I find here is only too familiar with the reputation of the congestive chill, and its certain fatality in the third paroxysm. A clergyman who is lecturing here to-night on "War and Prophecy," tells me that he has known numerous instances of this disease. It is liable to occur at any season of the year; and the strongest are frequently cut off in a few days. A friend of his, who lived farther north than this point, in Illinois, was attacked with it last November, one night after supper. He hurried to bed; but it was to the bed of death; he expired at the end of eight days. One gentleman who evidently wished to make light of this terrible disease, told me that the doctors were in the habit of putting down to congestive chill nearly all sudden deaths that occur; and for his part he was not prepared to admit any difference between it and fatal disease of the heart; with which, in point of fact, it has no sort of connection or similarity. But if doctors are in the habit of frequently reporting sudden deaths from congestive chill, the fact is, to say the least of it, an unpleasant one for the dwellers on these prairies."

Again under date Sandoval, August 13:—

"The bottom land of the Grand Prairie may boast a soil of undoubted fertility; but it is wanting in two most important elements of civilization—wood and water. Not a tree is to be seen; not a stream occurs for hundreds of miles; not a drop of water is to be had but what the sloughs present; and this is necessarily of the worst quality. Besides, this source fails every year, leaving malaria behind it; with the whole train of diseases of which malaria is the father; fever and ague, bilious fever which occurs in the fall, the terrible congestive chill, and what is called "winter fever," being, according to some doctors, a compound of lung fever, bilious affection, and erysipelas. I met here a man from the east who had had terrible experience of these classes of diseases. Twelve years ago, being somewhat feeble in health, he was travelling in the hope of obtaining relief by fresh air, in new scenes. It was in the fall of the year when he arrived in this neighborhood; and he was attacked with bilious fever, by which he was confined for an entire year, at the end of which time—he is not a large man—he was reduced to 96 lbs. weight, including the chair and pillows on which he sat. That, he said, accounted for his being here. The sickly season, he says, regularly recurs every fall, on the drying up of the waters, about the latter end of August or the beginning of September. Ague was formerly universal; it was the current opinion that no stranger could escape it. And whenever a large quantity of prairie is broken up, this disease assumes its former intensity. On the lowering or the drying up of the few rivers that occur—my informant named only two—the diseases which diffused malaria produces, never fail to make their unwelcome appearance. One of the signs of the coming sickly season presented itself in the thick fog which I mentioned in my last. There was a repetition of it in a modified form, last night; and it is regarded as the sure precursor of disease. When fogs occur every night in succession, or every alternate night, for some time, the poisonous effects of the malaria soon begin to develop themselves.

The want of timber on these extensive prairies is severely felt by all who have been accustomed to have at their command an abundant supply for all purposes. I have only met one man, who, with an experience of hard-wood land and prairie, declared his prefer-

ence for the latter; while I have met numerous instances to the contrary. Yesterday, (Aug. 11) for instance, I had a conversation with a farmer, who was born on timbered land in Indiana, and who, coming into this State, settled on prairie land near Dixon. He says that if a prairie farm be properly fenced—say, in addition to a ring-fence, it be divided into 20 acre fields—it will cost about as much as it would to bring a wood-farm into cultivation: and I am satisfied that his statement can be shewn to be correct, from data furnished by the advocates of prairie over hard-wood farming. But, as a matter of fact, the prairie farms, he assured me, are not generally fenced so that they can be worked to advantage. It frequently happens that the owners of a section of land—a mile square—combine to make a ring-fence around the section: thus the four farms are held in common. Now, every one who knows anything of farming in England prior to the passing of the General Enclosure Act, is aware of the disadvantages of common fields, even under the old four-fold system. But those disadvantages were as nothing compared to those which result from fencing farms in common in this State. Under the four-fold system, a field of—say 1,000 acres—would only be cropped with grain every alternate year. Wheat would follow a dead fallow; as peas or beans would follow clover or rye-grass. Valuers determined the quantity of stock which each farmer was entitled to put into the field in the year in which grain was not grown; and there were no crops to be injured by cattle or sheep. But look at farming in common here. Four farms occupy a square mile. One farmer does not get his corn into the ground in time to permit of its ripening early, or he is not able from sickness or other cause—and the time for gathering it is identical with the sickly season—to reap as soon as his neighbour. In that case one of two serious inconveniences must follow: either his neighbours' cattle—supposing them to be turned into the common field—will destroy his corn; or the fall grazing will be lost, by the frost blasting vegetation before the corn is reaped. If the farmer has a ring-fence round his own quarter section, without a division of his farm into suitable fields, the same difficulties will occur, in a modified form. And if he fences as he ought to fence, the old Indiana farmer is right in saying the cost, with other expenses incidental to prairie farming, will equal that of clearing woodland.* Upon the whole, and after a trial of both, he said he would prefer woodland. A prairie farm is more convenient to work than a wood farm, for some years, owing to the absence of stumps; and other things being equal, it would for the same reason produce more grain—an acre of prairie land presenting a larger surface capable of bearing grain than an acre of woodland covered with stumps.†

* In a work entitled "ILLINOIS AS IT IS," by Mr. Fred. Gerkard, published at Chicago in 1857, we find among the most extravagant eulogiums of Illinois, the following statement: "In building board fences, iron posts and pine boards are made use of, and constructed in such a manner that two posts and three boards constitute a panel. The cost would be, for boards and hauling, \$1.15 per rod; and the boards for 320 rods of fencing, the amount for 40 acres, would cost \$368. About 700 posts at 11 cents each, would cost \$77. For putting up the fence the cost would be—for digging post-holes and setting posts, \$18; for nails, \$19; for nailing, \$14; making the whole cost of fencing 40 acres, \$307." This is over \$13 an acre—equal to the cost of clearing and fencing a wood-farm—and the lot has only a ring-fence round it. Divide it into fields of 10 acres, as a 40 acre farm ought to be, and add the cost of erecting buildings in a country where lumber costs \$16 to \$18 per 1,000 feet, and an accurate idea of the facilities of prairie farming will then be obtained.

† Transactions Board of Agriculture of Lower Canada, 1859.

Settlement.—The following estimate of the advantages offered by settling on new land in this Province, was prepared by a practical man, and published last winter in the *St. John Freeman*. It was addressed to the working men of the City who were about forming an Association for the purpose of settling on Crown Lands:—

"From my own experience and observation, and this too I find agrees with almost every other person's, I have no hesitation in saying, that the first crop obtained from new land will pay all expenses for clearing, fencing, seeding, and harvesting.

For example, take one acre for oats:—

Allow ten days for chopping, clearing, fencing, and completely preparing for	
crop, at 5s. per day,	£2 10 0
Four bushels oats for seed, at 2s. 6d.	0 10 0
	£3 0 0
<i>Carried forward,</i>	

				<i>Brought forward,</i>	£3 0 0
Harrowing in crop, man and horse one day, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Grass seed and clover, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Harvesting, two days, at 5s. a day, ...	...	...	...	...	9 10 0
Thrashing, ...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0
					£4 15 0

PRODUCE.

35 bushels of oats, at 2s. 6d. per bush., (I have often known 50 and 60 bush. produced from the acre,) ...	...	...	...	...	£4 7 6
Straw, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
					£5 7 6

It may therefore be seen, that allowing labour at 5s. per day, the acre will give a profit of 12s. 6d. to the new settler the first year, beside being fit for pasture or hay the next and succeeding years without one farthing expense; or, in other words, the labourer will be paid 5s. per day for his labour, 12s. 6d. for a bonus, and have an acre of meadow land instead of an acre of forest.

In this calculation I have put the price of clearing the land at the highest rate. I never knew more than 60s. paid, and I have frequently known it done at 45s. and 50s.

Then take another view, which is the course usually adopted, that is, take two crops before seeding down, (some take three or four,) and the statement will be as follows:—

For clearing, same as before, ...	...	...	...	...	£3 0 0
Seed for two years, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Harrowing, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Grass and clover seed, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Harvesting, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Thrashing, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
					£7 0 0

PRODUCE.

35 bushels each year, 70 in all, ...	...	...	...	...	£8 15 0
Straw, two years, ...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
					10 15 0
					£3 15 0

It will by this be seen the gain on one acre in two years is £3 15s., besides having the land (as before) for pasture or meadow thereafter, and which for such purposes is worth 20s. per year.

I have taken oats as an example, but most other crops, such as buckwheat, barley, &c. will leave the same result. Wheat, when it escapes the weevil, leaves a much larger profit. The produce of an acre (requiring much the same labour and expense) will be worth £10 instead of £5 7 6, the produce of oats.

In root crops, such as turnips, carrots, potatoes, &c. much more labour is required; but in return a much more valuable harvest is obtained, and a corresponding profit is realized.

Then let us take another (and more extensive) view of the matter. Suppose a new settler begins and clears four acres per year, (and this he can well do,) for ten years, he will have in all a farm of forty acres cleared; he will also, besides paying himself 5s. per day for his labour, make as follows:—

The first year 12s. 6d. an acre on four acres, ...	...	...	...	...	£2 10 0
Second year, 62s. 6d. an acre on the first four he cleared, and 12s. 6d. on the second four, ...	...	...	...	...	15 0 0

THIRD YEAR.

Third year he will lay down to meadow four acres, at 20s.	£4	0	0
Four acres he will make 62s. 6d. per acre,	12	10	0
Four acres he will make 12s. 6d. per acre,	2	10	0

Profits for third year, £19 0 0

and so on from year to year, increasing to the end of the ten years.

By this process you will perceive he will have made a large sum of money in the ten years; but as houses, barns, &c. must go up as his crops increase, most, if not all, of the first ten years' profits will be absorbed in that way. At the end of that time, however, he will have a farm of forty acres of cleared land, with good buildings which will be worth from £300 to £400. This, bear in mind, is besides allowing 5s. a day for his labour, which we will suppose is all consumed in support of himself and his family. It is true he may have very little money, but he has yearly been largely adding to his capital in the shape of improvements. He should not forget that every tree he has felled, and every perch he has cleared, has made him a richer man. This is no mere visionary calculation. I can name many persons who have far exceeded it. It is true I know of very few who have amassed great wealth by farming; but I never knew a single instance where a man failed, if he attended to his farm alone, and used moderate economy and reasonable industry. It is quite within my own recollection, (and I am only 37 years old) since persons whom I could name came to this Province and settled on new farms, without 50s., and are now worth £1000, and some even £2000.

In making a further comparison between a new settler and a labouring man in town, it should not be forgotten that the former makes *no lost time*. His farm is always before him with plenty of work; he need never be idle;—while the latter frequently loses one or two days out of the week, hat in hand, in search of employment. Another point in favour of the country over the town, for a poor man, is complete freedom from taxation. While this may, at first sight, appear to be a very small matter, a little reflection will shew that it is often formidable to the poor labourer. I believe the City taxes on labourers to be about 20s. each; besides this, I hold the labourers pay their proportion of the water tax, (if not directly) at least indirectly, by increased rent of their rooms. It is, in fact, on the same principle as other taxes, where the consumer must pay. Place water tax at 20s. and you have 40s. per year; this sum will be from 2 to 3 per cent. on his earnings, which is at least formidable to the man who finds it difficult from day to day to provide meat for his family. If any other proof were required, I might refer to the number who are yearly locked up in gaol because of their inability to meet this demand. In the country, on the other hand, taxes are a mere nothing. I can state this from the sums levied on me. In one Parish where I have a farm of 400 acres, with a good house, large barn, and say 30 acres cleared, the tax is 2s.; in another Parish where I have 900 acres of land, the tax is 2s. 1d.; and this may be taken as a fair average. The highest I pay is in one Parish where I have 1000 acres, upon which is levied 5s., and in three Parishes in which I have respectively 1760, 620, and 500 acres, I have never been called on for one farthing.

In the above I have merely referred to the *financial* benefits to be derived from changing town for country. In a moral point of view, I consider the difference vastly greater. I have only referred to the produce of land in the above, and not to profits on horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. &c. which are considerable.

P. S.—I have just thought of an instance where a young man went into the woods on a new farm. (within my recollection) who died some two years ago, and whose estate was valued and appraised by his executors at over £4000. *He made it by farming.*"

Elements of Agriculture in Schools.—The great German chemist, Liebig, one of the highest authorities on such matters, has declared that the very best thing which the State can do in the interest of agriculture, is to diffuse an elementary knowledge of the subject through the agency of the schoolmaster. He argues that the principles alone should be taught, while the *trade* is to be learned in the usual way, by serving an apprenticeship to it. A young man,

as is well known, whose mind is imbued with the principles of any art, will readily master the technical part of it; while one who is a master of the latter, may be incapable of using new facts as a basis of reasoning, or of comprehending principles and their applications.

The principles which chemistry offers to the farmer are of the same nature as those which she offers to the metallurgist or the calico-printer: they are not very complex, nor is the language in which they are expressed very difficult; they require some effort of the mind, of course, but the gain therefrom is great and obvious.

In a certain sense, agriculture is a manufacture, that is, the farmer must find certain raw materials, and place them under such circumstances that by virtue of the forces exerted upon them by nature, these materials may be worked up into the desired forms. The products of the farmer's industry are chiefly crops and cattle. The former have, in the course of nature, to be made from earth, air, and water; while cattle are to be fabricated out of air, water, and crops.

In the wisdom of providence it has been ordained that the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms of nature, should intertwine and harmonize one with another. There is an interchange of matter from one to the other, while the balance remains the same; and there is at the present moment neither more nor less in the actual amount of the one or the other than there was five thousand years ago. This circulation implies a movement however, and a transfer of each one of the several elementary particles of the fabric of a plant and of an animal. If we follow the circuit, we shall find that, from the mineral kingdom as a starting point, these elements pass into the fabric of plants; from thence into that of animals, and thence back again to the original starting place. By operations extending over a year or more, the fabric of a plant is built up, and afterwards used as food for animals; being assimilated unto their nerves, flesh, skin, and bones, endowed with powers of motion and sensation as well as those of growth and reproduction, which even the plant possessed after its own fashion. But animals waste and decay even while they live; and this waste during life, and decay after death, implies a restoration to the mineral kingdom of those elements which had long before been gathered from it indirectly, through the medium of the crops which had been consumed as food.

This statement, which is not fanciful, but true even in the details, rests upon data derived from chemistry, and a right apprehension of it underlies all profitable agriculture. If the force of this fundamental truth was properly appreciated, it would do much even for the poorest settlers; that is, it would help them to sustain the fertility of their fields, and to renovate those which are exhausted.

As regards agricultural matters, the chemist begins by examining the composition of air, water, and soil, together with the materials which the farmer incorporates with the soil under the name of manure: then he does the same for his crops; lastly for the parts of animals, and for their excretions. Now the result of these independent operations is, that animals, plants, manures, and soils, consist mostly of the same elements, though combined in different proportions, and both crops and cattle are considered to be formed from earth, air, and water, which constitute the elemental food of plants and animals everywhere.

Such knowledge will brighten the eye and sharpen the intellect of the farmer, who thus finds an ever-living interest in the subject of his daily toil. It will give him the key to vast storehouses of pleasant reading in the evening, and

pleasingly occupy his mind during the monotonous labour of the day. And there will be no end to it as long as he lives; for the study of nature is inexhaustible, and the profit to be derived from the mastery of natural laws is unimaginable. Agriculture is the most complex and intricate art, and it seeks for aid from all the sciences. Those who speak of its want of dignity, are those who least understand the art or the science of it. Labour and honest industry are at all times respectable, but labour directed by intelligence is a permanent source of dignity and self respect. Where difficulties in business, as in morals, come upon us, it is always best to fall back upon first principles: without them we err, and may be irretrievably ruined: principles, however, are not a substitute for labour, any more than labour can be a substitute for knowledge; and, as I have elsewhere said, where the natural resources of a country are to be developed, it is the soundest policy of its rulers to operate first upon the mental capabilities of the young. Liebig affirms that the boy who has been taught at school, even superficially, the conditions on which the fertility of the soil depends, and who has been taught that he who uselessly wastes those conditions is guilty of an offence against the poor, against himself, and against society, will in after life take every means to collect and economize them with vigilance and sacred care.

If cattle are to be reared and fattened by the produce of the fields, and if the field is only productive of crops when such and such elements are actually presented to the growing plants, common sense must lead every one to desire for information on the nature of these different ingredients, and intelligently to apply this knowledge in the daily routine of business; and the poorer he is, and the poorer the farm is, the greater is the necessity for the right understanding of the principles just referred to.

Instead of discussing at much length, in this First Report of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, the details of practice—a field where the writer has little right to intrude—it is thought better to explain and enforce some first principles, for the use of those who want information, concerning the most likely means of sustaining or increasing the fertility of the soil on which their bread is to grow and their labour to be spent. Some hard words must be used, but unless a farmer will try to master the language of his art there is no hope of success: for fuller explanations he must fall back upon such works as Johnston's Lectures, or other Treatises on Chemistry applied to Agriculture.

Earth, air and water together, constitute the globe on which our destiny has been cast. These inanimate or lifeless matters contribute all that is required to make up the bodies of animals, as well as the fabric of plants. The principle of life, which is common to both plants and animals, is always resident in a structure of complex chemical composition. Although earth, air and water constitute the material portion of plants and animals, they are not themselves elements, as was at one time supposed. They are made up of various elementary or simple substances.

Air.—About one quarter of the air is oxygen, and three quarters of it is nitrogen; both are well known gases. Besides these, it also contains in the form of gas or vapour, small quantities of water, carbonic acid, and ammonia. These compounds themselves are made up of the gases oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, together with carbon, the pure part of charcoal.

Such as it is, the atmosphere is always acting *chemically* upon plants and animals, and that as positively as it affects them *mechanically*. The substances above named, viz. *oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and*

ammonia, are the *atmospheric* elements, or food of plants: when dry, they constitute nearly 99 per cent. of them; and, being themselves invisible, when a plant is decomposed by fire, or burnt, they mingle with the atmosphere again, and disappear. Now, although these substances all exist in the atmosphere, and this atmosphere is everywhere present, they cannot be always absorbed, or taken in by plants, unless the other conditions of growth are properly adjusted. The duty of collecting and preparing these materials for the use of animals has been assigned to plants, and the art of the farmer is seen in his adjustment of the conditions required for the growth of such crops as are to feed his cattle and himself.

Water.—From the surface of the ocean and the land, water is constantly evaporated, and after existing as vapour in the atmosphere, is again condensed, and flows back again to the ocean, from whence it chiefly came. During this circuit it passes into the fabric of plants and animals, of which it constitutes on the average, more than half of the whole weight. It is the chief solvent and vehicle of the food of plants. It enters into them both by their roots and leaves, bearing with it the dissolved matters, and, after evaporation, leaves them behind to be worked over and incorporated into the materials of the plant itself.

The composition of pure water has been already adverted to, but it is rarely found pure. The impurities of water are derived from the atmosphere or the soil, and they vary to some extent; but these, so called, impurities, really constitute the *mineral* food of most plants. On the average, there are about four or five grains of them in every gallon of water.

The supply of water which is naturally available for any crop, is chiefly determined by its geographical position. Some districts of the earth are rainless deserts; some places have too much, and others have a just and moderate supply. As a general rule, the vertical depth of the rain or snow which falls at any place on the earth, diminishes as we pass from the equator towards the poles.

In Cuba, there falls ninety inches per annum: in this Province, between thirty-six and forty, and at London, twenty-four inches annually.

The surface of this Province, it will be found, receives annually on every square foot, more than three cubic feet, or nearly twenty gallons of water; and on every square acre of surface, 871,200 gallons.

The whole area of the Province is said to be 27,620 square miles, or 17,676,800 square acres. On this surface there falls annually not less than 15,399,028,160,000 gallons of water to supply the crops, and to fill the springs, rivers and lakes of the country.

If we suppose that only one fourth of the above amount passes into the roots or leaves of plants to bring them their food, the large amount of, say 4,000,000,000,000 of gallons will be required for that purpose; and, if as is estimated, there are only twelve millions of acres of the surface of the Province available for cultivation, that area of surface under crop would still require 2,613,600,000,000 gallons.

But there is reason to think that the water in the rain gauges, set for the purpose of collecting rain or snow, does not really exhibit the whole amount of what comes from the atmosphere. Soils in fact, absorb vapour and condense it all the while from the air. This power of collecting vapour is a very important one, and varies a good deal as the soil itself varies. One thousand grains of dry earth spread over a surface of fifty square inches, will in three days absorb from twenty to one hundred grains of vapour from the atmosphere,

Plants also absorb watery vapour, particularly at night, from the air, by means of their leaves and green surfaces, and they also allow it to pass off again by the same organs during the day. A full sized stalk of Indian corn will thus give off daily between one and two pints of water; and so do all plants in proportion to the extent of their green surface. An acre of corn would thus exhale about 230,400 gallons of water in the course of the growing season. Whatever solid substances are found in plants must have entered them in a state of solution in water or in air, as no mere *powder* can enter the pores of their leaves or roots.

Soils.—The earth or globe itself is made up of *rocks*, and rocks are generally mixtures of *minerals*, while minerals again are mostly *salts* or compounds of *acids* and *bases*. Thus we unlock cells within cells until we reach the *ultimate elements*. The rocky framework of the earth has, by air and water, and by frost and fire, become broken up and reduced to powder, and partially dissolved and decomposed, and distributed over the rugged surface of the rocks below. The lower part of sand, or clay, or gravel, remains as it was left, but the upper part has since become mixed with fragments of plants and animals in various stages of decay and decomposition like the earthy minerals themselves. The lower layer is the subsoil, the upper one is the true or *arable soil*. The rocks have not always or even generally yielded the materials of the soil or subsoil which rests directly over them, although they have often largely contributed thereto. As a rule it may be said that our upland soils have not been derived from the subjacent rocks, but from the rocks of districts placed to the north of them, even where seas or gulfs now intervene. Thus we find the remains of Labrador rocks on Prince Edward Island; and both Gaspé and Labrador have contributed something to the soils of New Brunswick.

The intervalles or valley soils again are derived from the rocks farther up the river, together with the wash or settlements from the upland soils both in the neighbourhood and farther up stream. The marsh soils at the head of the Bay of Fundy, are chiefly derived from the wash of rocks borne onwards and left by the tide.

A mixture sufficiently fine, of, say ninety per cent. of sand and clay, five per cent. of soluble minerals, and the same of well decayed mould, may be regarded as a fair soil: but fineness of texture is almost as important as composition. A fine powder aided by heat, will rapidly dissolve, where a coarser one, in colder water, is virtually insoluble; and the elements of compounds are always more free to obey their natural affinities when they do not strongly cohere together.

A common classification of soils here is into intervalle, meadow, and upland soils; but these phrases, like the words sand or gravel, indicate texture rather than composition. Marsh and intervalle represent fine sediment deposited from quiet water, and the high prices which they bring illustrate the importance of minute subdivision of the mineral matters of the soil. They also exhibit the good effect which follows from irrigation by river water, and a top dressing of mineral matter. The analysis of marsh mud gives little indication of its great fertility: in fact, the similarity of the nature of the constituents of arable soils all over the world, is very remarkable. The same soil that bears pine or hardwood, will carry waving fields of grain, or heavy beds of turnips or potatoes. The soils of the torrid zone might be replaced by those of our own country, and still the vegetation of the tropics would be fed from the same materials that ere while sustained the maple or the elm.

The mineral acids found in soils are chiefly *phosphoric*, *sulphuric*, and *hydrochloric* acid; and the bases with which they occur are *potash*, *soda*, and *lime*. These, with *silica* and *alumina*, are the most important mineral elements of the soil; and silica, alumina, and lime, are always the most common. Granite, a complex rock, may have yielded most of the above. The mineral elements just spoken of are more or less soluble in water, and thus they are found in spring and river water everywhere, and in the water of the soil in small quantities. In the drainage water of a well tilled field in England, there has been found five grains of mineral acids, and nine grains of the alkalies or earths in one gallon.

Professor Johnston divided the soils of this Province into five qualities, as follows:—

No. I.	50,000 acres, will produce	2½ tons of hay, or	50 bushels	oats per acre.
No. II.	1,000,000 “ “	2 tons “	40 bushels	“
No. III.	6,950,000 “ “	1½ tons “	30 bushels	“
No. IV.	5,000,000 “ “	1 ton “	20 bushels	“
No. V.	5,000,000 “ “	“	“	“

In illustration of the composition of the soils of this Province, we may also quote the analysis of such as were selected as types by Professor Johnston.

No. I. Is an upland soil taken near Woodstock; II. Is from Mr. Gray's island intervale land; III. Is from the intervale at the mouth of the Keswick River; IV. Is from the pine plains of Salisbury, in Westmorland; V. Is from the clay upland of Napan, in Northumberland:—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Organic matter,	4.75	4.20	4.16	3.38	3.99
Oxides of Iron,	10.98	6.09	5.43	2.81	7.11
Alumina,	3.46	4.42	4.78	5.04	7.58
Carbonate of Lime,	0.31	0.33	0.41	0.39	2.33
Sulphate of Lime, (Gypsum.)	—	0.32	—	trace	trace
Carbonate of Magnesia,	0.21	0.53	0.73	0.73	2.93
Salts of Potash and Soda,	1.98	1.02	0.96	0.19	0.24
Phosphoric Acid,	0.27	0.17	0.12	—	0.14
Insoluble siliceous matter,	78.29	83.26	83.49	88.23	75.70
	<u>100.25</u>	<u>100.34</u>	<u>100.08</u>	<u>100.77</u>	<u>100.02</u>

To these we may add the composition of red mud from Nova Scotia, as given by Professor Dawson:—

Silica,	87.	Soda and Potash,	.928
Phosphoric acid,	.090	Lime and Magnesia,	2.195
Sulphuric acid,	.073	Alumina and Iron,	3.945
Carbonic acid,	1.580	Organic matter and moisture,	2.000
Chlorine,	.095	Loss,	2.094
			<u>100.000</u>

Plants and Animals.—In plants and animals there are some compounds which properly make up their solid fabric; others, like blood or sap, are circulating in tubes or vessels; while others again, like starch or fat, remain stored up within minute cells or chambers. In analysis, a plant or animal is not examined as a whole, but each one of the above is separated and examined by itself. The operations required to separate the one from the other are not difficult, and constitute what is called *proximate* analysis, and the products are

called *organic principles*. The complete decomposition of these is called *ultimate analysis*, and the products are termed *ultimate elements*.

The organic principles are sometimes divided into those which serve as food for animals, and those which do not. The former are called the *alimentary*, and the other *non-alimentary principles*; but the latter do not concern us at present. The organic elements of crops are chiefly—

1. *Starch, sugar, gum, oil, and woody fibre* : 2. *Albumen, fibrine, and caseine*.

Woody fibre preponderates in plants generally, more particularly in their stalks or stems, but it is not fitted to be aliment for animals. The other principles occur chiefly in seeds, and in such roots as are cultivated for food. These are all prepared by plants from materials derived from the mineral kingdom, and they are so prepared in order that they may become the nutriment of animals. As plants collect the elements of honey or sugar, which is to become the food of bees, so do they prepare many other matters for the use of other animals, which the latter work over and condense for the use of man. The one lives for the other.

The raw material of the food of plants is derived partly from the atmosphere, and partly from the soil. Carbonic and phosphoric acid, with ammonia, potash, and lime, seem to be the chief elements of this food of plants, and these being absorbed, are transformed into the organic elements mentioned above.

The organic elements of animals are—

1. *Albumen, fibrine, caseine, and gelatine* : 2. *Fat*; and of these the first series always preponderate.

From what has now been said, it appears that silica and alumina (sand and clay) are the principal elements of soils; woody fibre and starchy substances abound in plants; while flesh and fat are characteristic of animals. Plants, as they grow, consume the soluble matters of the soil, and leave the sand and clay behind them; animals also in their growth reject the woody fibre of plants, and appropriate their starch and oily matters rich in carbon, the albuminous matters rich in nitrogen, and the mineral matters rich in phosphate of lime and potash. The latter are required for the bones of the body; the albumen and fibrine become flesh; while the oil becomes fat, and the starch, gum and sugar are consumed in maintaining the heat of the whole living frame. If you burn a bit of sugar or starch over a fire it will disappear, after having become itself hot for a time; so in the living body, the starch of the crops is consumed at the expense of the air which enters the lungs; its elements are returned to the atmosphere from which they had originally come, and the heat which attends all slow combustions, is distributed generally throughout the body. The whole of the materials of the animal body are, of course, returned after death; but daily, during life, the equivalent of the food consumed is expelled from the body under the name of the *excretions*; and if these were collected and placed in the soil, the same materials would in this way be replaced, which had been taken away by the crops which were consumed in feeding the animals whose excretions are thus restored. If this was faithfully done, there need never be any exhaustion of the soil, for the same materials, like a metallic currency, would go the same round for ever.

Crops and Cattle.—When a given weight of any crop or a piece of any animal substance is well dried and weighed again, the loss of weight represents the water which has disappeared in drying: when the remainder is burnt and the

ash weighed, we may learn the proportion of mineral and of organic matters at the same time. In the annexed Tables we have given some of the results of these operations, and of the analysis of the organic and mineral portions also :—

AVERAGE ELEMENTARY COMPOSITION OF CROPS.

	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.	Nitrogen.	Water.	Ashes.
Clover Hay,	37.3	3.8	30.0	2.0	21.0	5.9
Oats,	40.1	5.1	29.1	1.8	20.8	3.1
Rye,	39.1	4.8	36.0	1.5	16.6	2.0
Wheat, (grain)	39.4	5.0	37.1	3.0	14.5	2.0
Peas,	42.5	5.7	36.6	3.8	8.6	2.8
Potatoes,	10.6	1.3	10.8	0.3	75.9	1.0
Turnips,	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.1	92.5	0.6
Woody fibre,	50.0	5.0	42.0	—	—	3.0

The ashes or *earthy* elements of a crop from one acre of land are given in the Table subjoined. I give also the analysis of hardwood ashes, in order to shew how the fertility of burnt land is to be explained, as well as the use of ashes as a manure :—

Mineral Elements.	Wheat.	Oats.	Turnips.	Beech wood.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	per cent.
Potash, } Alkalies, {	25.70	42.26	201.68	15.83
Soda, } Alkalies, {	1.87	17.91	39.21	9.79
Magnesia, } Earths, {	7.18	10.66	21.54	11.29
Lime, } Earths, {	10.19	15.99	107.68	63.37
Phosphoric acid, }	19.65	14.90	62.00	3.07
Sulphuric acid, }	5.90	6.29	78.82	1.31
Silica, - - - - -	102.65	109.65	14.24	1.32
Oxyd of iron, - - - -	1.51	9.27	6.29	.79
Common salt, - - - -	.35	.11	68.54	.23
Totals, - - - - -	175.00	228.00	600.00	100.00

AVERAGE PER CENTAGE COMPOSITION OF ANIMAL MATTERS.

	Water.	Organic Elements.	Mineral Elements.	Totals.
Human body, - - - - -	75	18	7	100
Horse, - - - - -	71	25	4	100
Pig, - - - - -	45	52	3	100
Blood, - - - - -	79	20	1	100
Milk, - - - - -	87	12.5	0.5	100
Eggs, - - - - -	74	24.5	1.5	100
Urine, (cow) - - - - -	92	4	4	100
Fæces, (human) - - - -	73	25	2	100
Dung, (farm) - - - - -	79	14	7	100
Guano, - - - - -	10	59	31	100
Bones, (horse) - - - - -	22	9	69	100

The body of man has the following composition :—

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	116 lbs.
Organic elements,	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Mineral matters, (as before)	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							154 lbs.

The carcase of a horse may be thus represented :—

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600 lbs.
Organic matters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	216
Mineral do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
							850 lbs.

The composition of a pig when fat, and lean, may be thus shewn :—

						Fat.	Lean.
Water,	-	-	-	-	-	45	60
Flesh,	-	-	-	-	-	15	17
Fat,	-	-	-	-	-	37	21
Mineral matters,	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
						100	100

Applications to Practical Agriculture.—We may now apply some of the foregoing principles to the subject of the exhaustion and renovation of land.

Forest land has, for centuries, been occupied by trees, which are *perennial* plants, with absorbing root and leaf surface in nearly equal proportions. During a very long time the leaves have been collecting food from the atmosphere, and the roots from the soil and subsoil. The available food of plants had been thus collected and concentrated in large quantities, but, in one day, by the hand of man, these are rendered back; the atmospheric food going again to the atmosphere, and the mineral food to the soil. The latter is added to the store actually in the soil, and, as much is thus offered to the first crop sown in the new soil, and in the right condition, so, much is appropriated and much is made of it. Such is the cause of the fertility of new land. It does not depend upon the mere presence of the alkalies, and lime, and the phosphates and silicates. These elements must have been in the finest powder so as to be easily dissolved and brought into a condition favourable to their assimilation by plants.

If you leach a portion of the burnt soil, you will procure from it at once in the water a notable quantity of the alkalies, potash and soda, in combination with carbonic and silicic acid. The weakest acid, in the same way, will take up lime, phosphates, and silicates; in fact, most of the surface materials (except sand) will be soluble in rain water containing carbonic acid. After burning, moreover, clay becomes easily decomposed, and will supply potash and other alkalies, while its texture will have become more open to air and moisture, and its power of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere increased. It will also be observed, that the ashes of the burnt wood, bushes and branches, have all been added as a top dressing to the new soil.

But this very abundance and solubility of the elements which tells so powerfully on the first few crops, entails, notwithstanding the retentive power of soils, a certain waste of the available materials by the drainage water of the soil.

The heavy crops of annuals taken from the new land soon absorb what the rains leave of the soluble and available elements collected by the trees. These elements, in the shape of hay and oats, are likewise sold to consumers at a distance, and what the settler himself consumes is ill economized. Thus the available elements are merely taken from one part of the forest or the atmosphere to be replaced in another—anywhere in fact but where it is the settler's interest to have them. Perhaps he foresees exhaustion, and as he has more land to operate on, and the stumps cannot be cheaply extracted, he crops the land until it refuses to be cropped, and, when the stumps are rotten, the land is in no sense like what it was at first. Farming now only begins, and the crops are soon found to be not quite satisfactory, partly because the elements of fertility derived from the rest, or from the animals pastured, are again removed instead of being consumed and collected and returned to the land. Thus there is a progressive exhaustion of the land, and starving of the crops.

Supposing that our theory of the fertility of new land and of its rapid exhaustion is correct, how are we to proceed in attempting to renovate and improve its condition? Now, so obscure and difficult is this branch of the subject, that at present there are rival schools of chemists who dispute as to whether the apparent failure of crops is to be best remedied by a supply of elements such as those derived from the atmosphere or such as those supplied by the minerals in the soil. Working farmers here have some jealousy of agricultural chemists altogether. This arises from the former trusting most to moving and mixing the soil, while the latter would chiefly amend its composition: but, let them both shake hands, and share their experience with each other: agriculture will best prosper and profit by their alliance and action in the common cause. Undoubtedly the proper *composition* of the soil is its first and most necessary quality; but, the same ingredients may be present in an active, or in an inert condition; and a crop may fail, either, because there is no food for it in the soil, or because the food which exists in the soil is really locked up for a time, until art or nature has found the key. Both sterility and fertility may have very various causes. The "practical" man sometimes boasts that his way is the only way to cure sterility, and the agricultural chemist has at times a fashion of blowing his own trumpet; but, both may be right, or both may unwittingly be wrong. Agriculture is the most complex of sciences,—but, as an art, that which is permanently profitable is certainly right.

The amount of mineral matter removed from the soil by any single crop, rarely exceeds 500 pounds per acre.

The actual quantities of the soluble mineral matters removed from an acre of land by a crop of wheat of thirty five bushels of grain, and two tons of straw and chaff, has been calculated by Professor Way, as follows:—

	1 crop.	20 crops.
Silica, - - - - -	170 lbs.	3,400 lbs.
Phosphoric acid, - - - - -	30	600
Sulphuric acid, - - - - -	8	160
Lime, - - - - -	16	320
Magnesia, - - - - -	10	200
Potash, - - - - -	40	800
Soda, - - - - -	3	60
	277	5,540

Johnston estimates that one ton of each of the following substances in its undried condition, removes from the soil its mineral matters to the extent here mentioned :—

Potatoc tops contain 26 lbs. of ash.	Wheat straw contains 220 lbs of ash.
Turnip " " 48 "	Oat " " 140 "
Hay contains 135 "	Barley " " 110 "
Pea Straw contains 100 "	Rye " " 60 "

Application of principles to renovation of Soils by action on Soil.—This progressive general deterioration of cleared lands is taking place at the present moment in this Province, in Canada, and in almost every State of the Union. There is a general reduction of the acreable rate of produce all over the country, and it is only the great influx of labour to the new land, which prevents it being more commonly noticed.

Professor Johnston quotes and compares the average produce of crop in bushels per acre for New York, Ohio, and Canada, with that of New Brunswick, as follows :—

	Canada West.	Ohio.	New York.	N. Brunswick.
Wheat, - - - -	12½ bush.	15½ bush.	14 bush.	17½ bush.
Rye, - - - -	11½	16½	9½	18
Barley, - - - -	17½	24	16	27
Oats, - - - -	24½	33½	26	33
Maize, - - - -	21½	41½	25	36½
Buckwheat, - - - -	16½	20½	14	28
Potatoes, - - - -	84	69	90	204
Turnips, - - - -	—	—	88	389
Hay, - - - -	—	1½ tons.	—	1½ tons.

The above Table seems to be very flattering to this Province; but it may, perhaps be also regarded as one of the proofs of the deterioration of the soils elsewhere, due to a more prolonged course of spoliation. The returns were very much greater in olden times than they now are. In England, the same causes produced the same results; but for more than half a century the yield per acre has been increasing, and the present rates of produce may be understood from a glance at the subjoined Table of Seeds and Produce :—

	Weight.	Seed per acre.	Produce per acre	A good Crop.
Wheat (per bushel) - - -	60 to 64 lbs.	1 to 2 bush.	30 to 50 bush	36 bush.
Barley, " - - - -	50 to 56	3	30 to 60	48
Oats, " - - - -	38 to 44	3 to 4	40 to 100	60
Rye, " - - - -	60	2	30 to 50	32
Peas, " - - - -	60	2	30 to 40	34
Beans, " - - - -	60	2 to 3	30 to 50	40
Rape, " - - - -	—	6 to 8 lbs.	12 to 20 tons	—
Linseed, " - - - -	64	2½ bush.	40 stone of flax	18
Hay per cubic yard, old meadow, - - - -	{ 1 to 2 cwt. according to size and age of stack. }	—	20 to 40 cwt.	30 cwt.
Turnips, - - - -	—	2 to 4 lbs.	12 to 30 tons	20 tons.
Mangold Wurzel, - - - -	—	6	20 to 40	30
Carrots, - - - -	—	7	8 to 20	14
Parsnips, - - - -	—	5	6 to 12	10
Potatoes per sack, - - -	2½ cwts.	7 sacks	6 to 10	8
Sainfoin, - - - -	—	—	20 to 40 cwt.	30 cwt.
Rye-grass (Italian) per bush.	18 lbs.	3 bushels.	3 or 4 cuttings	—

The resources, and the population, and the capital of England, are, of course, infinitely greater than those which we can command, but, the problem there, as here, is to convert inorganic elements into crops, and crops into cattle, as quickly as possible at the lowest price, or, at the greatest profit to the operator.

Accordingly, we may turn to England for an example of successful practice, and try to read the lesson aright. The actual methods, at all events, by which the farmer succeeded in raising such crops, and paying a heavy rent besides,—these methods, or their principles, in view of our own particular case and circumstances, are worthy of our examination. Some of them relate to the soil, others to the crops and stock, and others again to the manures. Let us first advert to the operations on the soil, of which the first is drainage.

Drainage.—The western or elevated side of Great Britain is as it were the arena on which the warm vapours brought by the prevailing winds from the Atlantic and the Gulf Stream meet with the lower temperatures of the more elevated land; thus they are condensed, while rains and mists obscure the sun and keep the soil wet for great part of the year. Where sandy soils occur no great harm is done, but where clay lands receive this load of moisture, cultivation becomes difficult and unprofitable. The remedy is drainage. Deep drainage and pipe tiles were explicitly declared to be the best and only effectual treatment. The cost of the improvement was about £5 an acre, but Parliament has largely aided in the operation, and all are now satisfied with the result. The farmer gets better crops, the landlord gets better rent, and such public money as has been borrowed is safely returned to the Treasury.

The drainage of heavy land in this country, as in others, is urgently desired. Its advantages are very numerous, but the following may be specially adverted to: It allows water to circulate or to pass downwards in wet weather without remaining on the surface, there to evaporate and chill the land. In ordinary weather it slowly brings atmospheric and mineral food towards the roots of the crops, and in droughts it allows water from below to rise upwards by capillary attraction; that is to say, the effect of drainage is to dry the soil in wet weather, and to keep it moist in a drought. But it also deepens the soil and raises its temperature at a time when heat is most wanted, and it allows the farmer to begin his labours several days earlier in the spring, and to keep at them several days later in the fall. These few days are all that this climate wants for farming purposes. The objection to tile drains is the expense; but it is well always to aim high. Open drains, or brush drains, or pole drains, may be tried by the poorest; stone drains are better, but pipe drains are *the right thing*. It is said that in the United States, two-inch pipes at three feet deep can be laid at about thirty three cents per rod; and at thirty three feet apart, 1,320 feet will lay an acre. If the demand existed here, it could probably be done at the same rate. Those who have means of doing so, ought to give the tiles a trial; and if a few farmers were to agree about it, operators would be found who would carry on the works continuously. One intelligent thorough drainer was looking for such work last summer.

Sub-soiling.—Undoubtedly drainage helps to deepen the soil, but that is more directly done by sub-soiling, which means lifting the soil by an appropriate plough or combination of ploughs, until the land is loosened from ten to twenty inches below the surface. It may be done on grass land or on stubble land, and, of course, extends very greatly the area of mineral pasture for the roots of crops. Like most other mechanical operations however, it rather influences the condition than the composition of the soil; and tillage can hardly be called a sub-

stitute for manure, nor is manure a substitute for tillage. It certainly supplies a large amount of *mineral* food for the crop, and although that is great part of the fight, it is not all that is wanted.

Paring and Burning.—Another method for the renovation of old and foul pasture land is paring and burning. This is an old English practice, and one extensively pursued on the continent of Europe, where it is considered to be very effective in renovating pasture land. The surface or sod is turned up with the spade or plough, the sods set on edge to dry, and when dry, piled into heaps and slowly burned to ashes by the aid of dry brush. This operation serves a very excellent purpose, at least when the soils contain clay. Its advantages are—

1st. It cleans and renders the soil porous and absorbent.

2nd. It converts inert vegetable matter into available ashes.

3rd. It converts inert mineral matter into soluble and effective forms.

Phosphoric acid and potash are thus presented to the young crop; in fact, it yields a top dressing of ashes, and in a degree resembles the effects of "a first burn," so that a crop of turnips may be raised without other manures.

These seem to be all the operations practicable upon the soil itself, so far as the direct supply of food for plants is concerned, but they do not directly add any of the *organic* elements of plants to the store which already exists. The implements by which these operations are to be effected have all been improved in a corresponding degree, and steam has been applied, in many cases, and found to be a cheaper form of power than horses. There are half a dozen sorts of ploughs, and also horse-hoes, clod-crushers, rollers, cultivators, and scarifiers, which bring the land into better tilth than the old system of ploughing.

Manures.—It is matter of every day observation that cropping causes sterility, and that manures bring back fertility; and the thing or things taken away thus seem to be returned. Any soil which by manuring will profitably carry crops may be called fertile; that is, it either contains all the elements of the crop, or it will enable the plant to find them. Mechanical operations on the soil are of no avail if the requisite things are not there; and not only must they be there, but they must be in the state of finest powder so as to dissolve in water, and this water must be free to flow downwards in wet weather, and upwards in a drought. These are a few of the conditions of fertility; it is therefore not an abstraction, or a vague mystery, but means a *supply of available food for plants*. To manure a crop, means to feed it artificially—to *hand-feed* it. We know what the elements of food are, when we know the composition of the body fed. There are a dozen or more different substances which constitute the food of plants; and they are, as far as the plant is concerned, of equal intrinsic importance or value in use, although they are not of equal commercial value. Some can always be had for little money while others are rare, and expensive because they are rare. Ammonia, phosphoric acid, and potash, are those last referred to; the first (a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen) is got from the atmosphere, or from decaying plants and animals, or from substances (like smelling salts,) prepared from them; and the two others are what are called *mineral* matters. Lime is in some respects like potash, and much cheaper. *General* manures yield all the elements of a crop, while *special* manures supply only one or two; thus farm yard dung is a general manure, while salt or plaster are special ones.

Liquid Manures.—An objection is made by farmers here to some manures that they lose their influence in a season, and tell only on a single crop; but one of the great objects which the English farmer has in view, is to get a *quick* manure. He did not succeed in finding one which was at the same time both quick and lasting in its effects; accordingly, he prefers getting it back in the shape of a heavy crop at once, and thus he can replace it with interest. Like the merchant, he desires a speedy return for his investments. He uses soluble manures largely, and but for the expense, would prefer to use all of them in the liquid form. By repeated dressings with liquid manure, farmers get half a dozen cuts of heavy grass in a single season, and that with the aid of a Scotch sun only.

The difficulty in the case of liquid manures, is the labour involved in collecting and distributing them; but where the barns are at a higher level than the fields, something may be done in this way even here; and in many places, the irrigation of light grass lands could be effected at no great outlay, and with much advantage. Nitrogen, one of the most important elements of the animal frame and of manure, is destined to pass out of the body chiefly in the urine, and thus that excretion has a very high value; in fact, the commercial value of most manures is gauged by the proportion of nitrogen which they contain. What shall we say therefore of those who take no pains to save and economize the liquid manure that is thus made on the farm? Its paramount importance should never be overlooked, and it ought to be always retained either with the manure or in separate pits for the purpose.

Farm Yard Manure—Has always been and will ever be the mainstay of the farmer. It represents or ought to represent the crops consumed on the farm. These have mostly passed through the body of animals, and acquired thereby a disposition to ferment and decompose. This fermentation liberates the materials of the plant, and renders them again soluble and available for growing crops. Such fermenting materials, moreover, act like yeast or leaven, and when mixed with hay, straw, bog earth, sawdust, and the like, will cause them also to ferment, and become available as food for plants.

The composition of farm yard manure may be thus stated, although, of course, it is very variable:—

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Organic elements,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Mineral matters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
									100

The organic elements, viz. carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, during fermentation, become carbonic acid, water, and ammonia,—substances which are directly available for feeding crops. The mineral matters, viz. phosphates, sulphates and chlorides of the alkalis and earths, being liberated during the process, are again ready for a new round of field crops. Dung in thus fermenting or undergoing slow combustion, more particularly if stirred and loosened, tends to allow the carbonate of ammonia to escape into the air; but this result may be prevented by covering it with fresh liquid dung, which cools the mass, or by adding plaster, or earth, or bog earth, which will absorb the gases. The management of dung has been carefully studied in England, and it ought to be well understood here. Some rules and results may be adduced.

1. *The best quality of dung should be made that is possible.*—The analysis of dung tends to show that it varies in nature very greatly according to the food of the stock ; and here is the estimated value, in money, of the manure from one ton of food :—

1. Cotton-seed cake, - - -	\$27.86	12. Clover hay, - - -	\$9.64
2. Rape cake, - - -	21.61	13. Meadow hay, - - -	6.43
3. Linseed cake, - - -	19.72	14. Oat straw, - - -	2.90
4. Linseed, - - -	15.65	15. Wheat straw, - - -	2.68
5. Beans, - - -	15.75	16. Barley straw, - - -	2.25
6. Peas, - - -	13.38	17. Potatoes, - - -	1.50
7. Oats, - - -	7.40	18. Mangels, - - -	1.07
8. Wheat, - - -	7.08	19. Rutabagas, - - -	.91
9. Indian corn, - - -	6.65	20. Common turnips, - - -	.86
10. Malt, - - -	6.65	21. Carrots, - - -	.86
11. Barley, - - -	6.32		

The article at the head of this list is prepared from American cotton seed ; and if there be a semblance of truth in the above results, it is a cattle-feed of great importance. The Table, at all events, shews a very great difference in the value of manure from roots, and that from grain or oilcake. Cotton seed meal can be readily got from the United States ; and by the kindness of Mr. Goodale, some of it is now being tested in this Province.

2. *The manure made by the Stock ought to be properly collected.*—To understand the importance of this point, we must have an idea of the money value of the manure of different stock. It is estimated that the actual value of a cow's excretions for one year is about £8 ; that of a horse, £6 or £7 ; that of a pig, £1 ; and that of a sheep, something less.* If these values be multiplied by ten, it will be easy to see the loss incurred by not collecting or preserving them. English farmers arrange the flooring of their barns so as to receive all the solids and liquids of house-fed animals, in pits or trenches under the stables where the stock are fed, or they allow it to accumulate in close yards appropriated to the stock. They never willingly allow it to be wasted, or scattered about where its virtues are likely to be lost. In this country it is too often left in wild pastures, or wet straw yards ; or it is wasted in woods, swamps, brooks, and highways, where it profits not. It would be wrong to counsel the purchase of extraneous manures under such circumstances. No man ought to buy manures, until he has collected all that is or might have been made on his own farm. Theoretically, stall feeding and manure cellars are best ; but they necessarily involve labour, and that may or may not be conveniently had here. The solid excretions are best collected by keeping the stock as close together at all times as possible ; and by the free use of sawdust in the stables, and bog earth in the enclosed yard. By these absorbents we save the liquids, which are the best half of the manure ; while at the same time, the absorbents themselves become manures, and double the gross amount of the pile.

All manures whatever should be made under cover, and the preparation and management of a suitable pit or cellar for manure ought to be looked upon as one of the first duties of a farmer.

3. *The powers of manure ought to be carefully preserved.*—Farm yard manure ought not to be kept too long, nor be much fermented before it is put on the land ; when *fire-fanged* it is inert and almost useless, and the heat required for the young seed has been spent. Stables and manure heaps ought never to

have any smell. This is prevented either by using some means of arresting fermentation, or by absorbing the gases as they come off. Cold and tight packing will arrest putrefaction, and the absorbents recommended are dry bog earth, sawdust, earth, or plaster, but not lime. The use of sawdust in stables cannot be too much recommended. By using it as a part substitute for straw, much more of the latter may be cut up and fed to stock, while the sawdust itself, owing to its absorbent nature, can soak up all the liquid excretions, and so keep the stable clean and free from smell. Bog earth, when dried by a few months exposure to the air, is in very general use, and by liquid manure it can be fermented; so that we may double or treble the available supply of manure when wanted.

4. *Farm dung ought not to be exposed to rain or any cause of washing; if dung be thus exposed, the best of it is soon removed. The waste from thus allowing dung to be leached may be understood from the subjoined analysis of one gallon of the water draining from dung heaps:—*

Water,	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,383	grs.
Organic matters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	
Mineral	“	-	-	-	-	-	518	
							70,000	grs.—one gal.

5. *When dung is hauled on to the land, the sooner it is earthed over the less loss there will be.*

Green Manures.—This name is applied to crops ploughed under by way of renovating the land. Old sward and clover after-math, are constantly thus used; but the phrase is generally applied to crops that are ploughed under while they are in full flower. In Canada, it is considered that the growth of wheat in the ordinary rotation can hardly be effected without this ploughing under of clover, and rolling of light soils.

Broad leaved plants absorb much more from the air than the narrow leaved grasses can do in the same time; and if they have deep roots, as clover has, they bring up much mineral matter from the subsoil. Thus they largely add to the surface soil when ploughed under, and their decay proceeds with rapidity.

In England, it is now unusual to grow a crop for green manuring only. The available soil is all required for food for stock; and when the crop is fed, it yields meat as well as manure. In this country, it may be used to great advantage to bring up old lands, where there is no manure to be had, and no money to pay for it. Eel grass, sea weed, and waste weeds, twigs, and herbage of all kinds, might be called green manures; but they are more effective when used after composting with lime and other things. Buckwheat or clover, or oats may be used; but red clover is probably the best for ploughing under, because part of it may be removed for soiling, and the remainder, with the very bulky roots, ploughed under. It is said that at the end of two years, it leaves in the ground a weight of dried roots equal to half of all the hay cut from the land in that time. This practice is now general in Upper Canada and Ohio, and should be tried here.

Composts—Are mixtures of mineral, vegetable, and animal substances, and their composition varies according to the fancy or the resources of the farmer. It is to be recollected that the remains of plants and animals must be made to putrefy and decay before they can again become food for crops; and, although

tan bark or nut shells *may* be made to decompose, still, the cost of effecting it may be more than the product is worth.

As a general rule, liquid and solid excrements are used as the ferment to induce decomposition, and a good deal of handling and turning is required. Lime, potash, or soda ash, however, will do nearly as well; and Dana says that one cord of spent ashes with three of bog earth, makes the best compost for light, worn out lands, when applied at the rate of four cords to the acre. Nevertheless, there ought to be on every farm an appropriate spot to which may come all the slops of the house and barn and privies, which are to be there mixed with dry bog earth, sawdust, mussel mud, fish refuse, spent ashes, marl, mud, or plaster, long straw, road scrapings, herbage, and such like, in proportion to the ferment. These are to be made into a heap, covered over with earth, and left until decomposition has fully set in, when they are again to be worked over and laid on the land. In places near the sea, eel grass and sea weed, with lime, and mussel mud, or the like, make excellent materials for composts. Fish offal and bones may also be made serviceable. Fish bones contain about 48 per cent. of phosphoric acid, one of the most useful elements that can be given to the land.

Here follows the testimony of a practical man, who has found the good effect of composting lime with bog earth, &c. John Ferris, Esq., M.P.P. for Queen's County, thus writes:—

“I have in different ways for the last ten years tried the application of what is generally called swamp mud as a fertilizer of the soil, and have come to the conclusion that when used in its natural state, it has proved beneficial in a small degree on clayey soil; but when piled in heaps in the fall and mixed with lime, I have found it to be equal if not superior to barn manure, for every purpose to which it may be applied. In my opinion, the land to which it is applied retains for some time a considerable quantity of the manure, and meadow land is greatly benefited by it.

When applied for the purpose of raising wheat, the lime is of great utility in connexion with it, for the purpose of checking the growth of weeds; and the oftener it is mixed and turned before being used, the better it is.

I have also tried it after laying in the barn yard during the winter, and piled for a time in the spring, and it answered very well. I would give as my opinion, that a manure can be manufactured that will answer all purposes, at a cost not exceeding the benefit derived from it; and swamp mud and ashes can be used with considerable success. In trying slip manure, obtained from the market slip, as a top-dressing for meadow land, I was quite successful, but the expense was too great to justify me in continuing the practice.

Lime when used singly, I found to be of great benefit; but the quantity required was too great, according to the benefit derived. In connexion with the above, I would state that lime is of little benefit on gravelly land, but on loamy soil it answers very well.”

Extraneous Manures.—The following Table will shew the supposed value of some manures, and the number annexed expresses the number of pounds which it would take to produce the same effect as 100 pounds of farm yard manure:—

Farm yard manure,	-	-	100	Seaweed,	-	-	-	80
Cow dung,	-	-	125	Potatoo tops,	-	-	-	75
“ urine,	-	-	91	Pea straw,	-	-	-	45
Horse dung,	-	-	73	Straw,	-	-	-	140
“ urine,	-	-	16	Rapeseed,	-	-	-	8
Sawdust,	-	-	250	Guano,	-	-	-	2½
Green grass,	-	-	80					

From the above, it will be seen that there are many better fertilizers than farm yard dung; and that if it is to be supplemented on the farm, the convey-

ance of a few pounds of guano or superphosphate, for instance, will be much cheaper than that of a hundred weight of dung.

The portable manures which are chiefly sold in England are guano and bones, and the amount now annually expended there on these fertilizers has been estimated as follows :—

Guano,	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,500,000
Nitrate of soda,	-	-	-	-	-	1,125,000
Bones,	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000
Superphosphates,	-	-	-	-	-	2,100,000
Coprolites,	-	-	-	-	-	1,885,000
Sulphate of ammonia,	-	-	-	-	-	750,000
Other articles,	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total,						\$20,056,000

Our Customs' returns for 1859, shew an import of guano only to the value of \$2,322. If, as is said, the Peruvian deposits of guano are to be exhausted in fifty years, New Brunswick will have but little to do with the result.

The manufacture of artificial manures now employs a large amount of capital; and bones, blood, and offal, enter largely into them. The prices vary from £5 to £10 sterling per ton, and this is determined by the per centage of nitrogen or phosphorus which they may contain.

Guano.—Peruvian guano, the best of the portable manures, is worth about £13 sterling per ton. Bad guano is not worth buying at any price. The quality of guano is apt to vary, and should always be guaranteed by the dealer. It may be roughly ascertained by weighing a bushel of it, which ought not to exceed 73 pounds, and it ought to be dry; then burning 100 grains of the fine dry powder over a clear fire, in an iron spoon, when, if the ashes are quite white, and do not weigh more than one third of the original weight, the article may be generally relied on. The ash when placed in dilute muriatic acid, ought mostly to dissolve without effervescence, and leave of insoluble residue not more than one or two grains in weight. Guano should be finely powdered, sifted, and mixed with five or six times its weight of mould or fine soil. The direct contact of guano with seeds will destroy them; and it is always best to use it with farm yard manure, plaster, or bone dust. One hundred weight of guano will thus replace eight tons of the former. The same quantity of guano applied in spring, is an admirable top-dressing for grass lands. For roots, three or four hundred weight may be used; with potatoes, one half ought to be applied at planting, and the other at the second earthing.

The value of guano may be well understood, when it is known that it represents the well decomposed remains of whole generations of seals and sea-fowls which have accumulated for ages, and been preserved from loss by the virtues of a hot and *rainless* climate.

Bones.—The chief amount of the mineral matter in the food of animals is appropriated to the growth of their bones, and after death, it may be most easily recovered from them. Bone consists of an intimate union of two parts of phosphate of lime or "bone earth," with one of cartilage, a substance rich in nitrogen. The fertilizing powers of bones chiefly depend upon their nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Bones are applied in various ways. They are ground, or burnt, or fermented, or steamed, or acted on by sulphuric acid, with a view to making them soluble. When ground bones are placed in the earth, rain water dissolves the bone earth, and decay liberates nitrogen; but burnt bones,

of course, can yield none of the organic elements. Steaming bones, or permeating them with urine, or dissolving them in vitriol, hastens decomposition, and allows them to be more quickly removed from the soil. Vitriolized bones are often sold by the name of "superphosphate." Fine bone dust must always maintain its value and position as a fertilizer; but when treated with steam, urine, or acid, it acts more quickly and efficaciously on the young growth of turnips, when they are most in danger from the fly. Four or five hundred weight, or half that quantity with ten or twelve loads of dung, will be a good dose for an acre of roots. Vitriolized bones should be mixed with four or five times their own weight of fine mould, before being placed in the drills for turnip seed; and when used for a top dressing for grass or grain crops, they ought to be applied before rain.

Blood Manures.—The idea of making use of blood as an element of manure was a happy one, and at the present day it enters largely into the composition of "artificials." One of the best of these is made by mixing it with ground bones, and then adding sulphuric acid. After ten minutes stirring, the mixture is run out; when it speedily cools, dries, and hardens. Many thousands of gallons of blood are thus used up every day; and for wheat and turnips, the product is most useful.

The money value in Great Britain, of the constituents of manure, is shewn in the following Table, taken, partly, from "Cameron on the Food of Plants":—

Organic matter, - - - - -	£0 10 0	Stg.
Nitrogen, (insoluble) - - - - -	56 0 0	
Ammonia, - - - - -	56 0 0	
Phosphoric acid, (soluble) - - - - -	46 0 0	
Phosphoric acid, (insoluble) - - - - -	14 0 0	
Superphosphate of lime, (soluble) - - - - -	28 0 0	
Phosphate of lime, - - - - -	7 0 0	
Sulphate of lime, - - - - -	1 10 0	
Sulphate of ammonia, - - - - -	15 0 0	
Nitrate of soda, - - - - -	15 0 0	
Common salt, - - - - -	1 5 0	
Alkaline salts, (chiefly soda compounds) - - - - -	1 10 0	
Salts of potash, (except the nitrate) - - - - -	14 0 0	

Lime—Is the cheapest available alkali or alkaline earth which the farmer can use, and it seems to be very generally deficient in our soils. When added to clay soils, it liberates potash and soda from them. On peaty soils, it neutralizes acids, and hastens the decomposition of the organic matter. It fixes carbonic acid, and it assists in fixing the ammonia of the atmosphere, while it preserves crops generally from insects and disease. When lime is added to fresh drainings from the stables it preserves their nitrogen, but, when added to putrid drainings it always gives rise to loss.

The English practice is to apply lime once in every rotation at the rate of 100 bushels per acre. It is best used on lands that are dry, and rich in vegetable matter. It is a special manure, and cannot be a substitute for the universal ones; but on light soils, after being composted with bog earth, is always useful as top dressing. The farmers of Kent and Northumberland speak very highly of the use of lime; but Mr. Keator, of King's County, seems to be less sanguine. He says that Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Little River, has a kiln on his farm, and can afford to sell lime at 3s. per barrel, but that the labour involved almost forbids its use. Mr. Purves, who has also a kiln on his farm, and can sell lime at 5s. per hogshead of four bushels, doubts whether the use of it will

pay. Mr. D. Smith, who has a kiln also, is of the same opinion as the foregoing. Doubtless, there are some circumstances in these cases which require special study. Mr. Purves used the lime on the inverted sod previous to sowing with barley; and from the land he took a very heavy crop of barley, then two crops of hay at two tons per acre, and mowed the aftermath each year, when the grass, as he says, made but poor pasture. Perhaps it would have been better practice, as Mr. Keator remarks, to have pastured instead of cutting the grass a second time. The organic matters of the soil had, in fact, been worked up into the preceding crops. The great principle here concerned is to *drain and dung first, and lime afterwards*. It is also to be considered, when the estimated price of lime delivered is high, whether the money might not be better applied for bone dust or guano.

Gypsum.—The same general principles apply to *gypsum* or *plaster*, a compound of 80 per cent. sulphate of lime, and 20 of water; it is not a substitute for organic matters, but on dry land aids marvellously in quickening and increasing their action. Its effects as top dressing on clover, buckwheat, peas, and grasses, are very great. In Mr. Keator's hands, plaster on light land has proved very useful with manure, but of little avail without it; a result which was to be expected. Mineral manures always do best in association with organic matters or mould.

Ashes.—The ashes of hardwood are too hot and alkaline for direct use, and it is best to use them after leaching. Leaching removes most of the alkaline carbonates and silicates which are soluble in water; but leaves the less soluble phosphates, silicates, and carbonates, which gradually become available. Leached ashes are particularly useful as top dressing for grass on clay soils. Peat ashes consist chiefly of lime, and coal ashes of burnt clay; but the ash of sea weed is very rich in alkalies.

Salt—Is best when used in composts with lime or ashes; under these circumstances, it probably gives rise to the soluble carbonate of soda, and the chloride of calcium, highly useful as food for plants. The presence of the above substances in the soil, disposes the crop more actively to absorb organic manures, and in this way may *seem* to exhaust the soil; but crops can only be had at the expense of the organic and inorganic materials of the soil, and the operation is a legitimate one.

Classified list of Manures.—It is the business of chemistry to indicate principles or facts which the farmer himself must apply; accordingly, a list of substances capable of being used as manure is now given, from which a selection may be made, at the judgment of those whom it may concern:—

1. NITROGENIZED MANURES. (Forcing.)

a. *Substances containing ammonia.*

Ammoniacal salts, Peruvian guano, soot, putrid animal substances, for instance, blood, flesh and wool, ammoniacal liquor of gas works, putrid urine, putrid liquid manure, sewerage water, short dung, particularly sheep and horse dung.

b. *Nitrogenized matters which pass easily into putrefaction.*

Wool, hair, skin, bones dissolved, steamed, finely powdered, or fermented, rape dust, oil cakes of all kinds, fresh urine, fresh liquid manure, night soil.

c. *Nitrogenized matters which decompose with difficulty.*

Half-inch and quarter-inch bones, woolen rags, long dung.

d. *Substances containing nitric acid.*

Chili saltpetre, nitre earth, compost heaps.

2. PHOSPHATIC MANURES. (Grain or seed-forming.)
Bone ash, coprolites, American and other sorts of guano, fresh bones, bone dust, animal matters of all descriptions, rape cake, all sorts of oil cake, human excrements, farm yard manure, wood ashes, leaves, straw, peat and coal ashes, some marls and limestones.
3. MANURES CONTAINING MUCH POTASH.
Urine, wood ashes, leaves and green manures, composts and road manures, burned clay, some kinds of marls.
4. MANURES CONTAINING SODA.
Common salt, nitrate of soda, urine, soap-boiler's waste.
5. CARBONACEOUS MANURES.
Common farm yard dung, straw, leaves of trees, green manures, sea weed, saw dust, tanner's waste, peat, and vegetable remains of all kinds.
6. CALCAREOUS MANURES.
Burnt lime, shell sand, marl, gypsum, coal and peat ashes, gas lime.
7. MANURING MATTERS CONTAINING SULPHURIC ACID.
Sulphuric acid, gypsum, coal ashes, peat ashes.
8. SILICIOUS MANURES.
Coal ashes, peat ashes, straw, sand.

Crops and Cropping.—Whatever may be said of the fitness of our soil or climate for certain cereal annuals, or grain crops, there is no doubt that they can produce heavy and certain crops of perennial grasses. Such was the case in England also, before her soils began to regain fertility. Under these circumstances, English farmers concluded that *their* true policy was to feed as large a number of cattle as possible. Thus, it was argued, they would have both meat and manure,—food for themselves and food for the crop; and, if grain crops had exhausted the soil for cereals, animal manures would bring them up again. This was done accordingly; and instead of natural pastures, bare fallows, and white crops only, new grasses and fallow crops were cultivated expressly as food for cattle; so that, while the breadth of the grain field was gradually diminished, the return of grain itself was notably augmented. A new round of cropping began to prevail in the most advanced districts; and the principle of a longer rotation of crops was fully recognized, and was adopted in Norfolk and other improving districts, from whence the practice spread all over the country.

Under the new system, the grain crop occupies only one fourth of the whole area of the farm; while two fourths are in grass, and one fourth in roots. The grass, and roots, and straw, are all consumed on the farm; and every acre of grain gets the manure made from the produce of nearly three acres. It is no wonder therefore, that the yield of grain is greater than when the land sown to it was more considerable.

Rotation.—A certain number of crops following in a certain order on the same ground, constitutes a rotation. Crops differ considerably as regards the amount of some of their constituents; plants with broad leaves draw more upon the atmosphere, while the cereals by their roots, absorb chiefly from the soil. Wheat absorbs much phosphoric acid, clover and peas but little. Turnips by their leaves absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere, while grain crops seem to derive it mostly from the soil. A good rotation *economizes* the constituents of the soil and of the manure, and with the least labour maintains a supply of food at all seasons, for the stock. The rule, therefore, is to let green crops follow grain crops; or to alternate the different varieties of each series, one with the other.

The usual course in New Brunswick is, on new land, first—roots, second—oats, and third—grass, indefinitely. On sod land, a common rotation is oats, roots manured, wheat, hay, hay, and pasture. Another is oats, roots manured, wheat, roots manured, barley, three crops of hay, and then pasture.

Mr. Price, of Ludlow, writes that the usual rotation in his district is, on new intervale land, turnips, potatoes, wheat with grass seeds; on old land, several successive crops of oats, then roots manured, then wheat and grass seeds, hay being always cut as long as it will grow. On new upland, Mr. Price reports that the usual rotation is oats or wheat, and potatoes, then pasture. Old upland, he adds, generally requires manure with each successive crop. The abundance of new land is the only excuse for repeating grain crops.

A good rotation followed in Maine is—corn, roots, cereals, hay, and pasture. In Western Canada the favourite course on wheat land is roots, wheat, and clover, the latter being ploughed under.

The improved rotations are all based on the principle of *never taking two grain crops in succession*, and any deviation from this is hardly ever to be justified. The English rotations offered for consideration are as follows:—

Years.	4 course.	5 course.	6 course.	7 course.	8 course.
1	Clover,	Grass,	Grass,	Grass,	Clover.
2	Wheat,	Grass,*	Oats,	Grass,	Wheat.
3	Turnips,	Oats,	Potatoes,	Oats,	Turnips.
4	Barley,	Turnips,	Wheat,	Potatoes,	Oats.
5		Barley,	Turnips,	Wheat,	Beans and Pease.
6			Barley,	Turnips,	Wheat.
7				Barley,	Mangolds.
8		*or Potatoes.			Barley with seeds.

The economizing of the mineral constituents of the soil by the alternation of such crops as draw at different rates upon the existing supply in the soil, is believed by Liebig to be the chief cause of the benefits which attend upon a good rotation, but nevertheless, it is impossible not to give great weight to the results of Mr. Lawes' experiments. Mr. Lawes, who is both a practical English farmer and a practical chemist, claims that he has established that the benefit really arises from the so called green or *fallow* crops bringing from the atmosphere or conserving on the farm, more substance rich in nitrogen than is yielded to them in manure. He asserts that direct mineral manures should always be used with the green or fallow crops, which will thus collect available nitrogen for the increased growth of cereal grains; and that this increased growth of saleable produce is only attainable, whether by manures, fallow, or rotation, provided there be an accumulation of available nitrogen within the soil itself.

Turnips.—The success of the improved Norfolk rotation was based upon the use of turnips sown in drills, and fed in great part to sheep, folded on the field for a great part of the winter. In this way wool and mutton were largely produced, and the land was at the same time manured, and fitted to carry wheat crops. This system of folding cannot be pursued here to any extent; but in a well ventilated root house, turnips can be stored for the winter months, and fed out when sliced, or pulped, or boiled, to stock of all kinds, even to horses. Boiled turnips, it is said, do not communicate any taste to the milk or butter of cows fed upon them. Thus a great addition is made to the resources of the farm for feeding stock; more cattle may thus be kept, and much

more manure accumulated. Both the mechanical and the chemical influence of the turnip crop on the land is very great; for in the first place, thorough loosening and cleaning of the land is required; and in the second, the bulk of the crop seems to be derived chiefly from the atmosphere by the leaves, and from the subsoil by the roots. Manures containing nitrogen seem to have less effect on this crop than those which contain phosphoric acid, while with grain crops it is the reverse. Thus the turnip crop rests the land, as it were, or leaves the nitrogen in it for the succeeding grain crop, and by means of the cattle fed upon it, brings in a large supply of the same useful element.

Turnips, both Swedish and common, do best on light friable soils; they ought to have not less than twelve tons of manure, and they may thus be successfully grown at the rate of twenty tons per acre. Bone dust and guano alone will suffice for the purpose, but the best application of all is a mixture of bones, guano, and good old dung. These will carry the turnip crop most quickly and safely over their first or critical stage of growth.

Mangolds or *Field Beets*, which keep better during winter than turnips, and carrots, as well as parsnips, should enter more extensively into regular field culture here. Not only do these crops give a large return per acre, but, for winter feed, they are much preferable to dry hay or straw; or rather, with the latter and a little oil cake, twice as many head of cattle may be wintered, and the supply of manure more than doubled: *In fact, there is no better way of increasing the productiveness of the soil—than to grow clover and turnips or other roots in every rotation, and to feed them in the barn or yard.*

The growth of roots is rapidly increasing in this Province, more particularly along the seaboard, where they are used for fattening stock, increasing the manure heap, and consequently the all-important wheat crop. On some farms on the Gulf shore, they are grown to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 bushels. For the use of those who require information on the culture of turnips, we add the directions of an old-country farmer, Mr. Gray, of Oak Park, who says in answer to the President of the Agricultural Society of Saint John:—

“Land intended for turnips should be ploughed in the fall, especially if it has any portion of clay in its composition. It has thus the benefit of the winter's frost, which renders it friable and easier worked in the spring. The number of spring ploughings and harrowings will depend on the nature of the soil, which must be thoroughly pulverized and cleaned, every clod broken, and every weed gathered off. It is then drilled up into ridges of from 26 to 30 inches, according as the land is level and clear of stones or otherwise. Well prepared manure is then put into the drills, and seed sown, (at the rate of 3 lbs. per acre) as soon as possible.

It is of great importance that the operations of drilling, manuring, covering the manure, and sowing, should be carried on in as rapid succession as possible. Seed sown on the evening of the day that the manure is applied and covered, will vegetate under the most unfavourable circumstances; whilst if it is delayed for only twelve hours, it will either not vegetate at all, or so partially and feebly as to render it useless as a crop. So soon as the young plants show their rows distinctly, the grubber or cultivator should be passed between the rows, and the stripe of surface left between its operation and the line of plants should be taken off by the hand-hoe. This gives an effectual check to the first growth of weeds, and renders the subsequent weedings comparatively easy. When the plants have got to some size and begin to crowd each other, they should be singled out to a distance of from ten to fourteen inches, according as the crop is likely to be a bulky one or otherwise. Moist weather is the best for this operation; but it should not be delayed more than eight days beyond the proper stage, even though the weather should be unfavourable. While the thinning is going on, the earth should be removed from the roots of the plants left, so that only the tap root shall have a hold of the soil. At least one hand hoeing will be necessary after this, and as much cultivation between the rows as there is leisure for up to

the time that the plants begin to meet their leaves across the drill, when the drill plough may be passed lightly between the rows, so as to form a channel for the surface water to run off; but without putting any earth up to the bulbs."

Grasses.—Grain crops here complete the round of their existence in one hundred or one hundred and ten days, and as their root and leaf surface is but small, they must be highly fed; but grass crops are perennial, and their roots grow and spread much longer in the ground, so that they can carry a crop of herbage for several seasons. If they are cut for hay, the land gets or ought to get the produce back again. Too often, however, the hay is sold away, and the seeds, if they are gathered, are carried off the farm. The price of good grass seed is at least double that of wheat, but the system of taking successive crops of grass seed from land without manuring, top-dressing, or seeding anew, is a grievous error. It is spending the capital of the farmer, and not the interest only. When grass is pastured, more particularly by sheep, there is a fair return, and, if the surface pastured be not too great, the fertility of the land will improve: that is to say, the ordinary excretions of the stock pastured will replace the food consumed. One sheep, it is said, will in one day manure ten or twelve square feet of surface, but with milk cattle the return is only "in spots about," and it is very much less than the crops consumed. The land yields the crop, and the crop yields the milk by transformation of its elements in the organs of the cow; but, the milk is sold as butter or as cheese, and does not generally revisit the land again. The composition of milk has been already given, and it is estimated that a cow removes on an average about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bone earth from the soil in one month: The inference is easy,—*Replace it.*

The art of getting good upland hay or pasture, is to have the land in a high state of fertility from the first, which it cannot be after several grain crops have been taken and sold off the land—and to sow a good *variety* of grasses.

As regards the kind of grasses to be sown on mowing land, we believe that timothy, red-top, and fox-tail, with clover, will give as good and sure returns in this climate as any others. A good deal has been said about mixtures of other kinds, and there are some hundreds of them in all; but theory and practice are at one in regard to the value of the above, especially the timothy; and while no grass seems better suited for our soils, no climate can be better than ours for its continued growth and for its cure. With a good mowing machine, a light horse-rake, and a few squares of cotton for throwing over the cocks in case of rain, nothing more seems to be wanted. The average yield of hay in New Brunswick, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre; that of New York State is 96 tons for every hundred acres. It has recently been remarked (Maine Report for 1859,) that the small tubers at the base of the stalks of timothy, are of great importance to the plant, and that they ought neither to be nibbled by sheep nor swine, nor mowed too closely. This point is not yet fully settled, and it seems to be quite worthy of investigation. For dry pastures, fox-tail is recommended instead of timothy or with it, and Swedish clover has been introduced of late as a substitute for red clover on heavy soils. Its flower is accessible to the honey bee also, which the flower of red clover is not. If it does well in Sweden, it ought to do well here, and it ought to be thoroughly tried by the Societies.

Attention is likewise directed to the Italian rye grass imported this year by Mr. Barberie. It is sown broadcast with manure, as an early forage plant, and is much used as soiling for stock. If made into hay it will, like clover hay, form an admirable winter feed for sheep.

In a letter to Mr. Pierce, Mr. Barberic adds—

“ I forgot to mention when I wrote you a short account of my doings on my arrival, that I had purchased some Italian rye grass, in order that some of our farmers may have an opportunity of trying the experiment, and testing its quality and applicability to our soil and climate. I was induced to make this purchase by observing the growth on the estate of Sir Charles Tempest, in Yorkshire, of a field of this grass. This was about the 20th July. At this time Sir Charles told me he had taken two cuts of three feet at each cutting, and that he expected the third cut would yield as much as either of the former cuts, making the enormous yield of nine feet in one season. At that time the grass on the third growth was from six to seven inches. I was also informed by a gentleman in Bradford, that he likewise cut six feet in two cuts, and expected the third in like manner. It may be sown singly or mixed, the latter is probably the better way, if you want clover or other grass the next year. And the Italian grass is an annual, and consequently you must sow it every spring. The mixed grasses will remain for your next year's crop, if you so desire. It requires as a matter of course good rich soil if you expect a large yield, and be assured it will not deceive you. In England immediately they make the first cut, they pass the cart with the liquid manure, and give the ground a complete sprinkling of that valuable stimulant, which acts like a charm. I wish to call the attention of our farmers to this article.”

In a few years the value of this new grass will be fairly tested, but it is perhaps hardly right to expect as good crops here as in Yorkshire, unless we cultivate them as they do in Yorkshire; if we do not, it is apt to take on the habit of common rye grass.

Stock Husbandry.—Feeding.—We have already shewn that all plants and animals whatever, including crops and cattle, consist essentially of water, gaseous or organic substances, and mineral salts, derived from the soil.

Plants, which form the food of animals, yield not only the ultimate but the proximate elements of the animal fabric; that is to say, the manufacture of flesh begins, as it were, in the plants which form the food of animals.

Neglecting the water, which constitutes so large a portion of both plants and animals, we learn that there are four distinct principles in the food of farm stock; the first is rich in carbon—*starch*; the second in hydrogen—*oil*; the third in nitrogen—*fibrine*; and the fourth in phosphorus—*bone earth*. Starchy matters are consumed for the *heat* which they evolve; the oil is stored away as *fat*; the fibrine appears as *flesh*; and the bone earth is chiefly employed in building up the *skeleton*. Now although this is the regular order of things, yet if the food be scanty or the labour excessive, or the cold of the atmosphere extreme, the fat and the flesh will be consumed as well as the farinaceous elements of the food; and in due course of time, the animal will exhibit all the points of its *skeleton* in full relief, and it will *handle* like a barrel in a bag of parchment.

It has been established that the food of farm stock is chiefly transformed into flesh, heat, and dung, although some kinds of it yield proportionally much more of the flesh-forming than of the heat-giving principles; and this is an important consideration, for the latter are almost altogether given off by the lungs into the atmosphere, while the former re-appear in the excretions; thus the richer the food is in nitrogen, the richer the manure will be, and the practical measure of the value of food and manure generally, is the proportion of nitrogen or phosphorus which they contain. Such are the views now held by the chemical counsel of English farmers, and by these principles their practice is chiefly directed.

The elements of any cultivated crop will do for food, but some answer better for special purposes than others. Oilcake, lintseed, and cornmeal, abound in

fatty matters; grains are rich in flesh elements; roots abound in bone earth; while all of them contain a large proportion of the heat-giving elements. But it is proper to remark that the addition of *salt* to the ordinary elements of crops is required for healthy growth; and it has been demonstrated that milk cows, for instance, fed on potatoes alone, could not be kept in condition without the addition of about two ounces of salt *per diem*. This is more than is required under ordinary circumstances; but one hundred grains a day will not be too much for grown stock, and half or quarter of that quantity for steers and calves.

The subjoined Table will afford the data required for calculating the value of crops as applied to the feeding of farm stock; it exhibits the theoretical and the practical value of the different kinds of food for stock, and will be useful for reference. The theoretical value is calculated from the proportion of water and nitrogen which the substances contain, while the practical value is derived directly from experiments in feeding:—

NUTRITIVE EQUIVALENTS.

Crops.	Theoretical.	Practical.	Crops.	Theoretical.	Practical.
English Hay,	100	100	Potatoes,	319	200
Red Clover Hay,	75	90	Beans,	23	54
Green Clover,	311	430	Peas,	27	54
Rye Straw,	479	500	Indian Corn,	70	52
Oat Straw,	383	200	Buckwheat,	55	64
Carrot Tops,	135	—	Barley,	65	61
Swedes,	676	300	Oats,	60	71
Mangolds,	391	400	Rye,	58	55
Carrots,	382	250	Wheat,	55	52
White Beets,	669	—	Oilcake,	22	43

Another view of the relative value of crops, may be had from the following Table, which shews the

AVERAGE OF ORGANIC SUBSTANCES IN COMMON CROPS.

Organic Elements.	Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Indian Corn.	Peas.	Potatoes	Turnips.	Hay.
Water, - - - -	15	16	12	12	14	75	86	16
Starch, - - - -	42	37	40	40	42	15	7	4
Gum & sugar, - - -	19	6	14	6	6	2	2	12
Nitrogenous substances, -	15	16	13	17	24	2	1½	7
Oil, - - - -	2	6	3	9	2	½	½	23
Woody fibre, - - -	15	15	16	14	9	4	2	30
Mineral matters, - -	2	4	2	2	3	1½	1	8
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The causes which retard the fattening of animals are, first, *a sparing supply of food*, under which condition the air that enters the lungs consumes or burns up the fat and the flesh of the body itself. Food is the fuel which by its consumption generates the power of the living body, *its vital force*; but if food be not supplied, the furnace and the engine themselves will be burnt up. An animal, therefore, will die, if the daily waste of its body be not repaired by the food; and as a general rule it may be said that in animals life goes out like a lamp without oil, when the waste amounts to about two fifths of the original weight.

Second, *active exercise* increases the waste. As a fire burns away more rapidly when urged by bellows, so the vital power is sooner exhausted by muscular effort, which quickens the action of the lungs and heart.

Third, *disease* causes waste, because the appetite being gone, the fat and flesh of the body itself are drawn upon and consumed.

Fourth, *cold* causes waste of the body and of the food. When an animal is in a cold yard or barn, the heat of its body internally remains about 100° F. as in warm weather ; but more fuel must be consumed to maintain that temperature, and food or fodder is the fuel required. Cattle and sheep consume about one fourth more in equal times, in winter than in summer.

If these causes of waste are recognized as the true ones, it follows that an abundance of succulent food, warmth, and rest, will be most conducive to the fattening of stock. Cold is the only cause of waste which is apt to be overlooked : and the exposure of cattle during the long, wet nights of spring and autumn, or during the storms of winter, is very much to be reprobated. Barns are gradually improving in the Province, but many farmers still have them altogether too open ; if fodder is scarce, boards and battens are cheap enough. The sight of frozen manure at the heels of his cattle, would rather startle an English farmer ; but many *farmers* here rather consider that such cold keeps the stock healthy. There is a mean in all things ; and in this case, the mean lies between an ill-ventilated stable which provokes a tear by its pungent effluvia, and one so open that the sight of the sufferings of the gaunt creatures caged therein affects the beholder much in the same way.

As regards the *length* of the New Brunswick winter, there is nothing very formidable in that for the cattle, if they are properly cared for. The Scotch farmer feeds his cattle in-doors from November until the middle of May, and that is what is required here also. Old-country farmers, in fact, prefer keeping their fattening stock in-doors altogether. Thus they sooner come into condition ; and more manure is got in the sheds, or cribs, or boxes, where they always remain.

The art of fattening stock is not unlike the art of forcing crops ; that is to say, in both cases you try to get as much and as rich food as is possible, digested in the shortest possible time. Now, as fineness of texture in soils was found to be almost of as much importance as fitness of composition, so here also, the operation of digestion is greatly accelerated by bringing the food of stock to a fragmentary condition, and even by partially cooking or softening it before it is fed out to them. Peas and grains ought to be bruised, or cut up in the sheaf and soaked in water with salt ; hay, clover, and straw, ought to be cut up ; roots ought to be sliced or crushed, and boiled or steamed. Salt and water ought to be freely supplied, and oilcake or cotton-seed cake given at times to prevent the scouring that is apt to appear when the proportion of green and watery food has been too great. Winter food for cattle ought to be both mixed and moistened before use.

Grain bruisers, chaff cutters, root slicers, also boilers and steamers, ought to be found on every farm, where the owner can afford to purchase them. They are as useful in the barn as coffee mills and coffee pots in the kitchen. Roots and oil cake are the great modern additions to the list of cattle food. Roots have been in use for more than fifty years ; but, although ten years ago oil cake was little known, either as a food for cattle or for crops, the English *import* (in addition to what is made there) now amounts to nearly 100,000 tons a year. One of the very best of the new kinds of portable food is undoubtedly fresh cotton-seed cake ; but it ought to be seen that this is always made from

the kernel and not from the whole seed : in fact, until a shelling machine was used with the seed, neither the oil nor the cake was likely to come into favour.

From what is known and proved on the subject of stock feeding and its application to the renovation of land, we are justified in drawing the conclusion that on farms where the cattle are fed out of doors during summer, and where straw forms their principal food during winter, we do not get one fifth part of the dung which may be got from proper feeding within doors. In the increased manure thus got there is the means of doubling the produce of the land, and at the same time of improving its condition. From this increased fertility of the land again, the forage crops will be largely increased, and thus the stock will not only be better fed, but their number at the same time may be greatly increased.

Breeding.—The great guiding principle here is to select such animals for breeding, as with fewest defects, exhibit in the highest degree the points or qualities which it is desired to perpetuate. *Like begets like.* The qualities required may differ in different places ; and the breeder himself must see that the operation, whatever it is, is a profitable one for himself.

In cattle we want fine bones, with much flesh and fat, early maturity, and if possible, good milking properties.

In horses, good temper, docility, and bottom, are desired for all ; but for draught purposes, a large, powerful frame ; and for road work, a lighter weight with vigorous muscles, flat, sinewy limbs, easy in action, and quick withal. In sheep we especially desire a good digestive system, and an indolent, quiet disposition, which disposes to easy and early fattening, together with a large carcase and a heavy fleece. Fine mutton, however, and long, fine wool, seem to be hardly compatible.

In pigs, we also seek an easy temper and a good digestion, early maturity, a bulky body, and slender bones. The established breeds are such as profess to embody most if not all of these qualities ; although, of course, they cannot embody opposite ones, yet a breeder tries to combine the best selection of points in the same animal, according to his own fancy and to the wants of his individual locality.

The conditions under which he operates have reference to the temper, the health, and condition of the male and female parents, and to the feeding of the progeny. The parents, while combining the points desired, must not be very unlike in their general characters ; and the progeny derived from them must by good treatment and generous food be allowed to develop the good qualities which were thus naturally or artificially implanted in them.

Improved breeds of Stock.—The principles of breeding are derived from the practice of the most successful improvers of stock, and from the accumulated stores of physiological science. We can but allude to them in this paper, which is not a methodical treatise on the principles of agriculture, but only upon such points as seem of special interest to the farming population of this Province ; and who, from the want of agricultural books and journals, may not have access to any plain statement of the principles on which the great advance of agriculture in Great Britain within the present century, has been shewn to rest. Much money has been spent in importing stock into this Province, and generally, the process has been a very expensive one ; but so it necessarily has been everywhere, and time as well as money must be freely expended before the desired object can be attained. The improvement of pigs and sheep already is very note worthy.

There are many farmers in New Brunswick who, because they occasionally meet with an animal of unknown pedigree with good points, straightway assert that the *country breed* is good enough for all purposes, and that imported animals are too tender, or apt to degenerate, or the like. To those who entertain such opinions, a few words of explanation may be given on the part of the Board of Agriculture, which, without pledging itself in favour of any one breed of animals, yet, at the outset of its operations, urges upon all Societies concerned in agriculture, the importance of testing the varieties of the so called *established breeds*, and of gradually replacing the coarser native stock by them, or by some intermediate breeds which shall show themselves especially fitted to the circumstances of the country.

After the process of breeding from animals possessing the desired points has been effected, the progeny will be improved, but this cross or grade animal, if bred from indiscriminately, will be uncertain as to the character of the progeny again derivable from it. They may or they may not have the points of the sire, but if the operation of breeding between animals having the characteristic points for several generations has been carefully conducted, the points become permanent, and the breed is established. Unless this selection however has been properly made for four or five generations, the produce remains uncertain. A good cross *may* reproduce one like himself, but individuals of established breeds *will* do so. Grade bulls are seldom safe.

A few years thus suffice to make great changes in the breeds of stock : Suppose that a pure male is served to country animals of the other sex, (and that is obviously the shortest way), the first produce is half bred ; the second will be three fourths ; the third seven eighths ; and the fourth will be almost entirely pure. There seems to be some doubt as to the system of breeding in and in, but on the whole, it is safe practice not to put pure males to their own progeny ; nor ought there to be any cross breeding on the side of the males, or any great dissimilarity in the sexes.

When the reform in English farming began, the native breed of sheep in Leicestershire were selected for improvement by Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley Grange, and so well did Mr. Bakewell understand the matter, that it is said he could have effected any change in the form of sheep short of putting their heads over their tails.

When Bakewell began, it was generally believed that a fair quality and a large yield of mutton could not be associated with corresponding conditions of the fleece ; it was also supposed that if the weight of the carcass was to be increased, it would be best done by making a larger framework of bones ; and in no case was a sheep thought to be rightly fit for the market before its fourth year. These views are now considered to be entirely heterodox. Bakewell made up a breed of sheep which, with small bones, carried a heavy load of mutton and a thick fleece, and which were ready for the butcher before their second year. These were great results ; and corresponding improvements were effected by others, in the breeds of cattle and pigs ; and thus the character of Great Britain came to stand as high for stock husbandry, as for any other branch of agriculture or of art.

In no country has the breeding of horses been carried to such perfection as in England. This has been in great part owing to the national habit of riding on horseback, rather than in wagons or light carriages, as is the case in America. Hunting and racing, moreover, are the great national sports of England ; and the old stock of horses has, by a liberal infusion of Arab blood, and by other means, been brought *very near* to perfection. Mr. Rarey pub-

licly asserted in New York, not long ago, that the best English thoroughbreds are, in point of shape, endurance, size, and beauty, fully two hundred years in advance of the best horses of the Arabian desert of to day.

Horses.—The horses of the Province are beginning to acquire a high character, and the Societies are mostly alive to the necessity of continuing the strain of pure blood. Of late years we have had most of the English and American stocks imported, and there is a great number of fine colts now on hand which command good prices. The lot imported by the New Brunswick Society consisted for the most part of heavy draft horses, but the importation last season by the Board was of the New England and Canadian breeds—light, active, muscular roadsters or driving horses of all work. A cross with the Black Hawk on a large Messenger mare is one which highly commends itself, and which we hope soon to see here. These New England horses, originally of English stock, now command very high prices; but the *Maine Farmer*, while advocating an American Stud Book, says, that if you desire to buy a horse, every one offered to you will be a Messenger, or Morgan, or Black Hawk; and some of them will be *full blood* of all three; while another facetious writer says that “every chunk of a horse with a little pony smartness and a heavy mane and tail, is a full-blooded Morgan, and if of a chesnut color, Green Mountain Morgan. Every good horse is rated a Black Hawk, though he might with equal propriety be styled a black crow. Every long legged, rangy gray is a Messenger, and the rest are Hambletonian, Abdallah, or something else. We Yankees are never short for names; we always have grandiloquent titles for our smart men, and illustrious pedigrees for our smart horses.”

The Morgan horse seems to be very nearly all that is wanted for a roadster; *but two distinct breeds are wanted for the country, viz. a roadster and a heavy draft horse, and they must be bred, each of their kind.*

As regards *Horned cattle*, the established British breeds fully sustain their character here: that is, most of them are good for meat, milk, and early maturity. Scotchmen however generally vaunt the Ayrshire stock,—and certainly they give most milk for their food,—while Englishmen uphold the Durham or Devon blood. The *hardiness* said to be required for this country may be got by crossing the cows with imported bulls—as is the practice; but if stall feeding be followed in winter, with oilcake and roots, bruised grain and chopped hay or straw, there will be no great *hardiness* required. If hardiness means a capability of getting fat and giving milk on a course of bramble bushes and thistle tops, at temperatures below the freezing point, that quality may never ultimately be established.

As regards *Sheep*, the English breeds are remarkable for their precocity combined size and excellence of flesh, together with weight of fleece. Their early maturity is the result of breeding, and feeding on turnips and oilcake. The Southdown sheep are short-wooled, small, averaging 126 lbs. at fifteen months. The mutton is excellent; they often produce twins, and their fleece averages 6 lbs.; it is well fitted for this country. The Hampshire Downs are rather larger, and their fleece averages 6 or 7 lbs. The new Leicesters are long-wooled sheep; their fleece averages 7 lbs., and the carcass at fourteen months averages 140 lbs.; they seldom have twins. The Cotswolds are hardy, long-wooled sheep, often twinning, soon coming to maturity, and yielding for the food, the most wool and mutton; average weight, 180 lbs.; fleece 7½ lbs. The Lincolnshires are large, long-wooled sheep, which form more mutton and less fat than the Leicesters. Yearlings, it is said, sometimes weigh 71 lbs. to

the quarter; the fleece will average $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. The Oxfordshire Downs are ready for market at thirteen or fourteen months. They average 140 lbs. with a fleece of from 7 to 10 lbs. The Cheviot or Northumberland breed are destitute of horns; they weigh about 16 to 18 lbs. per quarter, and the fleece 4 lbs.

Sheep are esteemed in England to be very important manure-makers for the farm, whether they are folded in the turnip field or fed in sheds. Their manure is considered to be worth their food, which it may be. If sheep are wintered, they command good prices in the spring. A sheaf of oats cut up and mixed with clover hay and salt, forms the best winter feed; but lintseed or cotton-seed meal, will expedite the fattening and improve the manure.

The breed of sheep in this Province has greatly improved of late years; many fine rams have been introduced, and the flocks of the River Counties are, many of them, remarkably good. Dogs and bears are much complained of, and it would be well for the Board to consider how far these nuisances might be abated by means of legislation.

Mr. Perley of Woodstock, and Mr. J. H. Reid of Fredericton, have established a character as regular breeders; they use the new Leicester and Cotswold stock. Mr. Perley's cross between these two breeds, makes excellent mutton, and the fleece sometimes cuts 10 or 11 lbs. Mr. Reid has recently imported a very fine Cotswold ram from Canada, and he keeps up a considerable stock of ewes of that kind. Mr. Smith of Crock's Point, and Mr. Morrison of Rockburn, in York, and Mr. Miles of Maugerville, are favourably known for their Oxfordshires and Southdowns, and Grades.

The sheep of Mr. Barberie's importation were not in good condition, owing to the tedious and stormy passage which they underwent; but time is required to know their value as a breeding stock. The loss of the fine Lincoln rams is greatly to be regretted, as that breed is said now to be the favourite in England, for mutton and wool combined.

Mr. Brait of Kingston, Kent, in a recent communication says, that neither Leicesters nor Devons are adapted to Kent; that the wool of the Leicester though long, is far too coarse to be useful, and that Devons and Southdowns are only calculated for the butcher's benefit. What is wanted, he says, is a sheep with a heavy, fine fleece, and of a moderately large size, so as to give fair fleece and fair mutton.

The establishment of wool depots and of cloth mills, will greatly aid in establishing this important branch of husbandry here. The Factory near St. John, already has sent much woolen goods to market, and we shall hope soon to hear that our import of woolens has greatly diminished. Certainly, no branch of stock husbandry is better adapted to our circumstances, or more profitable than sheep farming.

On reviewing the subject which forms the groundwork of the foregoing paper, addressed by the Provincial Board of Agriculture, at the outset of their operations, to all who are interested therein, the following conclusions may be accepted as of general application:—

1st.—There is no specific remedy or antidote for the evils of exhaustion, and of that diminished productiveness which are complained of here; but reliance must be placed upon the dissemination of the great principles of agriculture, which, with a due regard to economy and to local circumstances, are to be applied and made use of, in the assurance that *the same good results will follow here, which have attended their application elsewhere.*

2nd.—The case of New Brunswick is not a peculiar one ; but one which is common to all countries where land is comparatively cheap, while labour and capital are dear. Trade and manufactures draw capital away from agriculture, and enhance the price of labour, but, *for men with slender means and stout hearts a farm is the safest investment.*

3rd.—As a preliminary to the cultivation of the soil, the cultivation of the mind is required ; and this is to be best effected by the inculcation of right principles upon the young. *A short and easy summary of fundamental principles should be distributed.*

4th.—Young and old are to be enlisted in the cause, and stimulated by all honorable motives to a friendly competition with one another, by means of Societies, Clubs, and other local agencies, aided by a central organization which shall analyse and publish results, and secure, at proper intervals, a general Exhibition of the agricultural wealth of the Province. *Encouragement and superintendance are both required.*

5th.—While avoiding all unnecessary dictation or control, those Societies which receive public aid, should, under supervision of the Central Board, be brought into a definite and systematic course of action, more particularly as regards the encouragement and trial of new and improved breeds of stock, crops, manures, implements, and methods of tillage. *Detailed Reports, Forms and Schedules from the Board will best effect this.*

6th.—Continuous attention ought to be given, in the case of prizes at the local and general Shows, to the necessity for using numbers, measures, weights, and dates, and for stating in writing, the methods adopted in securing the results for which rewards are bestowed. Farm Records and Farm Accounts are specially to be commended. *Premiums, like Patents, are not to be granted for things, but for the disclosure of methods.*

7th.—Root crops and broad-leaved plants, which derive their nourishment in great part from the atmosphere, rather than by exhaustion of the soil, will afford a greater weight of food for stock from the same breadth of land than any others. *The grain crop ought to hinge upon the root crop, and Swedes and clover or buckwheat ought to appear in every rotation.*

8th.—The keeping of stock is to be chiefly regarded as a source of manure, without which the fertility of the land cannot be sustained ; but, no more should be ploughed than can be kept fully manured. *It is better to improve the quality than to extend the area of the land under cultivation.*

9th.—An improved breed requires improved feeding to sustain it ; and, as it is wrong to cultivate more land than can be thoroughly manured, so it is equally wrong to keep more cattle than can be maintained in prime condition. *What is worth doing at all is worth doing well.*

10th.—As comminution and mixing of the soil, and warming it by drainage, materially aid the nutrition of the crops sown in it, so the cutting or grinding, and cooking or steaming of such crops, fed out in comfortable barns, tend greatly to promote the growth and fattening of stock on the farm. *Supplement labour by means of improved implements, and economize fodder by housing stock in warm stables.*

Respectfully submitted,

J. ROBB, M. D.

Secretary Provincial Board of Agriculture.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to notice in the Royal Gazette, by the Honorable Provincial Secretary, the Members elect of the Provincial Board of Agriculture met at 10 A.M. on Tuesday 21st February 1860, in the large Committee Room of the House of Assembly; and the Board continued to sit and adjourn from day to day until 2nd March, when it adjourned until 21st of March.

Throughout the above period the Board continued to meet in the morning in the Committee Room, and at 7 P.M. in the Room of the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly. The Meetings were open to the public, and much interest was exhibited in the proceedings of the Board. The afternoons were occupied in Committee business.

February 21.—The first day was occupied with a scrutiny of the nominations and appointments of the Members who presented themselves.

The Chair was occupied by Dr. Robb, and Rev. Dr. Wiggins acted as Secretary *pro tem*.

As final result, it appeared that the Members duly appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under provisions of 22 V. c. 10, were—

Charles Perley, Esq. James Robb, Esq. M.D. Hugh M'Monagle, Esq.

The Members duly returned as Delegates by the County and District Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, were—

James G. Stevens, Esq. for Charlotte,	Andrew Barberie, Esq. for Restigouche,
Robert Jardine, Esq. Saint John,	John A. Beckwith, Esq. Victoria,
Hon. A. E. Botsford, Westmorland,	Henry E. Dibblee, Esq. Carleton,
Hon. David Wark, Kent,	John H. Reid, Esq. York,
James A. Pierce, Esq. Northumberland,	Rev. A. V. G. Wiggins, D.D. Sunbury,
Joseph Read, Esq. M.P.P. Gloucester,	George D. M. Keator, Esq. King's.

February 22.—Dr. Robb presided. It was announced that the Members nominated by the Executive Government on account of invalid elections by the Societies, were—

John Ferris, Esq. M.P.P. for Queen's, John Lewis, Esq. M.P.P. for Albert.

The Member elected, according to law, by the Board, was—

George Kerr, Esquire, M. P. P.

On ballot, Mr. Kerr was also elected first Chairman of the Board; and after the Chairman had taken the Chair, Dr. Robb was, on ballot, elected as Secretary, and the organization of the Board was in this way completed.

Resolutions were passed—

1. To thank Dr. Wiggins for his services as Secretary;
2. To request transfer of Societies' Returns from Office of Provincial Secretary to that of Board;
3. To appoint a Committee to prepare a Form for the Agricultural Department of the Provincial Census, as desired by the Honorable Attorney General, viz :—Messrs. Wark, Wiggins, and Keator;

4. To appoint a Committee to draw up Bye Laws for the Board, viz :—Messrs. Robb, Botsford, and Dibblee ;
5. To appoint a Committee to Audit the Accounts of the Agricultural Societies for past year, viz :—Messrs. Beckwith, Barberie, M'Monagle, Stevens, and Jardine ;
6. To appoint a Committee to consider propriety of holding a Provincial Exhibition, viz :—Messrs. Pierce, J. H. Reid, Botsford, Keator, Dibblee, Barberie, and Stevens ;
7. To appoint a Committee of Finance, viz :—Messrs. Kerr, Stevens, Pierce, Lewis, and Dibblee ;
8. To appoint a Committee to report a place of meeting for the Board, viz :—Messrs. Reid, M'Monagle, and Beckwith ;
9. To appoint a Committee to report amendment and consolidation of Laws affecting Agriculture, viz :—Messrs. Barberie, Botsford, J. H. Reid, Jardine, and Stevens.

February 23.—Committees were appointed to consider and report—

1. On the best way of improving the Farm Stock of the Country, viz :—Messrs. M'Monagle, Perley, J. H. Reid, Botsford, Wiggins, Keator, and Barberie ;
2. On the best way of publishing the proceedings of the Board, viz :—Messrs. Pierce, Stevens, and Wark ;
3. On such regulations as may guide the Board in their appropriation of moneys to the Societies, viz :—The Law Committee.

February 24.—Reports were handed in from the Committees—

1. On the Census ;
2. On the County Accounts ;
3. On a proposed Exhibition ;
4. On importation of Stock ;
5. On Printing ;

All of which were ordered to lie upon the Table.

February 25.—This day was occupied with a discussion on the proposed Exhibition, and it was finally Resolved—

1. That it be held at Sussex Vale, in King's County, and opened to the public on Tuesday 1st October 1861 ;
2. That a Committee be appointed to prepare an outline or preliminary plan of the same, viz :—Messrs. Robb, Jardine, M'Monagle, Botsford, Stevens, J. H. Reid, and Barberie.

February 27.

1. The Committee on Bye Laws gave in a Report, which was finally adopted ;
2. The Report of Census Committee was reconsidered ;
3. A Committee was appointed to prepare Rules concerning the election of future Delegates ;
4. The subject of a Stock-Farm, as recommended by the late Agricultural Commission, was discussed, and ordered to stand over till next Annual Meeting.

February 28.—It was Resolved—

1. To recommend to the Legislature to appropriate a sum not exceeding £2,500 for the importation of Stock, to be sold under regulations prescribed by the Board, and returnable within four years on repayment of purchase money, if a Stock-Farm should within that time be undertaken by the Board ;
2. To appoint a Committee to draw up the plan of such importation, and the conditions of sale ;
3. To appoint a Committee to report on a permanent location for County Shows and Fairs ;
4. To appoint a Committee to report on the subject of improved Agricultural Implements and Machinery ;
5. To authorize Secretary of the Board to call upon public officers and private individuals in name of Board, for information bearing on Agriculture ;
6. To postpone opening of Exhibition of 1861, until Wednesday 2nd October ;
7. To adopt first Report of Committee on Revision of Laws.

February 29.—It was Resolved by the Board—

1. To adopt the Report of Committee on Finance ;
2. To adopt the second Report of Audit Committee ;
3. To adopt second Report of Census Committee ;
4. To adopt Report of Committee on Imported Stock, and to print Mr. Jardine's letter to Chairman ; and which are as follow :—

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Importation of Stock beg to Report that, should a Grant be made by the Legislature for that purpose of £2,500, the following Stock be imported during the ensuing Season, viz :—

		<i>From the United States.</i>				
Two Horses of Morgan, or Messenger, or other established breeds,				£600	0	0
		<i>From Great Britain.</i>				
<i>Durham Cattle,</i>	Six Bulls and four Heifers,	...	...	500	0	0
<i>North Devons,</i>	Three Bulls and two Heifers,	...	...	200	0	0
<i>Ayrshires,</i>	Three Bulls and two Heifers,	...	...	150	0	0
<i>Longwooled Sheep,</i>	Twenty Rams and ten Ewes,	...	...	250	0	0
<i>South Downs,</i>	Two Rams and four Ewes,	...	...	50	0	0
<i>Swine,</i>	To the value of	...	...	100	0	0
				£1,850	0	0

The Committee are of opinion that the amounts named would be sufficient to purchase and import choice animals, if bought from farmers at farmers' prices.

The Committee recommend that the Horses to be purchased should be not less than four years old, and known to have good breeding qualities.

The Bulls should be yearlings, and the Heifers two years old and in calf.

The Committee recommend that an Agent should be sent to make these purchases, and take charge of the importation.

On arrival, the Stock should be sold at Auction in Saint John, after twenty days' notice in the Newspapers, and an intimation in writing, to the President of each Agricultural Society.

Sale should be to the highest bidder for cash, with a bond in double the purchase money (except by permission of the Board to relax this condition) that the Stock so sold shall be kept in the Province, as under :—

The Horses for life,	The Rams and Bulls for four years,
The Heifers for ten years,	The Swine for three years.
The Ewes for six years,	

Also, should the Board at any future time be empowered to establish a Breeding Farm, such Stock should on demand be returned to the Board on repayment of the cost.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JARDINE,
A. V. G. WIGGINS,
HUGH M'MONAGLE,
CHARLES PERLEY.

Fredericton, 29th February, 1860.

LETTER FROM MR. JARDINE.

GEORGE KERR, Esq.

Fredericton, 28th February 1860.

Chairman of the Provincial Board of Agriculture.

SIR,—

* * * * *
A Breeding Farm having been recommended by the very able Agricultural Commission, no doubt after mature deliberation, I have some hesitation in expressing a difference of opinion; but as I have not been able to see how such a plan could be worked out so as to afford benefits commensurate with its expense, I will proceed to state the mode by which I think Stock in the Province can be improved at the least cost, and in a way which will rather encourage than interfere with private enterprise.

Before doing so, permit me to lay down some general principles on which, in my opinion, our operations should be based to ensure success.

First,—It being a fact that all the best breeds of Stock having been, not found, but made by a judicious system of selection and good treatment, it follows that, without equal care, such breeds if introduced here would sooner or later fall back to what they sprang from; therefore to insure permanent good from the introduction of such improved breeds, it will be necessary to induce those who get them to improve the present ordinary treatment.

Second,—As it is probable that not one of the present breeds, whether of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine, is precisely adapted to our climate and soil, it should be our object to make breeds for ourselves, to suit ourselves. This, it appears to me, can be most economically accomplished by putting the males of the best foreign breeds to selected females of the breeds we have. By proper treatment and the periodical introduction of pure bred males, we might soon have stock equal if not superior, for our uses, to any known breed.

Third,—As we cannot hope to induce farmers to improve their treatment of cattle otherwise than by shewing them that it will *pay* to do so, model breeding farms must be established in each farming district in each County, at which farms it must be proved, in the sight of all the neighbourhood, that it pays better to keep six good cows than twelve poor ones; that growing animals should be maintained at the top of their condition from the day of their birth; that without proper shelter it takes perhaps one quarter more of food to maintain the heat necessary to life, and that the difference of the products of a good breed well treated, and a common breed with common usage, whether in labour, meat, milk, or wool, will make the intelligent farmer a rich one.

Fourth,—As it is not within the means of the Province to do all this at the public expense, and yet as permanent improvement cannot be expected until it is done, we must look to the intelligent and patriotic, who have been blessed by Providence with the means, to devote themselves, each in his locality, to the task of proving that judicious farming will pay, as without that living proof, legislation and lecturing will be alike unavailing.

* * * * *
Taking the above data as a basis, I propose that the duty of importing Stock should be laid on the Provincial Board.

* * * * *
As arrangements for this year's operations have probably been already made by many of the Societies, I would not lessen the grants to Counties this year, but ask a special

appropriation from the Legislature, of two thousand pounds, with which to commence operations. * * * * *

The principal hinderance to the importation of Stock by County Societies; and private breeders has been, that as they could not afford to send a person to select and ship, they could not depend on getting what they wanted, and at the cheapest rates. This will be avoided by the above method.

All who desire to improve their stock will thus have an opportunity to do so; and the progeny from such importations will soon find its way through the Province.

I am your obedient servant,

R. JARDINE.

February 29.—It was Resolved by the Board—

5. To appropriate £30 in sums of Fifteen Pounds, Ten Pounds, and Five Pounds, respectively, for the First, Second and Third best Essays upon the Agricultural History and Condition of any one or more of the Counties of the Province.

The said Essays to be lodged with the Secretary of the Board on or before the 31st October next.

Each Essay to be distinguished by a motto only, while the author's name and address is given in a sealed envelope attached to the Essay, and labelled outside with the same motto or mark which is upon the Essay itself.

Any one or all of the above premiums may be withheld for sufficient reasons, as the Judges may decide; and the Board reserves the right of publishing in its Annual Report to the Legislature or otherwise, such of the Prize Essays as may seem proper for that purpose.

In the Report of the Secretary with reference to this subject, it is suggested "that the facts, figures and opinions of the writer might be conveniently grouped together under such heads as—

1. General Introduction;
2. Geographical or Topographical description of County;
3. Physical features, Geological features;
4. Rocks, Soils, Natural products;
5. Population, Towns, Villages, Settlements;
6. Pioneers, Individual cases;
7. Markets and Communications;
8. Farming Statistics, Land, Crops, Labour, Manures;
9. Immigration and Emigration;
10. Influence of Agricultural Societies and Exhibitions;
11. Advantages, Difficulties;
12. Suggestions, and General conclusion.

Essays and Reports upon the Agriculture of different Counties are considered to be among the best means of bringing the true condition of these different Districts before the public. Much has been done in this way by the Highland Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Canadian Board of Agriculture, and the State Societies in the United States. It is hoped that in the course of a few years we may have such Reports upon every one of the Counties in this Province. Without full and accurate Reports and Statistics there can be no safe legislation.

The Secretaries and Officers of County and District Agricultural Societies are especially invited to prepare and send in an account of the Agricultural condition of their own particular localities. Much useful information is known

to be embodied in the Annual Reports of Societies which are now scattered, but of which files may remain with the respective Societies.

The task of tracing the gradual progress of each County from the state of hunting grounds to that of smiling fields and well tilled farms, is a most interesting one, and if the present generation pass away without engaging in it, the thread of the narrative may be broken, and the story pass into oblivion.

No battles are more full of interest than those of man with nature; no triumphs more noble than those which are won by civilization over barbarism; and no monuments seem more praiseworthy than those which are dedicated to the cause of Agriculture.

Each man may in his own sphere contribute something to the general result; and with a little effort and industry, the history of local progress among us may yet be recovered from oblivion. If the difficulties of the past have been overcome by the strong arms and patient endurance of the early settlers of this Province, there are surely no obstacles before us now which can be considered more serious than those which *they* encountered and subdued; let us therefore not prove degenerate, but by the example of their efforts, and by the aid of the foundations laid by them, press ever forward, until the products of our fields sustain and clothe the population of the country; and those of the forest and the mine, the factory, the sea, and the ship-yard, become our proper sources of wealth rather than the means of mere subsistence."

March 1.—It was Resolved—

1. To institute enquiries concerning Lime and Gypsum in this Province;
2. To adopt Report of Committee on Laws, as amended; and which is as follows:—

"In reference to the Rules and Regulations under which the Board will sanction the appropriation of public moneys to the several County and District Societies, we recommend—

1. Strict adherence to the requirements of the Law for the encouragement of Agriculture, 17th Vic. Cap. 22, viz:—That the declaration required by such Act, Section 1, be made by at least forty members, showing the amount paid by cash subscribers; that the same be transmitted to the Secretary of the Board before the first day of December, and that the sum of at least fifteen pounds be raised by every Society.

2. That the Treasurers of each Society shall, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of said Act, 17th Vic. Cap. 22, prepare a detailed statement of the Income and Expenditure of their respective Societies; which Account shall be duly audited by two members of said Society and approved of by them, and which Account shall also be sworn to by said Treasurer as per form in said Act given, or such other form as may be prescribed by the Board; and said Account shall also be accompanied with original vouchers for all items of expenditure. That the said Account shall be a detailed Account Current, showing the balance in hand at date of previous accounting, all receipts and disbursements subsequent to that period, with the numbers of all items under proper classification; and that the said original vouchers of items of expenditure shall be numbered in conformity with numbers which shall be inserted in said Account Current. Also, that said Society shall furnish a list of the sale of stock, seeds, and implements, signed by the person making such sale; and likewise a list of office-bearers; and shall also show what amount of seeds, implements and stock have been sold by private sale, and what by auction.

3. That a copy of the Bye Laws of such Society be filed with the Secretary of the Board, in accordance with Act 22nd Vic. Cap. 10, Sec. 14.

4. That the appropriation of any portion of the annual grant to which the several Counties may be entitled, and which may hereafter remain undrawn for one year, be not authorized by the Board.

5. That Bonds be given by the respective Treasurers of Societies to Her Majesty the Queen, in the sum of £200 for the due accounting of moneys in hand belonging to the Society of which he is Treasurer.

6. That Schedules and Forms be prepared, together with full directions to each Society of what is required of them, embodying the foregoing requirements, which shall be sent to every County and District Society.

7. That each Society shall transmit to the Secretary of the Board each year, on or before the 15th day of November in each year, a Report of its operations for the past year, together with an estimate of the actual state of the land, crops, implements, stock, culture, and domestic manufactures in the District or County, according to Section 9 of said Act, and as near as may be to the form therein given, or such other form as from time to time may be prescribed by the Board.

* * * * *

Respectfully submitted. JAS. G. STEVENS, *Chairman.*"

NOTE.—The regulations for the future election of Delegates to the Board, are embodied in the amended Act which was passed by the Legislature, as recommended in foregoing Report.

3. It was also resolved to receive the Report of Committee on permanent location of Shows; which Report is as follows:—

“The Committee appointed to report upon the propriety of the County and District Societies locating permanently their Fair Grounds, beg to Report as follows:—

The first thing to be accomplished in rendering Shows popular, is to make them attractive. This may be done by having judicious arrangements for disposing of the animals in such a way that they may stand in classes, and the spectators know exactly where to look for each class; and wherever it is compatible, the providing a track where the movements and action of horses may be witnessed, and the draft power of oxen tested, and by a suitable building where the domestic manufactures and the products of the soil may be agreeably disposed as well as protected from the weather.

These objects cannot be accomplished without their being a permanent site where the cattle and other stock may be exhibited; as it is always preferable to have the entire show as much within a limited area as possible. We would therefore suggest that the Secretary of this Board recommend to the Presidents of the different local Societies, by Circular or otherwise, that they lay this matter before their respective Societies at as early a day as possible, and recommend it to their favourable consideration.

J. D. M. KEATOR,
J. H. REID,
J. A. BECKWITH.

March 1st, 1860."

It was also Resolved—

4. To adopt Report of Committee on Printing;
5. To appoint a standing Executive Committee, to consist of the Chairman of the Board, the Secretary, and three others to be elected from year to year;
6. Not to entertain any claims from Agricultural Societies for money due before 1st January 1859;
7. To adopt Supplemental Report of Committee of Audit, concerning Sunbury Society;
8. To authorize the Secretary to certify to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Board had sanctioned the appropriation of £1,339 6 3 to Agricultural Societies named in Schedule; and that the Board would sanction the other appropriations recommended by the Audit Committee, on fulfilment of conditions required by the Law;
9. To publish an official abstract of proceedings of Board as soon as possible;
10. To appoint a Committee to report on subject of Immigration.

March 2.—Resolutions were passed—

1. To adopt Report of Finance Committee ;
2. To receive Report of Committee on reorganization and consolidation of County Societies, and to recommend the same to the favourable consideration of all concerned.

Here follow the remarks and suggestions of the Committee, as to the management and workings of County Societies and their Branches :—

“ From our experience, we believe the true interests of the agricultural portion of our population, as well as the intention of the Legislature in granting money to County Societies, can only be fairly and legitimately carried out by having one Society in each County, and one only. The Law at present sanctions or recognizes as many as four Societies, (or Branches,) in any one County, upon such Societies respectively raising forty subscribers and paying in £15 ; that then, and in such case, each Society (or Branch) is entitled to draw three times that amount by Warrant from the Provincial Treasury, not exceeding in any one County in the whole, the sum of £200. These Societies being thus divided and sub-divided, cannot effect the same amount of good, nor can such insure the same harmonious working as if united in one. It has been known to excite a spirit of antagonism, instead of fostering unanimity and a proper feeling for energetic action, emulation, and an honorable as well as laudable desire to meet in fair competition. This subject only requires to be well considered by farmers, and they will at once see the necessity of unity, which is strength. The system and object of these divisions and branches may be obviated, and every requirement met, now sought to be obtained by the Branch Societies, in this way :—

Let there be but one Society, one general Subscription List. Let the Office-bearers consist of one President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, together with, say seven (or more if you please) of a Committee of Management for the year, whose duty it shall be to meet when occasion requires, to conduct any business that may be required of a special nature during the year, and to attend Shows, &c. These Officers to be annually elected at the Term the General Sessions of the Peace is holden in the County, by the Members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions the preceding year. Let the County be divided into Districts—as many as conveniently can, not exceeding four, (if necessary) to be determined by a majority of the members present, due notice being given previous to such meeting. Let each District have its Annual Show or Fair, commencing at No. 1, and so on, until the whole have been gone through with, the Premiums to be the same in each ; any District may compete, and intermix as much as possible, but no Animal or Article to obtain a second Prize in any other District the same year. These District Exhibitions will bring people together, if conducted on the above plan, and will secure unity and free intercourse ; and all being conducted on the same scale of Premiums and Prizes, and all on an equal footing, no one has cause for complaint.

It may also be added, that where contiguity and other facilities will allow, if the inhabitants of two Counties were disposed to join as one Society, for Agricultural Shows, &c., it would be desirable so to alter the Law as to meet the case.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Committee,

A. BARBERIE.”

It was also Resolved—

3. To appoint Mr. Perley as Agent to purchase Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs in Great Britain ;
4. To appoint Mr. M'Monagle as Agent of the Board for the purchase of Horses in the United States ;
5. To recommend the Executive Government to appoint an Agent to accompany Mr. Perley, with a view to promote Immigration into New Brunswick ;

6. To designate certain subjects to be written upon by Members of the Board, with a view to their future publication in whole or in part ; as follows :—

Drainage,	}	Mr. Jardine.
Saving and application of Manure,		
Home Markets ; Forestalling,	}	J. H. Reid.
Sheep Farming in New Brunswick,		
Pure Bred Stock,	}	Mr. C. Perley.
Grade Cattle or Cross Breeds,		
Breaking and Training of Horses,	}	Mr. M' Monagle.
Settlement of Wild Lands,		
Renovation of Old Lands,	}	J. A. Beckwith.
Root Crops,		
Composts,	}	Mr. Stevens.
Lime and Gypsum,		
Domestic Manufactures,	}	Rev. Dr. Wiggins.
Agricultural Education,		
		Mr. Ferris.
		Mr. Keator.
		Hon. D. Wark.

It was also Resolved—

7. To designate certain subjects to be written upon by Gentlemen named, not being Members of the Board ;

8. To designate certain subjects on which information was to be sought for, by means of Circulars issued by the Secretary. These Circulars are as follows :—

In addition to the Statistics contained in the last Census Reports, or sought for in the Schedules of the next one ; in addition to the data contained in Johnston's Report, in the Reports of the New Brunswick Society, and in the Report of the late Agricultural Commission, information is still desired by the Provincial Board of Agriculture upon some points, such as those mentioned below. Accordingly, replies to any one or all of the subjoined queries, to be addressed to the Secretary on or before 31st October next, are respectfully solicited from Societies or individuals.

J. R.

1. Does immigration into your District proceed, and at what rate ?
2. Has there been much emigration from your District ; to what extent, and why ? Where do the Emigrants go ?
3. What special Agricultural difficulties does your District labour under ?
4. What special advantages does your District possess ?
5. Are new Settlements forming or old ones extending ?
6. Would you suggest any measures to favour settlement of Wild Lands, and spread of Farming ?
7. What soils do you find to be most available ? Can you name any localities of Lime, Plaster, or Marl ?
8. What crops do you find to be most profitable ?
9. What is the condition of Wheat culture in your District ?
10. What is the condition of Corn, Potatoe, and Clover culture ?
11. What extent of Draining has been done in your District, and how has it paid ?
12. What natural manures do you possess ?
13. Have you tried imported Manures to any extent, and with what results ?
14. What can you afford to pay for Lime or Plaster for Manure ?
15. Does any special branch of farming take the lead in your County ?
16. What are the chief products sold from your Farms ?

17. What amount of imported Farm stuffs are required by your County ?
18. Do you know of any remedies for the Wheat rust, the Wheat fly, or the Potatoe rot ?
19. Are Manures generally composted, or not ?
20. Is the importance of warmth to Cattle recognized as a substitute, so far, for food ?
21. How does Lumbering influence Agriculture ?
22. Do Gardens extend ? Do Apples thrive in your District ? Have the grafted kinds been profitable ?
23. Can you offer any information concerning the use of imported Manures on land ?
24. How does Bee culture succeed with you ; what difficulties have you with it ?
26. Can you suggest any special object of encouragement to the County Societies, or to the Provincial Board of Agriculture, or to the Legislature ?
26. Can you offer any suggestions as to Provincial Exhibitions ?
27. Can you offer any specimens of Farm Accounts Current, showing the profit or loss of the business ?
28. Have you seen many new or improved implements of value introduced into your District ? What are they ? Will they pay ? What others would you wish to see introduced ?
29. How many Reaping or Mowing Machines do you know of in your County ?
30. What breeds of Cattle prevail in your District ?
31. What is your experience of pure breeds and crosses ? What variety of Horse, Cow, Ox, Sheep, and Pig, do you consider best for your County ? Do long or short-wooled Sheep do best with you ?
32. Are there any local diseases of Stock, or remedies ?
33. Do Wolves, or Bears, or Dogs affect you much ? Would you suggest any change of the Law concerning Wild Animals or Dogs, as affecting the Farmer ?
34. What demand is there for Farm labour ?
35. What has been the influence—good, or bad—of Agricultural Societies on agriculture ? Are there any Farmer's Clubs, and what results ? What is most wanted in your opinion to advance the Agriculture of your District ?
36. Do you think that Agricultural teaching can be introduced into the Common Schools of the country ?
37. What rotation of crops prevails in your District ? What improvements in it would you suggest ?
38. Can you quote many individual instances of prosperity from land culture ?
39. Does culture of Turnips or Mangolds increase ? What do you think of them as compared with Potatoes or Hay, as food for Stock ?
40. Does Drainage pay in your locality ? What kind of Drains are cheapest and best ?
41. Have you tried deep and subsoil Ploughing, and with what results ?
42. Do you know of any disease affecting the Grasses ?
43. Have you tried Field Peas, and with what result ?
44. Does it serve best to plough in Manure in Spring, or Fall, or to use it as top-dressing ?
45. Are Agricultural Journals read in your District ?
46. Are there any Agricultural Libraries ?
47. Have you used Guano or Bone Dust, and with what results ?

48. Have you tried Green Manures as a means of restoring land?
49. Have you used Hay, Straw, and Turnip-cutting Machines, and with what results?
50. Have you used Linseed cake, and with what results?
51. Are Manures generally made under cover? Is liquid Manure saved?
52. What is the average clip of Wool with you?
53. Do you make, or can you furnish any Meteorological observations or facts concerning Climate as affecting Agriculture?

It was also Resolved by the Board—

9. Not to audit any other Accounts or claims from Societies for 1860, until next Annual Meeting;
10. To leave over the subject of Agricultural Education at the present time;
11. To thank Chairman and Secretary;
12. To adjourn until 21st March 1860.

J. ROBB, *Secretary*.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

March 21.—The Secretary reported—

1. That on the day following the last meeting of the Board, the Chairman and he had waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and submitted a brief account of the proceedings of the Board; that His Excellency had evinced much interest in the same, and was pleased also to express a hope, that the operations of the Board would materially further the cause of Provincial Agriculture.

2. That applications for grants for 1859 had been made from various Societies, and also for 1860; whereupon

Resolved, That the claims for 1859, so rendered, be remitted to the Audit Committee; that such further claims for 1859 as may yet come in be disposed of, according to Law, by the Executive Committee; and that all claims for 1860 stand over until the next annual meeting of the Board.

3. That the Exhibition Committee had prepared an outline of the proposed Exhibition for 1861, in its four departments, viz:—

AGRICULTURAL,	INDUSTRIAL, and
HORTICULTURAL,	NATIVE, or NATURAL;

with a Sketch of the Classes of Objects for which the Board should offer Premiums, so that the attention of all concerned might at once be turned towards the subject, and the Exhibition rendered as creditable as possible to the country. The outline just offered was recommended to be printed and distributed by way of notice to Farmers, Manufacturers, and all such as would be likely to make contributions towards the proposed Exhibition; whereupon

Resolved, That the outline above referred to be printed in the Appendix to the Pamphlet previously sanctioned by the Board; and that the following be adopted as the Preliminary Notice of Objects for which Premiums shall be offered at the Great Provincial Exhibition to be held at Sussex Vale on the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th October 1861:—

I.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Cattle—Durham, Hereford, Devon, Ayrshire, or others.

Sheep—Leicester, South Down, or others.

Swine—Large, Small breeds, or others.

Horses—Blood, Harness, Saddle, Draught.

Poultry—Hens, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese.

Dairy, &c.—Butter, Cheese, Hams, Sugar, Starch.

Grains—Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Corn.

Seeds—Pea, Bean, Turnip, Carrot, Mangold, Parsnip.

Roots—Turnips, Carrots, Mangolds, Parsnips, &c.

Implements—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Rollers, Crushers, Fan-ners, Reapers, Mowers, and Horse Rakes, Horse powers and Thrashing Machines, Hay, Straw, and Root Cutters, Pulpers, and Washers, Stumping and Draining Machines, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Carts, Churns, Presses.

Ploughing.

II.—HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Green House Plants, Bouquets, Wreaths, Roots, Vegetables, Fruits, Seeds, Honey, Bees and Wax, Wine, Pickles, Preserves.

III.—INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Paintings, Drawings, Photographs.

Sculpture, Lithography, Engraving, Dentistry.

Gold and Silversmiths' work, Carvers' and Gilders' work.

Printers', Bookbinders', and Lithographers' work.

Models in Architecture, Ship building and Engineering.

Ladies' Work in Wool, Cotton, Linen, Silk, Hair, Grass, Straw, &c.

Cabinet Work, Musical and other Instruments.

Carpenters', Joiners', Coopers', and Turners' work.

Carriage and Sleighmakers' work.

Cutlery, Metals, Machinery, Implements, and all other Manufactures in Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead and Tin.

Tanners', Shoemakers', Saddlers', and Trunkmakers' work.

Furriers', Clothiers', and Hatters' work.

Painters', Soapmakers', and Candlemakers' work.

Woolen, Cotton, and Linen Goods.

Manufactures in Stone, Marble, Brick, Draining Tiles, &c.

Fish salted, dried, pickled, preserved; Oils.

Indian Work in Stone, Wood, Bark, Hair, Leather, Beads.

IV.—NATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Collection of Live Animals, Birds, &c.; Stuffed Animals, Birds, &c.; Shells and Fossils; Woods, Dye Stuffs, Grasses, and Seaweeds; Minerals, Ores, Paints, Fuels, Oils; Rocks, Clays, Building Stones.

Mr. Beckwith submitted final Report of the Audit Committee, which was received and adopted; whereupon *Resolved*, That the Secretary be authorized to certify to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Board had sanctioned the appropriation of £295 5s. to Agricultural Societies named in the Schedule, including a sum of £72 to the Simonds (Saint John) Society.

The Board adjourned *sine die*.

J. ROBB, *Secretary Prov. Board Agr.*

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

On the part of the Executive Committee, a statement is now offered as to proceedings connected with the importation of Stock.

IMPORTATION OF HORSES.

Hugh M'Monagle, Esquire, who had been appointed by the Board at their meeting of 2nd of March last, as their Agent for the purchase of Horses in the United States, proceeded upon his mission on the 27th of the same month. He was furnished with a draft for £600, for the faithful expenditure of which a Bond to the Crown was executed by him. He was also furnished with written instructions, and with introductions to official and other persons.

The subjoined extracts from Letters to the Secretary of the Board will shew what was done :—

Portland, Maine, April 11, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—Since my arrival here on the 29th March, I have been busily engaged travelling over Maine, examining their different favourite stock Horses and their produce, comprising the Messenger, Drew, Tiger, and Eaton stock, all of which are good families of road Horses; to see which I had to pass through the Towns of Auburn, Lewiston, Winthrop, Waterville, Augusta, Bangor, Exeter, and Dexter, and have succeeded in purchasing two Colts at the following prices, viz :—Dexter Messenger, 4 years old, colour gray, fifteen and a half hands high, weighs 1,136 lbs., is broken to single harness, and trots fast for a Colt of his age; price \$500. The second is a bay or brown Drew Horse, 5 years old; stands over fifteen and a half hands high, and very stout built; weight not known, but in my opinion will weigh 11½ cwt. He is a Colt of general good form, and I think will move very well; price \$230.

It is now my intention to go to Vermont and get a Morgan, if I can find one of suitable form, at a price within my reach; if not, I shall go to Canada or elsewhere. I cannot say at what time I shall arrive in Saint John, but think before the first of May.

I remain your obedient servant,

HUGH M'MONAGLE.

Boston, April 25th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—In addition to the two Horses named in my former letter, I have purchased two more for the Province, viz :—Charley, bred in Canada near Quebec, got by an American trotting horse out of a Canadian mare; colour bay, 8 years old, fifteen and a half hands high; also, Morgan Hawk, bred in Berlin, Vermont, got by the Peck horse, he by Vermont Blackhawk, out of a Morgan mare; 7 years old, colour dark or dapple bay, fifteen and a half hands high. It is my intention to put the Vermont horse on the *Admiral* for Saint John, to-morrow morning, and also the Quebec horse at Portland, if I can get him on board there. The two purchased in Maine, I will take from Bangor over land via Saint Stephen, that being the nearest and cheapest route for them. It will probably be the last of next week before I arrive at Saint John with the two last named Horses; however, the necessary notice can be given as soon as possible after receiving this. The two last Horses purchased cost \$600 each.

Yours truly,

HUGH M'MONAGLE.

From the day of landing until the day of sale, that is, from the 4th until the 18th of May, the Horses imported by Mr. M'Monagle were kept in Saint John, when they were sold at public auction. The Committee in charge of the sale consisted of Messrs. Jardine, M'Monagle, Keator, and the Secretary; and the buyers were required to execute Bonds to the Crown, in terms of the Report of Committee of 29th February last.

In a subsequent communication from Mr. M'Monagle, he refers to the very high prices asked for favourite stock Horses in New England. He saw several which were such as he should have desired to bring, but which could not be had for less than \$1500, \$2000, or \$4000: in conclusion, he adds, "we have four horses instead of two, three of which are descendants of the most valuable breeds in the States; the fourth is a *trotter*, possessing good points. All of them have fair size, good action and form, together with speed and docility, which are the main essentials in Stock Horses."

Dexter, (Messenger) Horse, bought at \$500, sold at £56 10s.		
Charley, (Canadian) " 600, " 71 10s.		
Hawk, (Morgan) " 600, " 106 10s.		
Tiger, (Drew) " 230, " 56 10s.		

The total charges against the Horses amounted to £619 15s. and credits £307. (See Account.)

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTERRUPTED BY THE LUNG-MURRAIN.

It is much to be regretted that circumstances have in great part defeated the designs of the Board in regard to the importation of pure bred cattle, and caused the postponement of that object for a season. This requires some words of explanation.

In the instructions prepared by the Executive Committee for the guidance of the Agent who was to purchase in England, reference was made to a mysterious disease of recent introduction there, termed the Contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and if it was reported on good authority to exist there, he was desired to make no purchase of cattle for the Province, but he was to try to see the disease, and to take information concerning its symptoms, and such points of practice as were likely to be useful here.

About the same time it was also rumored that a new kind of cattle distemper had broken out near Boston, and the attention of all concerned in agriculture was directed to the subject. A Commission was dispatched by the Government of the State of Maine to ascertain the facts, and not long after, a special Session of the Legislature of Massachusetts was convened for the purpose of taking such precautions as the case required.

Mr. Goodale, Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, and a Member of the Commission, politely forwarded to the Secretary of the Provincial Board a copy of their Report, and no doubt was left on the minds of the Committee of the existence of a virulent and contagious disease, at no great distance from our borders.

The people of the State of Maine were cautioned by their Government, and directed "to adopt, without delay, all necessary regulations to prevent the passage of infected cattle through their limits, and for the arrest and detention for examination and observation of cattle coming from quarters where the cattle disease exists, and to cause immediate notice of all cases of infection of cattle, or of such arrest and detention, to be given to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture."

The Secretary of the Provincial Board wrote a Circular on the subject to the farmers of New Brunswick, and addressed the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who was pleased to issue a Proclamation directing the local authorities to take such action as seemed to be required under the circumstances.

From the Maine Report it appeared that the disease alluded to had been introduced into Massachusetts "by means of cattle imported from Holland by Winthrop W. Chenery, Esquire, of Belmont, and which arrived on the 25th of May 1859. Two of the four animals thus imported died soon after arrival; one was noticed to be ill about the 20th of June, and died in nine days after,—the fourth is yet living. Some time in August another cow in Mr. C's herd became sick, and died in about a fortnight, and in the course of the two subsequent months he lost about thirty head of cattle by the disease. Veterinary surgeons were called in from time to time, and the mortality was, at first, ascribed to want of proper ventilation; which was, undoubtedly, a serious cause of aggravation, but the true nature of the disease was not discovered until November, when Dr. E. F. Thayer, a skilful veterinary surgeon, on visiting the herd, at once, and unhesitatingly, pronounced it to be the disease known in Europe as pleuro-pneumonia;—and here we may remark that this name appears to be an unfortunate one, inasmuch as it conveys to those familiar with the term, a false as well as a true idea of its character; true, in that both the lungs and pleura are diseased, and false, because this disease differs essentially from pleuro-pneumonia proper, as hitherto known both here and abroad, and in both men and in brute animals, and which is a less fatal disease, and is not contagious.

Mr. Chenery's farm is so situated that very little communication has existed between his cattle and those of others, but on the 29th of June, the very day on which the cow died which Mr. Chenery believes to have been the first victim of the disease; (the death of the first two he ascribes to injuries sustained during the voyage;) he sold three Dutch calves to Curtis Stoddard, a young farmer of North Brookfield. On their way thither in the cars, one was noticed to falter; soon it became quite ill, and Mr. Leonard Stoddard, father of Curtis, took the calf home with him to care for it, and placed it in a barn in which he kept forty head of cattle. It grew worse, and in a few days the son took it back, and in about ten days it died. In about a fortnight the disease appeared in the herd of Leonard Stoddard, and one after another of his animals sickened and died. In November, and for reasons independent of the disease, young Stoddard sold the larger portion of his herd, reserving nine of the most valuable animals. This sale scattered eleven in various directions, which carried the infection *wherever they went*, and one of them is said to have infected more than two hundred others. Without a single failure the disease followed these cattle.

A yoke of oxen from the herd of Leonard Stoddard was employed in a team of twenty three yokes gathered from various quarters to move a building from Oakham to North Brookfield. One pair of these oxen has, since then, so changed owners that it has not been traced, and nothing is known of its fate, *but in every other instance it is known* that the animals took the disease.

Without dwelling upon numerous other cases in which contagion can be traced with equal distinctness, it is sufficient to say, that no case is known to have occurred where communication with diseased cattle cannot be traced; and it is believed that nowhere in Europe has there been an opportunity of obtaining so convincing evidence of its contagious nature as in Massachusetts.

As with all other contagious diseases, both among men and brutes, some individuals are found to be less susceptible to the contagious influence than others, and some are not affected by it at all; and doubts have arisen in the minds of several European writers on this point, the weight of opinion being, however, very strongly in favour of its contagious nature; but we submit that

the facts in Massachusetts are such as to *prove it beyond a reasonable doubt*. We find the disease to be not only contagious, but insidious and deceptive, malignant and fatal."

There is reason to think that at first the new disease was confounded by some with a much more malignant murrain, called the Rinder-pest, or Steppe-murrain, which affects the cattle of the eastern plains of Austria, and which is pursued and followed up with relentless rigour by the authorities of these Counties, who maintain a military *cordon* around the infected districts. And no wonder; for in one year (1856) it there destroyed upwards of 25,000 cattle, or 90 per cent. of all that took it.

The pleuro-pneumonia or lung-murrain, is much less decidedly infectious; but it is very fatal, and few of the beasts attacked by it ever thoroughly recover. It prevails in Holland and adjoining countries, and from thence in 1841 passed into England, where it has prevailed more or less ever since. It has also passed into Africa, and into Australia, carrying terror and loss along with it everywhere. In 1847 it was first observed in New Jersey: but little alarm was created in the United States, until the Belmont cases in 1859. These were evidently much exaggerated by close and badly ventilated stables, and the virulence of the contagion thus apparently increased.

The Massachusetts Legislature made a large money grant to enable Commissioners to kill and confine infected animals, and by every means to limit the spread of the disease. Fortunately, it did not spread into any of the British Provinces, and it is now reported as extinct in New England; but it is said that it has cost the State of Massachusetts directly or indirectly, by the charges of the special Session, a sum of not less than \$200,000.

Such is a brief outline of the history of the pleuro-pneumonia in America during the Summer of 1860, but it continued to spread without creating so much excitement in Great Britain, though still giving rise to very considerable mortality.

In the month of August last, an Agent sent by the Norwegian Government purchased a number of cattle of the Ayrshire breed,—heifers, cows, and bulls. The purchases were made principally near New Cumnock and Old Cumnock, the highest part of Ayrshire. Several of the animals got prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Dumfries. As the importation of cattle from Great Britain as well as from other countries where pleuro-pneumonia was known to exist, is prohibited in Norway, special permission was granted for the occasion by a royal decree, which also contained precautionary measures against the introduction of animals infected with the said disease. The Agent had his attention particularly directed to the importance of only purchasing animals which could not be suspected of having been exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia. All the bought animals were said to be in perfectly healthy condition, and they were examined by veterinary surgeons; but neither on that occasion, nor upon a new examination which took place after the arrival of the cattle in Norway, were the symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia discovered in any of the animals. Nevertheless, in the commencement of November, pleuro-pneumonia broke out in the herd at the Royal Agricultural College, where the said animals were stationed. Since then, the disease has continued to spread in the herd, attacking animals of Norwegian origin as well as the newly imported Ayrshires; so that up to the date of the latest news, 20th December, thirty out of the sixty head constituting the herd of the establishment, have died or been killed.

The foregoing statement is taken from a recent Scottish Agricultural Journal, the Editor of which adds, that it is now known that animals of other herds exhibited at Dumfries, have since died of pleura. "The inference is, that some of the animals purchased for Norway were either infected in the show-yard, or that the disease had been in the herds from which the animals were purchased. The result of this experiment must be most unfavourable to breeders of superior cattle of all kinds. Foreigners will naturally act with more caution, or indeed avoid purchasing animals in this country; thus lessening the demand and lowering the value of the famed breeds. It is now unavailing except as a guide for the future, to reflect on the manner in which the Norwegian Government obtained their Ayrshires. Had an Agent been employed in this country to assist the gentleman sent from Norway, and the purchases only made by the resident Agent in Scotland, he would have used precautions as to the purchase of animals, by which he might have enforced redress legally under the circumstances which have occurred. We have often felt surprised that foreigners in purchasing stock in Great Britain, do not always secure the assistance of a person resident in the country, to assist them in purchasing. Many foreigners seem to have little confidence in our system of commercial transactions; and their own observation and experience in purchasing in their own country, prove comparatively useless to them when they come among strangers, and especially when purchasing privately."

MR. BARBERIE'S MISSION.

Charles Perley, Esquire, of Woodstock, was appointed by the Board at their meeting on 2nd of March last, and every one hoped that the Board would be able to secure the benefit of his well-known experience and judgment in the selection of cattle, sheep and pigs in Great Britain; but unfortunately, domestic circumstances forced him reluctantly to forego the mission. His decision was made known on the 28th of April, and, at their meeting in Saint John on the 18th of May, the Executive Committee agreed to request A. Barberie, Esquire, of Dalhousie, (who at the ballot had been placed next to Mr. Perley,) to accept the responsibility of importing the stock required.

On the 26th of May Mr. Barberie left home, and reached Fredericton on the 29th, where he received instructions in detail, and executed a Bond for the faithful expenditure of the public money placed at his disposal, amounting to £75 currency, and £1,300 sterling, in a credit draft on Glyn, Mills & Co. of London. Mr. Barberie sailed from Quebec on the 2nd of June, and reached Liverpool on the 14th. On the 25th of August he again left Liverpool, and reached Halifax on the 6th of September.

Acting upon the discretionary power given under his instructions, and by direct advice from the Executive Committee, communicated to him while in England, Mr. Barberie decided that it was more prudent not to purchase horned cattle at all, in case he should thereby be the means of bringing the cattle distemper into this Province. This decision was not come to without great anxiety and regret, but events have fully justified the prudence of the measure; and the Agent of the Norwegian Government, who did not share these apprehensions, and bought freely in the same markets, when the Agent of this Board was present, has been the means of introducing that disease into the herds of his native country.

Mr. Barberie's proceedings in England will be best understood from the following extract from his letter to George Kerr, Esquire, Chairman of the Provincial Board of Agriculture:—

“On my arrival in Liverpool, I put myself in communication with Richard Wright, Esq. M. P. P., informed him of my mission, and requested his advice and assistance to facilitate me in procuring a ship either at Liverpool or any other convenient Port, where a ship suitable might be procured, and proceed direct to Saint John, New Brunswick. I received the greatest kindness and attention from Mr. Wright, but at that time he had no information of any vessel bound in that direction, but promised to let me know if any could be procured. Remaining a few days at Liverpool, I turned my attention to visiting the cattle-market, and going into the country examining stock and farms. I also visited several farms in Cheshire, and especially the Model Farm of Mr. Littledale, where no expense has been spared either in means or science, to test the newest and most approved methods of high farming and dairy produce. Deep and thorough draining, combined with liquid manures, composts, &c., shewed plainly what the soil was capable of producing under such treatment. His Byre contained ninety cows of the short-horned breed, the largest and most beautiful specimens I ever saw. This gentleman does not breed or raise stock from his cows, but finds it more profitable (situated as his farm is, within convenient reach of a large and populous Town) to sell the calves while young, and also to dispose of the milk, very little butter or cheese being made on the farm. In consequence of my instructions requiring me not to purchase stock in the event of the disease pleuro-pneumonia being known to exist in Great Britain, but to inform myself by all ways and means as to its actual existence, I at once made every enquiry of such as were best qualified to give me a fair and candid opinion on that most important subject. On visiting the cattle Markets and Stations where stock was constantly arriving from all parts of the Kingdom as well as foreign, I had an excellent opportunity of gaining information; and although on my first arrival and for a few weeks afterwards, I had not sufficient knowledge of the disease or of the premonitory symptoms at that time to enable me to detect at once the animals affected, still, from what I was told by the butchers, I was suspicious that the disease did exist, as they informed me that it was quite common to find the lungs of the slaughtered animals quite gone, or in a rapid state of decomposition. This led me to examine and enquire more carefully; and in my selections of such stock as I intended to purchase from what I considered healthy locations, I always reserved to myself the right to abandon in a given time without prejudice. This enabled me to prosecute my enquiries, and at the same time select the animals from healthy herds and locations. After having proceeded to London to arrange with my Bankers, I proceeded from thence to Scotland, calling and stopping by the way, examining the most favourable agricultural Counties and Districts, stock-breeders, &c. My first enquiries were—Have you any disease of any kind amongst your herds, or do you know of the existence of any in the neighbourhood? The answer was almost invariably—Not in my herd, but my neighbours have lost many; it has not troubled my stock. One would attribute it to bad feeding—scarcity of provender which prevailed the past spring, and the unprecedented cold, wet, backward weather, one month later than usual. This was the general reply; whilst no one denied that pleuro-pneumonia was frequent, and actually on the increase, but few would admit their own herds to be affected by it. After spending ten days in Scotland, during which time I visited the most of the agricultural districts in Ayrshire, Stirlingshire, Perthshire, and West Highlands, I returned by steamer to Liverpool, and made every exertion to get a ship from thence to Saint John, as I had not at that time abandoned the horned stock. I wrote circulars to the principal mercantile houses in Liverpool, such as I knew had controul over Saint John ships, and requested to be informed if any were disposed to contract to take out, say 24 head of horned cattle (young animals,) about 30 to 40 sheep, and say, 18 pigs, and to provide fittings and water, provender and care to be provided by myself. I only got one party to consent to take stock at all, and the sum demanded was £500 sterling, as above stipulated. This sum I considered far beyond reason, or what we could afford to pay; as in fact, after paying freight, there would be such an inconsiderable sum left to purchase with, that I found I would be obliged to limit the number, and reduce them to insignificance. Still, I did not despair of getting a more favourable offer, which I afterwards did from a house in Glasgow. A few days afterwards I received a letter from our Secretary, enclosing me the Proclamation issued by His Excellency in Council, preventing the importation of live stock into our Province, unless under certain inspection or regulations requiring satisfactory certificates of the healthy

condition of the animals when shipped, and that no disease of a contagious character existed at the Port of shipment in Great Britain. Upon receipt of this, I immediately called on a veterinary surgeon of high standing in Liverpool, to know if, in the event of my shipping stock from that Port, he could furnish me with the desired certificate; to which he replied, that he could not, nor could any honest man, as he himself had animals then under his care, that had the pleuro-pneumonia in its most contagious form, and that it was prevalent in almost every County in England, in certain localities; that cattle for slaughter were coming to the market every day, affected with the disease; that the pens, and cribs, and trucks on the railways, were contaminated; and that although I might purchase in healthy localities, there was great risk and danger of their coming in contact with animals being conveyed in trains, or by the cribs being infected through the means of diseased animals, the most fertile medium of contracting disease. This opinion (which I have in writing,) I must say caused me to waver in my former desire to complete my purchase as far as my limited means would admit. Desiring to inform myself still further, I attended the Exhibition of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, held at Dumfries on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd August; there I met gentlemen farmers from all parts of England and Scotland. This was the great Scottish Agricultural Show. There all England and Scotland met in honourable competition, and a grand affair it was, well worthy of those who so nobly represented it. Having attended the Show, I left with a friend with the intention of visiting Edinburgh to consult Professor Dick, of the Royal Veterinary College. The next day, having previously consulted a veterinary surgeon at Dumfriesshire, (whose certificate I hold) and having seen for myself, and satisfied myself that the disease pleuro-pneumonia was quite prevalent in Dumfriesshire, and in other agricultural districts and Counties that I had visited in Scotland, I fortunately met with Mr. Rutherford, a young veterinary surgeon who had recently obtained his diploma at Edinburgh, who hearing that I was from New Brunswick, informed me that Professor Dick had been applied to (by some persons residing in Saint John,) to recommend or induce some professional gentleman in the veterinary line to go to Saint John, and that the Professor had recommended him (Mr. R.) In this way we soon became acquainted, and he kindly proffered his services to go to Edinburgh, and introduce me to Prof. Dick. To this young gentleman I personally owe a debt of gratitude for his kindness on that occasion, and through whose introduction to the Professor and other members of the profession in Edinburgh, I was most kindly received and every information afforded me, and the symptoms and different stages of the disease pleuro-pneumonia, so thoroughly and simply explained, (the diseased lungs being produced) that I was enabled thereafter to detect an affected animal upon examination. I had a proof of this on my return to Dumfriesshire. I went with a friend, a scientific farmer, to see a herd of Ayrshire cattle. After examining the herd of cows, (very superior) I observed a single cow standing afar off. This may be regarded as a true symptom of the disease (pleuro-pneumonia.) The animal on first being affected, separates itself from the herd; or it may be from the inactivity of the affected, and its disinclination to move about, feed, or ruminate, that the herd in search of food leave their unfortunate companion. Be that as it may, the affected animal is found alone, and so I observed the one in question; the owner stating positively to me that he had no disease in his herd, but admitted that it was on the next farm. I found the owner very anxious to draw our attention to another field, where he said he had some fine young animals. I insisted on going to examine the cow in question, and remarked to my friend, that from the lesson I had got in Edinburgh, I strongly suspected that cow had the disease. He concurred with me, and said "it looked very like it." On approaching the cow, we found her standing with her legs drawn under the body; hind legs slightly crossed; back up, and rounded; ears drooped; a short, dry, husky cough, with that peculiar *hoose*, which when once heard can scarcely be mistaken. The animal showed great reluctance to move; and when compelled to do so, began to grate her teeth and grunt. When the air was passing out of the lungs, the moving about appeared to increase the pain as well as the hoosing and cough, and there appeared a little frothy phlegm dribbling from the mouth; this cow was even approaching the second stage. I asked the owner what was the matter with the cow? He said she had only a "wee bit weed," which signifies a cold, or inflammation; and he directed a man to take her to the byre, and prescribed a mixture of mustard, sulphur, pepper, and salt, and that she would

be all right in the morning. He said he did not trouble himself about the disease, although it was on the adjoining farm, and his neighbours had lost a great many cattle this spring and summer; but he thought it was more from starvation, and cold wet weather, than any other cause. I mentioned the symptoms the next day to a veterinary surgeon, and he concurred with me, that it was a decided case of pleuro-pneumonia; adding that he fully expected the disease would communicate from the adjoining farm, as he had been attending his neighbour's herd, and that the malady had proved very fatal, destroying the greater part of his stock. In Lanarkshire, the disease has been very fatal the past spring and summer, especially in the vicinity of Edinburgh; and Professor Dick told me that a Bull exhibited at the Dumfries Show had the disease; this from his own personal observation. Time and space will not permit me to enter into the history of the fatal malady; which may be likened unto the potato disease, so much written about, and yet so little understood. The general opinion amongst professional men is, that the disease, pleuro-pneumonia, is decidedly contagious; whilst Professor Dick inclines to the belief that it is an epidemic. Be that as it may, I was fully sensible of the heavy responsibility of my position; and the dread of by any chance introducing such a disease into our Province, was sufficient to induce me to make up my mind at once to abandon the horned cattle. I was the more confirmed in my decision, or rather the correctness of it, on returning to Liverpool; as from my frequent visits to the cattle Markets and Stations, where animals were arriving daily for slaughter, I could at once detect the disease; and strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the moment the disease manifests itself, if the animal is fit for the butcher, thither it is speedily transported; and I have frequently seen them at the railway stations and on their way to the slaughter-house, the poor animals breathing partly through their mouths and partly through their nostrils, and a stringy, frothy fluid constantly dribbling from the mouth. I have seen the lungs in different stages of the disease, hanging in the butchers' shambles; proofs which cannot be mistaken. The disease arises from a variety of causes, and the symptoms do not in every case present the same character. The constitution of the animal, as well as its food, care, and treatment, has much to do with the way in which the disease begins, and manifests itself, as well as its after progress. It may attack the animal suddenly, and its effects be so rapid, as to run its course in spite of all treatment. It sometimes comes on slowly and subtly, the animal not appearing very ill; at the same time, the lungs are gradually becoming diseased beyond recovery; and it often begins with violent purging, with quick loss of flesh, much weakness, and a mopish, languishing gait, scarcely able to move about; or at least, little or no desire to do so. I saw nearly a whole herd of cows in this state, with the most violent purging I ever beheld. They were miserably poor; and upon enquiring the cause, the owner, who was a breeder of no small note, attributed it to his having been scarce of provender in the springing out, coupled with the extreme cold, wet, backward season. Still, he would not admit that pleuro-pneumonia was in his herd, but acknowledged that his neighbour had lost nearly the whole of his stock. I was afterwards told that the same individual who so strenuously denied the disease, had lost a number of his animals up to that period; and from what I saw, I have little doubt that a number more would follow. Another feature of this most insidious disease is, that it may remain latent in the system for months, waiting as it were, for some exciting cause, and then all of a sudden, breaking out with such rapidity as to defy all treatment, and sweeping its victims off before the owner is aware of its existence. A highly respectable farmer in the Carrick district, (Ayrshire) whose statement I took in writing, informed me that he had on one occasion purchased at a Fair, twenty head of cattle early in the season, for the purpose of grazing them for the market; that they all appeared healthy and well, and so continued for nearly three months, when all of a sudden the disease broke out, and with such virulence and rapidity that 14 out of the 20 died; the remaining six he lost no time in sending to the butchers. Many farmers, and especially stock-breeders, more careful than others, examine their herds twice a day. A gentleman in Perthshire, who had as fine a herd of short horns as I had met with anywhere, told me he made it his invariable practice to examine his herd most minutely, twice in twenty four hours; that the disease pleuro-pneumonia was in the locality, and a number of cows had died of it; that he did not know what moment his own might be affected; he has detected it in one of his cows, but by prompt aid and careful watching, he has thus far averted its progress. As to the treatment, various remedies are used; but when once

seated, it appears to baffle the skill of the best veterinary surgeon. The gentleman above alluded to gave me his remedy, which he said had had the desired effect on such of his herd as he had applied it to. It was as follows: two pounds nitre to one of tartar emetic, or two pounds to one of the above mixture dissolved in lukewarm water; give one to two tea-spoonful twice a day; one will do for a young animal. This, he assured me, if administered on the first symptoms appearing, (which is easily known by the breathing or hoarsing in the throat) had averted the further progress of the disease. All with whom I conversed on the subject, as well professional men as farmers, concurred in the opinion that the cold, wet, backward spring, and continued wet weather, had fanned the disease into existence, and that I would run too great a risk this season if I attempted to export cattle to New Brunswick. There was a great loss of horned cattle last spring in Great Britain. The spring was protracted at least one month behind the usual time; this caused provender to be scarce, and very high in price, and in some localities food was not obtainable at all at any price. One farmer in Ayrshire, told me he had sold 300 tons of straw, at the rate of £6 sterling per ton, in consequence of the scarcity of hay; and generally speaking, I found both in England and Scotland, that the common stock of the country were in very poor condition; so much so, that outside of some particular breeders, our own New Brunswick stock would compare favourably with them; and if our own people would only bestow the same feed and care on their stock as the English and Scottish farmers do, that we would have just as fine stock, as good and as profitable as our Fatherland can boast of. I repeat again, that *outside* of particular breeders, on an average, our own Province in its different Counties, can on any fine summer's day turn out as good horned cattle in every way, as the mother country. We labour under a mistake, when we suppose that we can procure animals of as pure breeds from common farmers in the old country, at farmers' prices, or as one farmer would sell to another. This is not the case. If you want a pure bred animal, no matter of what kind or breed, you must go to a breeder who makes it his business, and who keeps the breed pure. I tested this most fully, having travelled days amongst farmers to select; and I solemnly affirm that in the very vicinity outside of the best breeders, you really find the most indifferent animals; mixtures of all kinds, all sorts, and all colours; coarse, ugly animals. This seems strange, but it is nevertheless true; and why? Because these high and thorough breeders never allow the farmers in the same locality to have the use of any of their male animals, not even if they were to pay the most exorbitant price for a service. For instance, Colonel Townley's celebrated Bull "Butterfly"; farmers would readily give 30 guineas for a service of this animal, and the groom told me he would not allow even a limited number at that rate. Every male is under lock and key, and there remains. I should think there were fifty or sixty Bulls of the short horned breed, perhaps more, at that gentleman's establishment; but the prices asked were fabulous, at least to our conception. 150 guineas for a calf four months old; 500 guineas for a two year old heifer; 1,200 guineas for the Bull "Butterfly," and so on. I could not procure a pure bred short horned two year old heifer in calf, from any known breeder in England, under 50 guineas; even indifferent specimens were held at 40 guineas; year old bulls from 75 to 100 guineas. In Scotland, the short horns are bred with great care, and I think much better adapted to our climate, inasmuch as they are not forced to the same degree as in England; they can be procured at a cheaper rate also. I had decided on purchasing there, three short horned heifers and two bulls bred by the Messrs. Geikie, near Blairgowrie in Perthshire; the heifers for about 30 guineas, the bulls 25 guineas each. They were well bred, pure animals, not forced, and appeared firm and hardy. I attended a sale of short horns on the estate of Mark Stewart, Esq., Southwick. It was from this gentleman's herd that the Restigouche Agricultural Society procured through their agent, Alexander M'Cain, Esquire, in 1857, a very superior short horned bull, then two years old, called "Canrobert," and at present owned and in possession of Adam Ferguson, Esq., Athol House. After viewing the herd, and such as were in the Catalogue for sale, all attending were furnished with tickets to partake of luncheon at twelve o'clock. This over, (and a grand affair it was) a very numerous attendance from various parts of England and Scotland proceeded to the sale ring. The mother of Mr. Ferguson's bull, (which made it more interesting to me) an aged cow 13 or 14 years old, was amongst the number first offered, and was struck off at 60 guineas; and wherever the pedigree of the sire of this bull (Baron of Ravensworth) came in question, they all com-

manded extra prices. From 50 to 80 guineas was the range of two year old heifers in calf. A few inferior ones were below that; but one in particular, of the same line as the bull above mentioned, brought the extraordinary price of 270 guineas; calves of this year, 20 to 24 guineas. One got by the sire of Mr. Ferguson's bull was knocked off at 40 guineas. Strange to say, that Mr. Ferguson's bull last spring, was offered to a farmer out south from Restigouche, for the sum of £30 currency, and it was considered too much; so the sale was not completed, and the bull is still on hand, having served the time prescribed by the Rules of the Society. Had the same animal been at the sale where he was bred, and the same care bestowed on him as on others of the same herd, I have no doubt 300 guineas would have been obtained for him. If you purchase good stock in Britain, you have got to pay a good price. The expense is as much to import an inferior animal as a superior one, and it would be great folly to go so far and bring no better home than we already have in the country. I had with much searching and pains selected three very good Ayrshire heifers, and four bull stirks. The best I saw was on the Earl of Eglinton's estate, and I regretted very much being compelled to abandon such an opportunity as was offered me by his Lordship's factor. Generally speaking, I was very much disappointed with the Ayrshire stock. They have got the fashion of breeding very fine of late, so that there is actually two distinct classifications of the Ayrshires, the large and the small. The fanciers of the latter contend that they are more profitable, easier kept; and although they do not give as much milk as the larger ones, they can keep two on the food that one would consume, and that the milk of the two exceeds what one of the large ones would produce. I did not go in for the small breed myself. Several breeders had been putting on the West Highland Bull, as was easily traced by the black muzzles and horn tips,—heifers, 15 to 20 guineas; bull stirks, 20 to 25 guineas. They also use the short horned bull, and the first cross is considered the best, even over the pure breed; produces a greater quantity of milk, and a larger amount of beef. I met with several farmers and stock breeders that had large herds crossed in this way, always preserving the breed pure at the same time to cross on, as they do not go beyond the first cross.

Having, for the reasons before stated, abandoned the horned stock, I resolved to purchase a few sheep and pigs. Of the former I obtained 17 tups of the long-wools, and 13 ewes; of the Southdowns, 2 tups and 2 ewes, (shearlings), making in all 34 which were shipped, besides a pair of very superior Leicester breed, for which I was to pay 30 guineas, but by some delay or oversight they did not get forward to Liverpool in time, and the ship sailed without them; and considering the unlucky fate of the lost ones on the passage, it is fortunate they were left with the breeder, as being in high condition and very bulky and heavy, there is little doubt but they would have been amongst the lost ones destroyed by the gale the ship encountered two days after leaving port. Of pigs I selected the large and small Yorkshire breeds, which are considered the best in England; they are of the prize animals at the late shows. I saw the sire and dam of both breeds exhibited. The large breed attain at two years, with proper keep and care, the great weight of 14 cwt., the ordinary or average weight being from 10 to 14. The small breed will average six, but often attain seven hundred at 18 months and two years. The small are considered the most profitable;—very small bone, and so easily kept, that for breeding purposes the great study is to keep them down in flesh, as they almost appear to live upon air. I chose them young for two reasons: First, over three months or four months, they would cost 15 guineas each; at six to eight weeks 5 guineas is demanded; 5 guineas being readily obtained the moment they are ready to take off the sow; secondly, at a more advanced age they become too bulky to handle, and would be so heavy and fat as to endanger their lives on the voyage. Of the large I obtained four boars and six sows—(one sow lost on passage); of the small, four pair; in all 18. Having concentrated the pigs and sheep at Liverpool, (with the exception of the pair of Leicesters before named) I arranged for their passage in the first class ship *Annabella*, Capt. Smith, then just arrived in Liverpool, and to discharge and sail direct to Dalhousie. I did not deem it necessary to remain myself on expenses to see the animals shipped, as I left all in the hands of a faithful and trusty agent, and I knew that Capt. Smith would do all in his power to make every thing secure and comfortable. The 34 sheep and 18 pigs were shipped on the 12th September, having been carefully placed in the large fore cabin of the ship, which was fitted up for the purpose, and pens constructed to keep them from injury, and a man accustomed to stock employed

especially to attend them, necessary provender and water being provided. Before the ship got clear of the channel, she encountered (Capt. Smith and Mate report) one of the most severe gales of wind they ever remember to have experienced; sudden changes of wind, and a heavy cross sea, which lasted for 48 hours. The ship several times was thrown on her beam ends, and shifted cargo; the sheep were thrown completely up and over the pens; and in attempting to save and secure them, one man was very seriously hurt, and the man in charge had a narrow escape. Only for the extraordinary exertions of Capt. Smith, and help of his men, it is not likely that even one sheep would have been left alive; as it was, I regret to say that 13 perished in that gale. The ship also met with the severe gale that was experienced in the Gulf on the 6th October. Only one sheep suffered on that occasion, which I observed the moment I went on board on the arrival of the ship in the harbour, and I immediately took it on shore and nursed it carefully for two or three days, when it died; the body, after skinning, appeared very much bruised, and from the effects of which the animal died. The ship had a passage of 26 days. It unfortunately happened that the very prime of the sheep became the victims of the disaster; all my splendid Cotswolds, three rams and two ewes, costing £43 10s. delivered in Liverpool, were lost. These and the Lincolns were the principal sufferers; being large and heavy, they could not stand the bruising they encountered during the gale. The Captain told me, which was confirmed by the man I had in charge, that they skinned and quartered one of the shearing tups, (Cotswold's), and weighing the quarters they produced 150 lbs. The sheep as a lot were allowed by good judges in Liverpool to be most superior. The Southdowns, which are the highest priced sheep in England, I had two pair of, (all shearlings,) stood the voyage remarkably well; the shortness and thickness of their fine wool was a protection, and they escaped injury. They are from the celebrated breeder Jonas Webb, Esq., and cost £15 each delivered in Liverpool. They were all taken down to Shediac, and there sold at auction, together with the pigs, by order of the Executive Committee. Considering all things, and the short time allowed to recruit after a long voyage, the prices ranged very satisfactory, and those who attended the sale seemed duly to appreciate the fine properties of the sheep and pigs, and to make due allowance for a perilous voyage. Had the fourteen lost ones been there, I hesitate not to say that a lot equal to them had never been landed in any of the Colonies of North America. The sales amounted to £244 13 9, including some 50 bushels of Italian rye grass. I was induced to purchase the rye grass from what I had seen growing in England, and was therefore desirous that our farmers should have at least an opportunity of testing its qualities and adaptation to our climate. In England they take three cuttings in one season, of three feet each cut. It is much used for soiling, and also makes most excellent hay. It may be sown alone at the rate of two and a half to three bushels to the acre, or it will mix well with clover or other grass, which will survive it the succeeding season. As it is an annual, a certain portion of the first sowing should be left for seed. I have no doubt if sown on good ground, that two profitable cuts might be taken with us at one season, by giving a slight dressing of compost or liquid manure after the first cut;—at all events it is worth the experiment.

The sheep and pigs were insured, but only in the ordinary way; that is, in case of total loss or stranding of the vessel, as no Insurance Office would take the risk in any other way, as may be seen by the applications for insurance; and although the animals insured were actually killed by the perils of the sea, as much so as if the ship had been dashed to pieces on a rock or a lee shore, and the protest of the Captain and Mate, &c., was duly prepared and forwarded, still the Insurance Company contend that they are not liable. I at first thought and was led to believe, that the insurance was against all accidents, except caused by sickness or natural death; but the answers to the applications will fully show that none could be effected in that way; and unfortunate as it is, there is no help for it. A large shipment to Australia was lost in the same way, I believe with the same gale. I may add, it was nothing but a continued succession of gales on the English coast, the past season.

On my first arrival in England, I found stock of all kinds unprecedentedly high. This may be easily conceived, when beef was varying from 10d. to 1s. per pound in the markets; mutton the same; and the great number of foreign cattle daily coming into England, manifested plainly that the markets could not be supplied by their own people. The sudden rise in freights also put it out of my power to get a ship to convey stock, even at the most extravagant freight. The continued cold, wet weather, threatening

and actually destroying the crops, seemed to throw a gloom over the whole country. I had no pleasure, but the utmost labour and fatigue in visiting the various agricultural districts that I passed through; and after I returned to my hotel after climbing walls, over hedges and ditches for days, cold, wet, tired and uncomfortable, I often said, what would I not give for even one day of fine New Brunswick atmosphere, warmed, lightened, brightened, and cherished by the genial rays of our summer sun; but there was no summer there the past season, and so I blot the same out of my existence. I did not enjoy one summer's day in 1860.

The expenses attending this mission are of necessity the same as if the whole amount ordered were actually obtained, save and except transport and freight. This experience may however be of some service in guiding the future operations of the Board in ordering Stock on Provincial account. First then in order, the Stock should be selected early in the season, not later than the month of April, that being the time breeders generally divide their stock, and distribute their surplus animals: A contract should be made for freight with some ship early in the season, that would be likely to sail for St. John in ballast, which is often the case from Ports in the North of England or in Scotland, and if applied for in time could be got very reasonable. From my association with gentlemen farmers and breeders both in England and Scotland, I am satisfied that many of my acquaintances could be got upon whom the utmost confidence could be placed, and who would readily undertake at a reasonable commission to select and forward whatever animals were ordered, and of the best and purest breeds; and by having a ship at a given point, and at a given time, ready to take them in, it would vastly facilitate the undertaking, and be a great saving in expense. These are subjects well worthy the serious consideration of the Board.

Whilst on this mission, I did not omit the important subject of Immigration; and although I was not authorized to make any offers or arrangements for the transport of such as might offer, I was nevertheless anxious to know what could be effected. I was told by a highly respectable architect in Yorkshire, that if I could offer any reliable scheme of settlement, so as to insure the parties that they would get land for immediate location, or even employment for a limited time with assurance of land to settle upon, that he could in a very short time furnish me with 30 or 40 able-bodied men, both married and unmarried. He said he knew plenty desirous of emigrating, if they only had the means of doing so. In Scotland I was told that I had only to advertise, and that I would get plenty ready to embark.

I had but little opportunity of gaining information in the science of Agriculture, the wet, rainy season seemed to forbid it; and therefore I have not much to offer: indeed it would spin this Report, already too long, to an unreasonable length. Still, I must notice one subject which I saw practically tested, and which the wet season gave an excellent opportunity of judging, and proving the superiority and advantage of such a course; a system that no farmer should neglect; I mean thorough draining. No farmer that has any pretensions to that honorable name, should neglect draining,—deep draining, by means of tiles or pipes. These pipes are sunk at a depth of four feet, and at distances (the drains,) according to the nature or requirement of the soil. As well high grounds as low are subjected to this process, and no farmer considers his meadow or pasture complete without it. It is simple, and not expensive; the pipes are made of clay and formed in a simple mould, the whole machinery of which would not cost £15. Once mixed and cast in the mould, they are burnt in kilns as bricks are, and are then fit for use, the hole of the pipe being from one to two inches diameter. It is surprising what a jet of water will flow from one of these small pipes. The pipes are laid end to end with great care at the bottom of the drain, which is made level, and the ends placed fair, and as close as they can be put, and simply covered up with the earth previously excavated. I was disposed to dispute the point, that the water could not possibly get into the pipes so as to carry off all that might offer. I was obliged however to yield this after examination, and being fully satisfied from ocular demonstration. The distance of the parallel drains from each other, differ according to the nature of the soil, but are generally from 15 to 20 feet apart; up hill and down dale, the fields are all subjected to this process.

The Account Current, as well as a detailed account of all my travelling expenses, I have transmitted to the Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. BARBERIE.

SALE OF STOCK.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Board determined to hold the sale at Shediac, which is now very accessible from Saint John by Railway; this was not the original plan of the Board, but we incline to think that on the whole, the place of sale was acceptable to the public at large.

The Committee of Sale consisted of Messrs. Jardine, Botsford, Wark, Barberie, and Keator, who all attended, and directed the business.

The sale which took place on 31st October, was well attended by farmers, representatives of Societies, and others. The bidding was spirited, and the prices high, as the following list is proof:

SHEEP.—LEICESTER TUPS.

No. 1	—Henry Peters,	Kent, ...	...	...	£5 5 0
2	—J. G. Stevens,	Charlotte, ...	...	...	9 0 0
3	—J. F. Allison,	Sackville, ...	...	...	8 15 0
4	—R. C. Seovil,	Shediac, ...	...	...	9 16 3

EWES.

5	—Charles Burpee,	Sunbury, ...	...	...	6 17 6
6	—Rufus Chandler,	Kent, ...	...	...	6 0 0
7	—Hoyt Forster,	King's Co. ...	...	...	7 15 0
8	—Do.	Do. ...	...	...	7 5 0
9	—J. G. Stevens,	Charlotte, ...	...	...	7 15 0
10	—Hoyt Forster,	King's, ...	...	...	8 2 6
11	—Charles Burpee,	Sunbury, ...	...	...	7 7 6

SOUTH DOWN RAMS.

12	—J. A. Morrison,	York, ...	...	...	14 0 0
13	—Rufus Chandler,	Kent, ...	...	...	14 15 0

EWES.

14	—J. A. Morrison,	York, ...	...	...	7 10 0
15	—Do.	do. ...	...	...	10 0 0

NORTH DEVON TUPS.

16	—Rufus Chandler,	Kent, ...	...	...	6 5 0
17	—R. Jardine,	Saint John, ...	...	...	5 2 6

EWES.

18	—H. Peters,	Kent,	4 0 0
19	—H. M' Monagle,	King's,	3 0 0

LINCOLN TUP.

20	—Charles Burpee,	Sunbury,	12 17 6
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£160 8 9

PIGS—SMALL YORKSHIRE.

No. 1	—A. Barberie,	Restigouche,	£2 5 0
2	—J. Hickman,	Dorchester,	5 0 0
3	—Rufus Chandler,	Kent, ...	...	...	3 0 0
4	—W. J. Weldon,	Shediac, ...	...	...	5 2 6
5	—R. Jardine,	Saint John, ...	...	...	3 0 0
6	—Robert Watson,	Charlotte, ...	...	...	2 2 6

Carried forward, £20 10 0

		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£20 10 0
LARGE.			
No. 7—H. Peters,	Kent, ... ..	...	1 15 0
8—Charles Burpce,	Sunbury, ... ..	...	4 5 0
9—W. J. Weldon,	Shediac, ... ..	...	1 15 0
10—A. Barberie,	Restigouche, ... ..	...	4 15 0
11—Judge Ritchie,	Saint John, ... ..	...	5 15 0
12—John Harper,	Carleton Co. ... ..	...	4 12 6
13—J. A. Morrison,	York, ... ..	...	7 0 0
14—Rufus Chandler,	Kent, ... ..	...	3 5 0
15—H. Peters,	do. ... ..	...	4 15 0
16—W. J. Weldon,	Shediac, ... ..	...	1 17 6
17—Julius Inches,	York, ... ..	...	9 10 0
			£69 15 0
	Pigs, ... ..	...	160 8 9
	Sheep, ... ..	...	£230 3 9
	Total,		£230 3 9

The Italian rye grass seed sold at various prices—one bag selling as high as £3 7 6. The bags contained a little over eight bushels.

The prices paid in England for the whole lot purchased by the Agent of the Board, were as follows:—

4 Devon Rams,	... ..	£24 0 0
3 Do. Ewes,	... ..	9 0 0
6 Leicester Rams,	... ..	31 10 0
4 Do. Ewes,	... ..	21 0 0
4 Lincoln Rams,	... ..	10 0 0
4 Do. Ewes,	... ..	11 0 0
4 Southdowns, 2 Rams and 2 Ewes, delivered in Liverpool,		60 0 0
3 Cotswold Rams,	... ..	31 10 0
2 Do. Ewes,	... ..	10 10 0
		£208 10 0
4 Boars, large Yorkshire,	... ..	£17 17 0
6 Swine,	... ..	25 4 0
3 Boars, small Yorkshire,	... ..	15 15 0
2 Swine,	... ..	15 15 0
2 others,	... ..	8 8 0
		82 19 0
Add 50 bushels Italian Rye Grass Seed,	... ..	14 7 0
		£305 16 0 Stg.
	Total,	£305 16 0 Stg.

Submitted on behalf of Executive Committee.

J. ROBB, *Secretary.*

CARLETON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the absence of complete statistics for this year, the following is offered as an example of the Returns in Schedule C, for the year 1860; it is printed in advance of the Returns for the incoming year, partly to shew the kind of information that may be collected in such Schedules, and partly to give an idea of the agricultural condition of one of our River Counties at the present time.

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY.

President, Henry E. Dibblee; *Secretary*, James Edgar; *Treasurer*, James Grover.
Vice-Presidents—J. Harper, J. Bell, Wm. Edgar, A. K. S. Wetmore, II. Cowperthwaite, G. Clowes, T. Stephenson, J. D. Ketchum, II. Harrison, B. P. Griffith.

ABSTRACT OF AUDITED ACCOUNT.

		<i>Income.</i>					
Balance from last year,	\$392.00
Subscriptions paid,	147.25
Provincial Grant,	400.00
Other Assets,	57.05
Total,							\$996.30
		<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Premiums,	\$179.50
Seeds imported,	228.66
Stock do.	120.00
Charges of Management,	64.05
Other Charges,	304.00
Balance,	100.09
Total,							\$996.30

JAMES GROVER, *Treasurer.*

ESTIMATE OF CROPS FOR 1860.

WHEAT—(White Bald), 12,000 bushels, at \$1.50; 600 acres. Not nearly so much sown as would be but for weevil, which has been very destructive, but is now not nearly so bad; culture increasing; best remedy for weevil known is sowing early; soil well adapted for it; and if weevil disappears, will become one of most important crops.

OATS—(White Poland), 312,837 bushels, at 40 cents; 10,470 acres. Standard crop; very sure; no diseases; mostly used for horses, &c.; not great deal ground into meal.

BARLEY—(Common Bearded), 17,024 bushels, at 80c.; 450 acres. Rising in popular favour; soil well adapted for it, and heavy crops raised; no diseases.

RYE—(Summer), 15,570 bushels, at \$1; 380 acres. Of late years, coming much into favour and use; breadth sown increased very much since failure of wheat crop, and is likely to increase; no diseases known.

BUCKWHEAT—(Grey, Rough), 262,964 bushels, at 40c.; 8,400 bushels. Very much grown and used; pretty sure crop, but sometimes affected by blight; grey of late years coming more into use.

CORN—(Large Yellow), 18,312 bushels, at \$1; 350 acres. Mostly grown on intervalles; affected only by frost, and shortness of seasons; considerable quantity grown on uplands; but is, in back settlements particularly, liable to be killed by late or early frosts.

PEAS & BEANS—(Canada Pea), 14,326 bushels; peas \$1.20, beans \$2.50; 280 acres. Peas grown pretty extensively; no diseases.

GRASS SEED—(Timothy), 500 bushels, at \$3. Many farmers grow for their own use; not much grown for sale.

HAY—(Timothy and Clover), 25,143 tons, at \$9; 20,350 acres. Crop short on account dryness of Spring and Summer.

POTATOES—(Christies, Early Blues, Scotch Earlies, Jacksons), 212,400 bushels, at 40c.; 1,060 acres. Have been much affected by rot or rust; seem gradually recovering; not as large crops raised on that account, as formerly, but larger than in recent years.

TURNIPS—(Swedish), 147,012 bushels, at 25c.; 490 acres. Growth increasing; Farmers beginning to grow on old land, but yet mostly grown upon new; soil and climate exceedingly well adapted to their growth; fly troublesome; remedy, thick sowing.

OTHER ROOTS—3,150 bushels. Carrots grown to a small extent; Mangold Wurtzel still less; trouble in cultivating and keeping clean, chief drawback.

APPLES—4,250 bushels, at 40c. to \$1. Orchards increasing in number and extent; soil and climate well adapted to growth; difficult to get data concerning them.

ESTIMATE OF STOCK, CULTURE, &c.

CATTLE—12,144. Improving in quality, but great room for improvement yet; blood introduced from abroad of late years has been chiefly Devon, Durham, and Ayrshire; butter production of Carleton large and important

HORSES—3,624. Very superior; great attention paid to them and their improvement; blood introduced has been English racehorse, Canadian, Morgan and Messenger.

SHEEP—18,470. Improving much; breeds introduced have been chiefly Leicester and Cotswold; great numbers bought for New England markets, which has thinned them out.

PIGS—9,297. Improving; blood imported, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex; Pigs raised, chiefly crosses of these with native breeds. (*See "Pork."*)

POULTRY—50,000. Hen fever never very prevalent here.

BEE HIVES—250. Bee culture of late years much increasing; seems profitable.

MAPLE SUGAR—55,800 lbs. Manufacture on the increase.

WOOL & CLOTH—115,196 yards cloth. Wool principally made up at home, and at great cost; Manufactories needed.

PORK—11,598 barrels. Production increasing, and now nearly supplies local demand; very little imported.

MANURE & COMPOSTS—(little data). Little attention paid saving manures properly, and preparing composts; information needed.

FARM BUILDINGS—Condition steadily improving; materials and construction superior to design.

IMPLEMENTS & MACHINERY—Steady improvement. Mowing and Reaping Machines, Horse Rakes, Cultivators, &c. being introduced.

PAST SEASON—Early part very dry, affecting hay crop; latter part harvest wet. Autumn very dry; fine, open and mild; heat during whole season moderate; less rain fall than usual; Autumn much longer than usual.

LAND cleared during year—3,267 acres.

USUAL ROTATION—Oats; Roots; Barley; Rye, Wheat, or Buckwheat; Grass; Pasture; in many parts very little regularity.

JAMES EDGAR, *Secretary.*

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SOCIETIES WHICH

No.	SOCIETY.	INCOME.				
		Balance.	Subscrip'ns.	Grant.	Other Assets.	Total.
1	Elgin,	..	£15 15 0	..	..	..
2	Harvey,	£15 19 7	19 0 0	£45 0 0	..	109 19 7
3	Carleton,	..	41 10 0	..	£66 10 0	108 0 0
4	Wakefield & Brighton,	261 2 5	59 0 0	100 0 0	111 6 3	531 8 10
5	Charlotte,	86 9 1	15 5 0	45 0 0	104 3 5	250 17 6
6	Saint Croix,	116 5 6	15 15 0	..	17 2 0	149 2 6
7	Saint George & Pennfield,	83 9 6	16 15 0	45 0 0	43 2 3	188 6 9
8	Saint Patrick,	51 19 11	..	45 0 0	12 11 0	109 10 11
9	Gloucester,	29 0 11	16 15 0	69 15 0	14 11 3	112 2 2
10	Carleton, (Kent)	5 8 8	18 17 6	108 15 0	22 11 0	155 12 2
11	Kingston, do.	12 16 7	17 5 0	57 15 0	182 10 6	270 7 1
12	Central, (Kings's)	16 15 2	16 10 0	46 10 0	10 9 8	90 4 11
13	Sussex & Studholm,	9 16 3	15 15 0	72 0 0	6 2 8	103 13 11
14	Union,	60 19 4	16 10 0	..	50 9 1	127 18 5
15	Upham & Hammond,	32 11 8	15 0 0	40 15 0	26 1 8	114 8 4
16	Northumberland,	112 19 4	22 1 3	78 10 0	105 1 5	318 12 0
17	Alnwick,	4 4 3	21 10 0	64 10 0	15 15 19	106 0 1
18	Ludlow, Blackville, & Blissfield,	60 17 6	9 15 Bal.	57 0 0	101 19 10	229 3 4
19	Queen's, County,	50 13 10	15 0 0	45 0 0	138 11 7	249 5 5
20	Grand Lake,	..	16 15 0	50 10 0	..	67 5 0
21	Restigouche,	..	36 13 4	150 0 0	129 3 8	315 17 0
22	Saint John & Golden Grove,	136 11 7	57 17 2	106 0 0	..	300 8 9
23	Simonds,	..	32 12 9	94 0 0	..	126 12 9
24	Sunbury,	46 9 7	15 0 0	18 0 0	36 8 6	115 18 1
25	Victoria Central,	39 5 0	28 10 0	85 10 0	67 0 2	220 5 2
26	Botsford & Westmorland,	5 19 4	18 5 0	47 0 0	8 19 0	80 3 4
27	Dorchester,	44 5 6	15 0 0	45 0 0	65 18 4	170 3 10
28	Sackville & Westmorland,	150 9 1	39 0 0	100 0 0	63 16 1	353 15 2
29	York, Stanley & Southampton,	..	95 19 6	150 0 0	202 4 8	448 1 2
30	Queensbury, (York.)	27 10 1	17 10 0	..	101 13 7	146 13 8

RECEIVED THE PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR 1859.—AUDITED.

EXPENDITURE.							BALANCE.	
Premiums.	Seeds.	Imple-ments.	Stock.	Manage-ment.	Others.	Total.	For.	Against.
..
£28 13 4	..	21 3 3	..	18 2 2	..	67 18 9	42 0 9	..
..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	98 0 0	..
58 10 4	166 9 11	..	..	29 2 9	..	254 3 0	280 5 10	..
20 3 9	..	..	£3 0 0	32 17 0	..	56 0 9	194 16 9	..
43 8 9	10 2 6	..	..	20 1 6	..	73 12 9	75 9 9	..
23 12 3	42 16 3	..	..	12 19 5	..	79 7 11	108 13 10	..
16 3 3	11 1 1	..	..	11 10 10	..	38 15 1	70 15 10	..
71 11 0	30 19 10	..	..	17 11 4	..	120 2 2	8 0 0	..
10 2 6	42 11 3	..	..	32 13 11	..	85 7 8	70 4 6	..
17 18 9	115 12 7	..	..	15 2 1	70 12 11	219 6 5	42 11 1	..
32 18 2	..	..	..	14 5 5	..	47 3 7	51 0 8	..
..	5 5 0	..	64 15 2	4 17 2	..	74 17 4	28 16 7	..
..	66 2 9	& Impl'ts.	..	8 0 9	..	74 3 6	53 14 11	..
30 0 1	14 19 2	..	..	19 14 0	..	64 13 3	49 15 1	..
79 16 4	104 15 9	& Lime.	23 17 6	41 6 7	..	249 16 2	68 15 10	..
63 16 0	22 18 3	..	..	15 12 7	..	102 6 10	3 13 2	..
48 5 10	135 19 9	& Impl'ts.	..	11 8 6	..	195 14 1	33 9 3	..
..	..	92 16 6	32 5 0	2 10 0	0 17 10	128 9 4	120 16 1	..
..	58 17 5	& Impl'ts.	..	5 10 0	..	64 7 5	2 17 7	..
89 4 9	48 10 0	..	60 18 3	35 8 9	140 6 9	374 8 6	..	58 11 6
118 17 6	..	..	..	20 0 0	38 10 8	177 8 2	123 0 7	..
70 19 6	..	..	..	22 0 0	32 8 3	125 7 9	1 5 0	..
..	..	..	86 12 7	6 10 6	..	93 3 1	22 15 0	..
20 0 0	15 12 6	62 16 0	10 0 0	5 14 0	61 16 2	175 18 16	44 6 3	..
31 10 0	46 11 3	..	..	16 18 3	..	94 19 6	..	14 16 2
25 14 6	79 0 3	..	..	23 17 9	..	128 12 6	41 11 4	..
57 10 1	75 9 3	..	43 9 9	9 13 9	..	186 2 11	167 12 3	..
104 13 0	..	..	111 8 11	16 12 6	208 18 10	441 13 3	6 7 11	..
..	..	..	49 18 0	2 10 0	15 2 0	67 10 0	79 3 8	..

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF SOCIETIES WHICH

No.	COUNTY & DISTRICT.	INCOME.				
		Balance.	Subscrip- tions.	Grants.	Other Assets.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Albert, Elgin,		63 00	189 00	96 27	348 27
2	Harvey,	168 15	60 00	228 00	...	456 15
3	Carleton, County,	392 00	147 25	400 00	57 05	996 30
4	Charlotte, County,	230 60	70 00	183 00	578 23	1061 83
5	St. Croix,	301 95	76 00	189 00	18 00	584 95
6	St. George & Penfield,	435 73	79 00	201 00	220 08	935 81
7	St. Patrick, Gloucester, County,	283 18	60 00	180 00	80 53	603 71
8	Kent, Carleton, Kingston, &c.	81 80	68 50	201 00	69 52	420 82
9	King's, Central,	280 90	68 00	226 40	70 20	645 50
10	Sussex & Studholm, with Campbellton & Norton, } Union,	170 22	70 00	207 00	620 24	1067 46
11	Upham & Hammond, Northumberland, County,	172 26	62 00	198 00	151 59	583 85
12	Alnwick,	115 24	72 00	189 00	105 42	481 66
13	Blackville & Derby, 2 years, Ludlow, Bl'kville, & Blissf'd, Queen's, Grand Lake,	214 97	69 50	198 00	38 85	521 32
14	Restigouche, County,	275 17	148 82	264 75	432 32	1121 06
15	Saint John, County,	14 63	105 00	258 00	66 49	444 12
16	Simonds,	348 30	82 87	...	...	431 17
17	Sunbury, County,	133 85	96 00	219 00	147 43	596 28
18	Victoria, Central,	11 12	102 15	306 45	289 97	709 69
19	Westmorland, Botsford & Westmorland, Dorchester, ... ..	...	200 00	440 00	52 05	692 05
20	Sackville & Westmorland, York, Central, with Stanley & Southampton,	419 12	181 00	512 00	85 60	1197 72
21	Golden Grove,	76 18	46 00	...	...	122 18
22	Simonds,	6 00	139 65	288 00	...	433 65
23	Sunbury, County,	91 00	199 00	180 00	20 86	429 86
24	Victoria, Central,	177 25	103 00	342 00	190 44	812 69
25	Westmorland, Botsford & Westmorland, Dorchester, ... ..	...	72 00	219 00	227 85	518 85
26	Sackville & Westmorland, York, Central, with Stanley & Southampton,	166 27	61 00	180 00	334 62	741 90
27	Sackville & Westmorland, York, Central, with Stanley & Southampton,	670 45	164 00	409 00	244 40	1487 85
28	Stanley & Southampton,	25 58	346 85	676 00	401 95	1450 38

RECEIVED PROVINCIAL GRANT FOR 1860.—NOT AUDITED.

EXPENDITURE.							BALANCE.	
Prem'ms.	Seeds.	Imple- ments.	Stock.	Manage- ment.	Other.	Total.	For.	Against.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
46 33	61 17	...	160 40	6 00	2 50	276 40	71 87	...
153 55	...	62 95	34 00	14 40	25 50	290 40	165 75	...
179 50	228 66	...	120 00	64 05	304 00	896 21	100 09	...
141 00	561 68	10 10	...	60 53	69 55	842 86	218 97	...
193 00	...	...	90 94	36 60	...	320 54	264 41	...
151 50	220 08	...	...	22 00	18 43	412 01	523 80	...
97 50	69 00	...	...	12 00	19 83	198 33	405 38	...
183 60	71 65	49 37	...	30 00	13 60	348 22	72 60	...
119 30	135 00	...	...	30 00	9 20	293 50	352 00	...
95 50	434 51	...	103 50	46 20	284 70	964 41	103 05	...
143 76	...	...	340 23	73 48	1 50	558 97	24 88	...
275 40	...	...	...	16 00	169 55	460 96	20 70	...
147 25	...	...	101 39	14 00	44 05	306 69	214 63	...
324 43	31 42	...	36 00	61 35	554 19	1007 40	113 66	...
148 00	100 52	75 10	...	30 00	31 72	385 34	58 76	...
117 00	...	...	...	...	20 60	137 60	293 57	...
168 43	49 95	122 75	...	42 00	2 00	381 13	215 15	...
37 50	...	267 77	82 30	11 12	208 30	606 99	102 70	...
350 25	57 60	...	...	50 00	464 60	922 45	...	230 40
324 00	47 23	...	333 61	...	274 40	979 24	218 48	...
198 00	...	...	...	20 00	36 00	254 00	...	131 82
350 00	...	...	75 33	...	40 75	466 08	...	32 43
167 22	...	...	367 50	6 00	20 00	486 40	13 46	...
118 00	171 63	349 94	...	22 25	22 95	684 77	127 92	...
153 75	211 75	...	...	40 00	83 28	488 78	30 07	...
108 00	381 95	...	91 50	20 00	23 50	624 95	116 95	...
245 25	285 27	...	111 80	38 75	154 50	835 57	652 28	...
205 50	42 20	21 80	681 00	56 80	798 02	1805 32	...	354 95

TREASURER OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN ACCOUNT WITH BOARD.

		DR.			
1860.					
Feb. 29.	Members' pay,	£86	5	0	
Mar. 31.	Treasurer of New Brunswick Society,	10	0	0	
1861.					
Feb. 26.	Secretary's Salary,	150	0	0	
"	Stationery, Postages, Telegraphs, &c.	19	6	0	
"	Premiums awarded on Essays,	25	0	0	
					£290 11 0
1860.					
May 18.	Cost and Charges of Horses,	£619	15	11	
1861.					
Feb. 7.	Do. Sheep, &c.	888	10	2	
26.	Advertising and conducting Sales,	18	13	2	
					1,526 19 3
27.	To Balance of Stock fund returned to Prov. Treas.	£1,024	14	6	
"	Balance in Central Bank to credit of Board,	42	18	7	
					1,067 13 1
					£2,885 3 4
		CR.			
1860.					
Mar. 31.	Cash from Treasurer New Brunswick Society,	£49	7	10	
April 7.	" R. Jardine, from N. B. Society,	83	11	9	
1861.					
Feb. 9.	Warrant for Board,	200	0	0	
					£333 9 7
1860.					
Mar. 27.	Warrant for Horses,	£600	0	0	
May 29.	Do. Cattle,	1,400	0	0	
18.	By Mr. M'Monagle's Account,	307	0	0	
1861.					
Feb. 7.	Mr. Barberie's Account,	244	13	9	
					2,551 13 9
					£2,885 3 4
					£42 18 7

(E. E.)

Audited and approved.

J. ROBB, *Treasurer*
Provincial Board of Agriculture.

J. A. BECKWITH,
A. E. BOTSFORD.

February 27th, 1861.

APPENDIX NO. 5.

EUROPEAN & N. A. RAILWAY.

Report of the Railway Commissioners of New Brunswick for 1860.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

Saint John, January 25, 1861.

TO THE HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,

SIR,—The Commissioners beg to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a Report of the operations on the European and North American Railway, for the year ending 31st October 1860.

Quarterly Accounts of all expenditures, liabilities, and receipts, have been furnished as the law directs.

Mr. Beckwith, from the Auditor General's Office, has audited the Books and Vouchers of Income and Expenditure on Traffic Account, in this Office.

The following are the Capital Account, Revenue Account, Balance Sheet, and Abstracts of Accounts, up to the end of the Financial Year:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1860.	DR.				
Oct. 31. To Engineering,	per Abstract	A.	£51,856	3	1
Permanent Way,	"	B.	894,923	14	0
Buildings,	"	C.	44,235	17	1
Rolling Stock & Machinery,	"	D.	81,541	4	7
Miscellaneous Stock,	"	E.	3,580	11	8
General Expenses,	"	F.	14,293	13	0
			£1,090,431	3	5
Norton and Apohaqui Bridges,	... ..		2,723	17	7
Balance carried to General Balance Sheet,	... ..		19,598	15	7
			£1,112,753	16	7
1860.	CR.				
Oct. 31. By amount advanced by Province Treasurer,	... ..		£1,112,753	16	7

EUROPEAN & N. A. RAILWAY.

REVENUE.

Dr.

EXPENDITURE.		per Abstract G,	Shediac Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	St. John Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	Through Line, three months, ending 31st Oct.	Totals.
Locomotive Power,	...	Abstract G,	£708 10 10	£4,885 5 5	£2,602 18 6	£8,196 14 9
Merchandise and Passenger Cars,	...	" H,	535 1 1	2,186 5 8	1,484 4 6	4,205 11 3
Maintenance of Way and Buildings,	...	" I,	482 9 1	624 5 2	1,188 10 6	2,256 4 3
General Charges,	...	" K,	545 15 6	1,953 8 0	1,368 5 9	3,867 9 3
Balance,	...	...	...	6,234 1 0	4,525 17 3	10,496 7 0
			£2,271 16 6	£15,883 5 3	£11,164 16 6	£29,056 7 0

Cr.

RECEIPTS.		Shediac Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	St. John Division, nine months, ending 31st July.	Through Line, three months, ending 31st Oct.	Totals.
Passenger Traffic, ...	...	£479 0 0	£6,054 2 3	£6,044 10 3	£13,777 12 6
Freight Traffic, ...	...	905 6 6	4,959 4 3	2,605 8 3	8,469 19 0
Locomotives and Cars,	...	493 10 0	3,920 9 3	1,632 0 0	6,045 19 3
Mails and Sundries,	...	130 8 9	349 9 6	282 18 0	762 16 3
Balance,	...	263 11 3	...	...	...
		£2,271 16 6	£15,883 5 3	£11,164 16 6	£29,056 7 0

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

1860.								
Oct. 31.	To General Store Account,	...	...	...	...	£21,326	8	8
	Traffic Department,	...	...	...	...	7,797	12	10
	Post Office Department,	...	...	...	...	628	2	6
	Board of Works,	...	...	...	...	304	19	0
	George Craig,	...	...	...	...	80	4	9
	Fred. James,	...	...	...	...	97	4	7
	Harris & Allan,	...	...	...	...	2	9	3
	John Walker,	...	...	...	...	2	5	0
	J. & G. A. Thompson,	...	...	...	...	12	14	8
	A. Rowan,	...	...	...	...	7	4	6
	Cash in Chest,	...	...	...	£644	7	3	
	Cash in hands of R. C. Scovil,	...	...	...	9	2	1	
							653	9 4
								£30,912 15 1

Cr.

1860.								
Oct. 31.	By Capital Account,	...	...	...	£19,598	15	7	
	Revenue,	...	...	...	2,496	7	0	
	Commercial Bank,	...	...	...	4,367	1	9	
	Baring Brothers & Co.	...	...	...	4,352	14	1	
	Fleming & Humbert,	...	...	...	97	5	2	
	Thomas King,	...	...	...	0	11	6	
								£30,912 15 1

ABSTRACT A.—ENGINEERING ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Salaries and Office Expenses,.....	£21,393 7 3	£4,651 4 4	£26,044 11 7
Surveying, &c.,.....	11,994 11 11	114 16 8	12,109 8 7
Travelling and Incidental,.....	7,713 6 11	1,163 6 0	8,876 12 11
Instruments and Drawing Materials,	696 12 11	124 8 10	821 1 9
Inspectors,.....	2,840 2 11	732 11 1	3,572 14 0
Miscellaneous,.....	417 8 1	14 6 2	431 14 3
	£45,055 10 0	£6,800 13 1	£51,856 3 1

ABSTRACT B.—PERMANENT WAY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Labor by Contract or otherwise,.....	£144,190 2 2	£462,463 12 11	£606,653 15 1
Rails, Chairs, Ties, Signals, &c.,.....	57,060 18 9	147,873 3 0	204,934 1 9
Land Damage,.....	29,747 19 3	4,311 0 1	34,058 19 4
Miscellaneous, (including fencing),...	19,628 12 10	29,648 5 0	49,276 17 10
	£250,627 13 0	£644,296 1 0	£894,923 14 0

ABSTRACT C.—BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Terminal Stations,.....	£3,851 16 4	£10,934 14 8	£14,786 11 0
Stations,.....	4,717 3 6	12,963 18 8	17,681 2 2
Way Stations,.....	324 13 6	437 6 4	761 19 10
Wharves,.....	9,103 8 8	12 16 1	9,116 4 9
Miscellaneous,.....	1,631 5 9	258 13 7	1,889 19 4
	£19,628 7 9	£24,607 9 4	£44,235 17 1

ABSTRACT D.—ROLLING STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Engines and Tenders,.....	£25,054 7 8	£3,397 14 11	£28,452 2 7
Spare Gear,.....	2,416 15 11	300 0 0	2,716 15 11
Tools and Implements,.....	2,072 3 0	350 19 7	2,423 2 7
Snow Ploughs,.....	702 0 0	268 11 9	970 11 9
Stationary Engines,.....	570 13 0	...	570 13 0
Passenger Cars,.....	10,164 0 8	786 9 0	10,950 9 8
Freight Cars,.....	3,213 13 11	8,014 1 6	11,227 15 5
Platform Cars,.....	11,581 7 2	4,816 9 11	16,397 17 1
Ballast Cars,.....	6,861 0 0	...	6,861 0 0
Miscellaneous,.....	577 17 5	392 19 2	970 16 7
	£63,213 18 9	£18,327 5 10	£81,541 4 7

ABSTRACT E.—MISCELLANEOUS STOCK.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Furniture in General Offices,.....	£1,010 3 2	£5 5 11	£1,015 9 1
Furniture in Stations,.....	326 6 9	1,452 19 4	2,279 6 1
Horses and Carriages, &c., for Engineers and Police,.....	320 16 6	...	285 16 6
	£2,157 6 3		
Less—Horses, &c., sold in 1860,.....	35 0 0		
	£2,122 6 5	£1,458 5 3	£3,580 11 8

ABSTRACT F.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

Particulars.	1856 to 1859.	1860.	Totals.
Salaries and Office expenses, Books, Stationery, &c.....	£4,881 17 8	£1,914 17 4	£6,796 15 0
Insurance,.....	233 9 9	...	233 9 9
Interest and Commission,.....	292 8 2	...	292 8 2
Postages, Printing and Tel. expenses, Police expenses,.....	1,139 17 6	234 9 4	1,374 6 10
Miscellaneous, (including travelling expenses,).....	2,215 13 6	1,371 1 8	3,586 15 2
	1,356 8 1	653 10 0	2,009 18 1
	£10,119 14 8	£4,173 18 4	£14,293 13 0

ABSTRACT I.—MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	PARTICULARS.	Shediac Division	St. John Division.	Through Line.	Totals.
£712 16 11	Trackmasters, Foremen, and Laborers, ...	£419 14 10	£566 9 2	£782 13 10	£1,768 17 10
2 15 9	Rails, Chairs, Spikes, Fittings, Sleepers, &c. ...	17 18 2	2 8 2	10 14 4	31 0 8
10 17 9	Repairs to Stations, Buildings, and Approaches, Small Stores, ...	30 9 7	21 0 5	135 15 1	187 5 1
0 19 8	Repairs to Snow Plough, ...	14 3 2	8 5 1	12 11 3	34 19 6
	Repairs to Workshops and Engine Houses, ...	0 3 4	18 12 4	28 17 4	47 13 0
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	7 10 0	... 18 8	7 10 0
£727 10 1	Totals, ...	£482 9 1	£624 5 2	£1,183 10 6	£2,290 4 9

ABSTRACT K.—GENERAL CHARGES.

Both Divisions, year ending 31st Oct. '59.	PARTICULARS.	Shediac Division	St. John Division.	Through Line.	Totals.
£1,214 15 7	Salaries to Officers and Clerks, ...	£307 7 6	£1,235 17 9	£653 14 7	£2,196 19 10
72 11 7	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Tickets, and Books, Insurance, ...	11 12 7	173 6 10	164 12 8	349 12 1
287 17 5	Stores, ...	129 9 11	132 7 6	122 5 0	384 2 5
25 1 9	Damage to Men, Animals, Goods, &c. ...	...	17 3 7	7 16 3	24 19 10
242 10 8	Miscellaneous, ...	97 5 6	35 17 10	20 8 10	56 6 8
£1,842 17 0	Totals, ...	£545 15 6	£1,953 8 0	£1,308 5 9	£3,807 9 3

Annexed are—

Report by the Chief Engineer :

Report by the Superintendent :

Statement of amounts paid for Land Damages.

The expenditure on the Railway, up to 31st October, as shewn by the Capital Account, was £1,090,431 3 5.

The amount charged to General Store Account in Balance Sheet, £21,326 8s. 8d., and not included in the above, is for Rails, Chairs, Spikes, &c., on hand. There are also Stores on hand charged to the Traffic Department, amounting to £7,797 12 10.

A cargo of Rails, &c. having been wrecked in November 1859, the order was repeated; but the articles having been recovered, were purchased at a reduced price, and are available for future use.

As all the Contract Accounts are now settled, and the balances paid, the Quarterly Account to 1st February will shew the total expenditure up to that date.

It will be seen from the Tables furnished by the Superintendent, that the net revenue from the Railway has been £10,496 7s. for the past year.

The Commissioners are satisfied that, with proper management, the profits will annually increase.

Having now fulfilled the trust committed to them to the best of their knowledge and ability, the Commissioners have respectfully to request you to tender their resignation to His Excellency, so soon as the requisite legislation can be obtained.

Respectfully submitted.

By Order of the Board.

R. JARDINE, *Chairman.*

R. W. CROOKSHANK, Jun., *Secretary.*

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Halifax, N. S., January 10, 1861.

ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,
Chief Commissioner of Railways,

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following Report upon the works of the European and North American Railway during the past year:—

Having been kindly permitted by the Government to take charge of the extension of the Nova Scotia Railways, I am obliged to make my Report to you from Halifax; which, however, is of no practical disadvantage, as before leaving, all the works under contract were completed, and the final estimates made up under my supervision; most of the contracts, with two or three exceptions, have been finally settled, and the accounts closed. And while on this much vexed subject, I cannot refrain from saying, that the course generally adopted by the Government in treating with the Contractors, has been considerate in the extreme, with a leaning towards liberality; they at the same time exercising a due regard to the interest of the Province.

I have now to report to you, that the entire Road from Saint John to Shediac is in good running condition, with a full complement of Sidings, Stations, and Rolling Stock, all in good repair.

During the past season, I had the iron superstructure of the Scadouc and Milner's Road Viaducts, which were imported by Messrs. Jackson & Co., and had begun to show symptoms of failure, thoroughly overhauled and strengthened. The three wooden trestle Bridges between Shediac and Moncton, built by the same firm, which were quoted in the Report of 1858 as "shaky," have also been strengthened, and temporarily made safe. All the remaining structures on the line are in good permanent order.

As the ballast on the Salisbury Sections proved to be of an inferior quality, the full quantity was not put on, except through the excavations; and as there is no really good ballast in that vicinity, I would recommend that a surface coating of about six inches of superior ballast be brought for these sections from the ballast pit upon section 11, to finally complete them. This, however, will probably not be required for a year or two.

In my Reports for 1858 and 1859, I went at such length into the history and characteristics of the road, that but little remains for me to say.

On the whole, I am convinced, and I believe the country in the end will have reason to be satisfied, that although a cheaper road might have been built, it was the truest economy to build a good substantial one.

The location is such, that I am not aware that it could be improved in any particular. The Road-bed, Drainage, Culverts, Iron Bridges, Sleepers, and Rails, are fully equal to those of any road within my knowledge; and the maintenance and working expenses are and will consequently be very light indeed.

The cost of the road, I have learned from the Accountant, was, up to the first of November, £1,090,000, and probably by this time £20,000 more may have been required to settle up the accounts.

This, it will be perceived, exceeds my previous estimate by about £43,000, which will be hereafter satisfactorily accounted for.

In the Report for 1858, the sidings were estimated at five per cent. on the whole distance, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. In the estimate the mere cost of the superstructure was inserted, the grading, masonry, and ballasting, that should also have been taken into consideration, were not included. At page 29 of that Report, it was stated—"The sidings are assumed at five per cent. of the whole length of superstructure; this will be sufficient for the purposes of traffic for some time, *but as the business increases they will require to be much enlarged.*"

This quantity of sidings would have been sufficient for the through traffic for many years; but the large and unexpected business that has arisen along the whole length of the line, in cordwood, ship-timber, and lumber of all kinds, has required the extending and completing of additional sidings sooner than was anticipated; and it has been found necessary to enlarge them to about 12 miles, thereby increasing the whole length of single track as built to about 120 miles.

The cost of this increase of sidings, with the grading, masonry, ballasting, and points for the whole, has amounted to about forty thousand pounds.

I find that the Land Damages and Appraisers' expenses have exceeded the estimated amount *furnished to me* by £8,000.

The Police expenses also, amounting to £3,586, were not included in my estimate.

These items will more than make up the difference between my former estimate and the actual cost, as follows:—

Actually expended to 1st November,	£1,090,000
Required to complete, say	20,000
	<hr/>
	£1,110,000
My previous Estimate,	£1,067,000
Additional Sidings,	40,000
Do. Land Damages,	8,000
Police Expenses,	3,586
	<hr/>
	<u>£1,118,586</u>

I would here mention, that the cost of the surveys that have been made from Saint John to Calais, from Shediac to Miramichi, and from Fredericton towards Woodstock, amounting to about £15,000, although included in my estimate, do not form a legitimate charge against the road from Saint John to Shediac.

The works of the Railway now being virtually completed, it may not be out of place to remind you, that the business of the road has been developed beyond the most sanguine expectations; that to a certain extent with inexperienced employees at the commencement, the trains have been run with marked regularity, and no accident endangering life or limb to passengers has occurred.

In concluding this Report, I desire cordially to congratulate you upon having brought this great enterprise to a termination so eminently successful.

I remain Sir, your obedient servant,

ALEX. L. LIGHT.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Saint John, N. B., 31st December, 1860.

To ROBERT JARDINE, Esquire,
Chairman of the Railway Board,

SIR,—I beg leave to present for the consideration of the Board of Commissioners, the following Report upon the Railway operations for the last fiscal year:—

The Accounts, Summaries of Receipts and Expenses, and other Statements submitted, are—

- First—Revenue Account.
- Second—Monthly Summary of Receipts.
- Third—Monthly Summary of Expenses.
- Fourth—Statement of Passengers Carried.
- Fifth—Statement of Freight Carried.
- Sixth—Abstract of Engine Returns.
- Seventh—List of Engines.
- Eighth—List of Rolling Stock, (except Engines.)
- Ninth—Staff.

Cr.

REVENUE.

Dr.

Year end's 31st Oct. 1859.	Expenditure for	Amount.	Repeated.	Year end's 31st Oct. 1859.	Receipts from	Amount.	Repeated.
\$18,199 68	Locomotive Power,	£8,196 14 9	\$82,786 95	£23,216 93	Passenger Traffic,	£13,777 12 6	\$55,110 50
7,529 40	Merch. & Passenger Cars, "	4,205 11 3	16,822 25	11,689 47	Freight Traffic,	8,469 19 0	33,879 80
2,910 02	Maint. of Way & Buildings, "	2,290 4 9	9,160 95	23,995 41	Locomotives & Cars, "	6,045 19 3	24,183 85
7,371 40	General Charges,	3,867 9 3	15,469 85	289 20	Mails and Sundries, "	762 16 3	3,051 25
	Balance—Nett Revenue,	10,496 7 0	41,985 40				
\$36,010 50	Totals,	£29,056 7 0	\$116,225 40	\$59,191 01	Totals,	£29,056 7 0	\$116,225 40

DIVISION RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Miles open.	Division,	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficiency.
19	Shediac—1st November 1859 to 31st July 1860,	£2,008 5 3	£2,271 16 0	...	£263 11 3
44	Saint John—1st November 1859 to 31st July 1860,	15,883 5 3	9,649 4 3	£6,234 1 0	
108	Through—1st August to 31st October 1860,	11,164 16 6	6,638 19 3	4,525 17 3	
	Totals,	£29,056 7 0	£18,560 0 0	£10,759 18 3	£263 11 3

II.—Monthly Summary of Expenses for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

Acct	Division.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Totals.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Locomotive	Shediac.....	436 6 2	54 19 11	19 10 3	..	11 13 3	80 19 2	133 13 3	139 15 11	131 12 11	..	..	..	708 10 10
	Saint John.....	481 13 0	540 7 4	529 8 5	583 6 7	611 0 0	583 9 5	468 4 3	506 19 3	688 17 2	936 18 6	850 16 5	815 3 7	4,885 5 5
	Through.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,602 15 6
	Totals.....	617 19 2	595 7 3	548 18 8	583 6 7	692 13 3	606 8 7	601 17 6	646 15 2	770 10 1	936 18 6	850 16 5	815 3 7	6,196 14 9
Pass. Cars	Shediac.....	93 11 5	51 1 6	..	4 13 0	..	65 1 10	76 5 2	96 15 0	147 13 2	..	..	..	593 1 1
	Saint John.....	180 6 8	167 13 5	184 1 5	249 11 4	215 8 11	288 3 2	304 17 7	303 6 3	352 16 11	533 9 8	505 17 5	444 17 5	2,186 5 8
	Through.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,484 4 6
	Totals.....	373 18 1	218 14 11	184 1 5	254 4 4	215 8 11	293 5 0	381 2 9	400 1 3	500 10 1	533 9 8	505 17 5	444 17 5	4,205 11 3
Main of Way	Shediac.....	55 7 2	23 18 0	..	..	5 13 5	66 9 0	105 2 9	105 13 7	120 5 2	..	..	..	482 9 1
	Saint John.....	60 16 8	68 9 9	62 2 10	37 5 6	40 9 2	50 4 5	69 4 0	59 16 6	169 16 4	285 9 2	276 19 5	621 1 11	1,183 10 8
	Through.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals.....	116 3 10	92 7 9	68 2 10	37 5 6	46 2 7	116 13 5	174 6 9	165 10 1	290 1 6	285 9 2	276 19 5	621 1 11	2,290 4 9
Gen. charges	Shediac.....	77 10 9	183 9 4	5 11 4	..	1 15 0	70 7 11	100 18 7	60 15 8	45 6 11	..	..	..	545 15 8
	Saint John.....	207 15 9	212 7 8	257 19 4	239 1 7	265 9 9	170 4 9	203 5 11	182 12 0	214 11 3	489 13 0	467 8 0	471 4 9	1,953 8 0
	Through.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,368 5 9
	Totals.....	285 6 6	395 17 0	263 10 8	239 1 7	267 4 9	240 12 8	304 4 6	243 7 8	259 18 2	489 13 0	467 8 0	471 4 9	3,867 9 3
Receipts	Lo. Power.....	617 19 2	595 7 3	548 18 8	583 6 7	622 13 3	606 8 7	601 17 6	646 15 2	770 10 1	936 18 6	850 16 5	815 3 7	6,196 14 9
	M. and P. Cars.....	273 18 1	218 14 11	184 1 5	254 4 4	215 8 11	293 5 0	381 2 9	400 1 3	500 10 1	533 9 8	505 17 5	444 17 5	4,205 11 3
	Main of W. and B.....	116 3 10	92 7 9	68 2 10	37 5 6	46 2 7	116 13 5	174 6 9	165 10 1	290 1 6	285 9 2	276 19 5	621 1 11	2,290 4 9
	General charges.....	585 6 6	395 17 0	263 10 8	239 1 7	267 4 9	240 12 8	304 4 6	243 7 8	259 18 2	489 13 0	467 8 0	471 4 9	3,867 9 3
	Totals.....	1,993 7 7	1,302 6 11	1,064 13 7	1,113 18 0	1,151 9 6	1,256 19 8	1,461 11 6	1,456 14 2	1,820 19 10	2,185 10 4	2,101 1 3	2,352 7 8	19,560 0 0
	It repented,	\$5,173 52	\$5,209 38	\$4,258 72	\$4,455 60	\$4,605 90	\$5,027 93	\$5,846 30	\$5,822 83	\$7,283 97	\$6,742 07	\$6,401 85	\$9,409 52	\$74,240 00

I.—Monthly Summary of Revenue for the Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1860.

De- scrip- tion.	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers.	82 1 8	28 6 9	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	600 11 6	774 10 7	813 5 5	103 17 2	2942 2 2	1950 17 6	1751 10 7	479 0 0
	968 4 7	816 19 6	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	600 11 6	774 10 7	813 5 5	103 17 2	2942 2 2	1950 17 6	1751 10 7	6,654 2 3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,644 10 3
Totals.....	1050 6 3	845 6 3	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	648 13 4	872 19 6	917 2 7	1120 9 7	2942 2 2	1950 17 6	1751 10 7	13,777 12 6
Freight.	247 4 3	48 2 5	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	475 8 3	600 7 1	189 14 3	151 0 0	..	..	..	905 6 6
	566 9 5	503 3 4	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	475 8 3	600 7 1	189 14 3	151 0 0	..	..	..	4,959 4 3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,005 8 3
Totals.....	813 13 8	551 5 9	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	564 4 6	780 16 5	819 10 5	818 18 3	724 14 10	713 1 10	1167 11 7	8,469 19 0
Locomotives and Cars.	117 0 0	31 10 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	18 0 0	156 0 0	58 10 0	112 10 0	..	..	..	493 10 0
	734 7 6	565 0 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	498 10 0	591 10 0	637 6 0	523 15 0	..	..	..	3,980 9 3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,632 0 0
Totals.....	851 7 6	596 10 0	187 10 0	1 5 0	181 5 0	516 10 0	747 10 0	695 16 9	636 5 0	505 12 6	602 10 0	523 17 6	6,045 19 3
Mails and Sundries.	83 17 3	1 13 9	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	9 2 9	14 10 3	12 1 9	9 3 0	..	..	..	130 8 9
	102 7 0	31 16 0	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	30 18 9	21 10 6	20 14 9	30 4 0	72 10 9	105 6 3	105 1 0	349 9 6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282 18 0
Totals.....	186 4 3	33 9 9	29 17 9	30 17 6	31 3 3	40 1 6	46 0 9	42 16 6	39 7 0	72 10 9	105 6 3	105 1 0	762 16 3
Repatriation.	1050 6 3	845 6 3	570 15 10	494 11 5	612 17 6	648 13 4	872 19 6	917 2 7	7119 9 7	2942 2 2	1950 17 6	1751 10 7	13,777 12 6
	813 13 8	551 5 9	371 0 7	612 12 0	532 9 2	475 8 3	600 7 1	189 14 3	151 0 0	..	..	..	8,469 19 0
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,045 19 3
Totals.....	2901 11 8	2096 11 9	1159 4 2	1139 5 11	1357 14 11	1769 9 4	2447 6 8	2475 3 6	32614 19 10	4245 0 3	3371 15 7	3548 0 8	29,056 7 0
Repeated.	£11,606 35	£8,106 35	£4,636 83	£4,557 17	£5,430 98	£7,077 87	£9,789 34	£9,901 25	£10,459 97	£16,980 05	£13,487 11	£14,192 13	£116,225 40

Monthly Recapitulation of Receipts and Expenses.

SPECIFICATION.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total.
Receipts,	\$11,006 35	8,106 35	4,636 83	4,557 17	5,430 98	7,077 87	9,769 34	9,901 23	10,459 97	16,980 05	13,457 11	14,192 13	\$116,225 40
Expenses,	5,173 52	5,209 58	4,258 72	4,455 60	4,605 90	5,027 93	5,846 30	5,822 83	7,283 97	8,742 07	8,404 25	9,409 53	74,240 00
Surplus,	\$6,432 83	2,896 07	378 11	101 57	825 08	2,049 94	3,948 04	4,078 43	3,176 00	8,237 98	5,053 86	4,782 60	\$41,985 40

PASSENGER STATEMENT.

FROM	East.	West.	Totals.	CLASSIFICATION.			
				St. John Division.	Shediac Division.	Through Line.	Totals.
Saint John Station,	33,737	14,064	47,801				112,950
Rothsay do.	1,449	4,543	5,992			71,480	38,050
Ossekeag do.	4,198	5,220	9,418			12,507	
Norton do.	448	672	1,120				
Apohaqui do.	637	711	1,348				
Sussex do.	3,653	9,415	13,068				
Penobscquis do.	497	879	1,376				
Anagance do.	351	410	761				
Petitcodiac do.	351	496	847				
Salisbury do.	736	832	1,568				
Moncton do.	2,718	1,979	4,697				
Shediac do.	1,926	3,537	5,463				
Point DuChene,	51	1,165	1,216				
Way Stations and Pic Nics,	27,205	29,120	56,325				
Aggregate,	77,957	73,043	151,000			First, Second,	Aggregate

MONTHS.	SHEDIAC DIVISION.		SAINT JOHN DIVISION.		THROUGH LINE.		TOTALS.		GRAND TOTALS
	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	East.	West.	
November,	496	502	4,365	3,928	...	...	4,861	4,430	9,291
December,	161	140	3,283	2,824	...	...	3,444	2,964	6,408
January,	...	...	2,688	2,136	...	...	2,688	2,136	4,824
February,	...	...	2,337	1,975	...	...	2,337	1,975	4,312
March,	...	...	3,116	2,627	...	...	3,116	2,627	5,743
April,	261	243	3,084	2,597	...	...	3,345	2,840	6,185
May,	560	520	4,049	3,343	...	...	4,609	3,863	8,472
June,	582	666	4,494	3,996	...	...	5,076	4,662	9,738
July,	646	629	5,825	4,940	...	...	6,471	5,569	12,040
August,	...	...	...	...	24,660	24,773	24,660	24,773	49,433
September,	...	...	...	...	11,424	10,857	11,424	10,875	22,281
October,	...	...	...	...	5,926	6,347	5,926	6,347	12,273
	2,706	2,700	33,241	28,366	42,010	41,977	77,957	73,043	151,000

Statement of Freight carried for the three months ending 31st Oct. 1860.

STATIONS.	Inward.	Outward.	East.	West.	Totals.
Saint John,	4,049,847	5,564,149	5,564,149	...	5,564,149
Rothsay,	60,207	46,270	24,003	22,267	46,270
Ossekeag,	302,412	590,053	22,576	567,477	590,053
Norton,	263,933	160,383	4,188	156,195	160,383
Apohaqui,	216,306	105,743	1,854	103,889	105,743
Sussex,	1,330,097	853,282	49,774	803,508	853,282
Penobsquis,	183,605	203,551	7,486	196,065	203,551
Anagance,	75,943	35,775	7,680	28,095	35,775
Petitcodiac,	223,733	104,153	5,795	98,358	104,153
Salisbury,	325,955	318,492	173,080	145,412	318,492
Moncton,	1,913,397	779,090	384,879	394,211	779,090
Shediac,	2,611,682	484,065	132,356	351,709	484,065
Point DuChene,	581,415	1,189,754	...	1,189,754	1,189,754
Way Stations,	2,034,310	3,818,712	758,276	3,060,436	3,818,712
Bedeque, { <i>via Princess</i> } { <i>Royal,</i> } Richibucto, do.	3,200	6,350	...	6,350	6,350
Miramichi, do.	28,912	...	...	...	...
Miramichi, do.	64,483	9,615	...	9,615	9,615
Totals,	14,269,437	14,269,437	7,136,096	7,133,341	14,269,437

Monthly Classified Recapitulation of Freight forwarded.

Months.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Special Rates.	Totals.
August,	334,098	204,650	267,306	1,745,891	1,396,551	3,948,496
September,	286,307	264,629	210,512	1,283,103	920,695	2,965,246
October,	414,083	422,395	347,824	1,264,123	4,907,270	7,355,695
Totals,	1,034,488	891,674	825,642	4,293,117	7,224,516	14,269,437

Abstract of Locomotive Returns for the Year ending October 1860.

NAME.	Hours in Steam.	Miles Run.	CONSUMPTION OF				MILEAGE OF CARS.						Total Car Mileage.	Engine Mileage 1859.
			Wood.	Oil.	Tallow.	Waste.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			
Hereules,	1,611	9,931	18,888	49.25	...	109.00	3,567	3,581	6,211	23,164	46,879	88,402	5,191	
Scadouc,	1,866	10,641	2,136	10.00	2.00	13.00	1,122	2,048	1,133	48,409	21,103	73,815	8,599	
Stampson,	2,113	13,711	26,106	57.75	...	166.00	7,774	7,237	4,730	50,009	682	70,432	6,633	
Saint John,	2,674	11,833	5,042	29.50	26.00	110.50	356	321	412	33,706	28,806	63,575	14,490	
Peticordiac,	2,831	19,169	10,105	40.00	50.00	87.50	5,332	3,850	4,406	107,569	288	121,445	14,477	
Kennebecasis,	2,815	9,370	7,125	29.00	58.00	54.00	1,015	1,000	1,021	11,575	20,940	35,551	9,685	
Anargance,	3,393	20,595	30,193	106.50	163.25	183.50	14,887	12,257	16,335	71,537	16,755	131,771	11,346	
Ossekeag,	3,601	27,983	67,701	234.50	521.00	405.50	28,725	20,994	46,922	32,216	5	134,862	7,917	
Loostauk,	2,733	20,654	33,461	132.25	344.50	235.50	16,981	20,082	13,454	27,119	20,579	98,215	13,128	
Apohaqui,	4,202	26,467	42,401	121.25	302.00	237.50	15,574	14,751	20,036	116,035	6,742	173,138	4,677	
Sussex,	1,459	12,354	14,450	34.50	79.00	62.00	7,716	11,117	4,987	36,878	8,140	67,938	651	
Prince of Wales,	1,012	10,975	21,209	64.50	185.50	152.50	12,996	11,540	26,653	7,552	51	58,792	...	
Totals,	30,310	193,683	278,817	909.00	1731.25	1816.50	116,019	114,778	145,400	565,769	170,970	1,112,936	96,794	

RECAPITULATION.

Traffic,	15,947	114,462	278,817	909.00	1731.25	1816.50	116,019	114,778	145,400	565,769	170,970	1,112,936	96,794
Construction,	14,336	79,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	444,290	170,970	615,260	49,490
Totals,	30,310	193,683	278,817	909.00	1731.25	1816.50	116,019	114,778	145,400	565,769	170,970	1,112,936	96,794

Statement shewing the Name, Capacity, Mileage, &c., of the several Locomotives.

No.	Name.	Size of Cylinders.	Diameter of Driving Wheels.	Capacity of Tender.	Makers.	When placed on Line.	Miles run to date.
1	Hereules,	17 x 20	5 feet,	1700 gals.	Boston Locomotive Works,	...	17,648
2	Sampson,	17 x 20	5 "	1700 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	...	23,397
3	Saint John,	12 x 20	4 "	1200 "	Portland Co. Locomotive Works,	...	34,751
4	Kenebecensis,	12 x 20	4 "	800 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	24th December, 1856,	23,814
5	Petcodiac,	14 x 22	5 "	1500 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	15th December, 1857,	46,970
6	Scadouc,	14 x 22	5 "	1500 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	1st January, 1858,	31,058
7	Anagance,	15 x 22	5½ "	1700 "	Boston Locomotive Works,	1st January, 1858,	37,817
8	Loestank,	14 x 22	5½ "	1600 "	Fleming & Humbert,	3rd June, 1858,	35,968
9	Osskeag,	15 x 20	5½ "	1700 "	Fleming & Humbert,	31st August, 1858,	35,900
10	Apochoqui,	15 x 22	5½ "	1700 "	Fleming & Humbert,	1st June, 1859,	31,144
11	Sussex,	15 x 22	5½ "	1280 "	Springfield Locomotive Works,	20th August, 1859,	13,005
12	Prince of Wales,	15 x 22	5½ "	1700 "	Fleming & Humbert,	5th October 1859, 7th July, 1860,	10,975

LIST OF ROLLING STOCK.

12 First Class Passenger Cars,	105 Platform Cars,	4 Express Cars,
6 Second Class do. do.	40 Ballast Cars,	4 Snow Ploughs,
64 Freight Cars,	19 Hand Cars,	

Statement giving Names, Occupation, and Remuneration of the several Employees in this Division of the Railway service.

Name.	Occupation.	Remuneration.
Robert Marshall, William Forster,	Accountant, Telegraph Operator and Clerk,	£150 per annum. £100 per annum.
<i>Saint John Station.</i> Charles U. Hanford, J. Henry Beek, John Doherty, Alexander Brewster, Owen Sullivan, James Rollston, J. Pierce, George M'Killigan, Dennis Moriarty,	Station Master, Freight Clerk, Clerk. Switchman, Labourer, Labourer, Watchman, Baggage Master and Porter, Wood Sawyer,	10s. per day. 7s. 6d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 5s. 9d. per day. 5s. per day. 5s. per day. £6 10s. per month. 6s. 3d. per day. 4s. per cord.
<i>Rothsay Station.</i> William King, Michael Shea,	Station Master, Wood Sawyer,	10s. per day. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Ossekeag Station.</i> George Flewwelling, L. M'Lean, Andrew Gibson,	Station Master, Freight Clerk, Switchman, &c.	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 5s. per day.
<i>Norton Station.</i> Richard Davidson,	Station Master and Tel. Operator,	£85 per annum.
<i>Apohaqui Station.</i> A. Johnson, Jr.	Station Master,	£60 per annum.
<i>Sussex Station.</i> H. D. M'Leod, C. B. Taylor, John Kilfoil, James Quigley, Edward Farrell, Thomas Corbett, John Lord,	Station Master, Freight Clerk, Switchman, Pumper and Labourer, Labourer, Pumper and Labourer, Watchman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 5s. per day. 5s. per day. 5s. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. £6 10s. per month.
<i>Penobsquis Station.</i> William S. Stone,	Station Master,	£60 per annum.
<i>Anagance Station.</i> Jacob Jodry,	Station Master and Tel. Operator,	£85 per annum.
<i>Petitcodiac Station.</i> W. W. Price,	Station Master,	£60 per annum.
<i>Salisbury Station.</i> John S. Trites, William Miller,	Station Master, Switchman,	£100 per annum. 5s. per day.

Names, Occupation, and Remuneration of Employees.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Remuneration.
<i>Moncton Station.</i>		
William Steadman, James Robertson, James Connell, James Cummings, John Lynch.	Station Master, Freight Agent, Switchman, Watchman, Woodman and Pumper.	£10 per month. £10 per month. 5s. per day. £6 per month. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Shediac Station.</i>		
Robert Atkinson, J. W. J. Henderson,	Station Master, Ticket Agent,	£12 10s. per month. £20 per annum.
<i>Point Du Chene Station.</i>		
Jacob Steeves, R. Moore,	Freight Agent, Switchman,	£12 10s. per month. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Train No. 1.</i>		
James H. Bartlett, Robert Bustin, Robert Rainnie,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day, 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 2.</i>		
Wm. B. Deacon, Wm. Humbert, Nelson Cannon,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 3.</i>		
Wm. Gonce, Robert Rainnie, John M'Ginley,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 4.</i>		
Reodol W. Clinch, Gavin Rainnie, John Purvis,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
<i>Train No. 5.</i>		
James M. Decker, Andrew Rainnie, William Bannister,	Conductor, Baggage Master, Brakeman,	10s. per day. 6s. 3d. per day. 6s. 3d. per day.
TRACK—Western Division.		
William Rainnie, James Rafter, Michael Dwyre, Jesse Bennett,	Track Master, Track Foreman, Five Trackmen, Track Foreman, Six Trackmen, Track Foreman, Five Trackmen,	10s. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day.
<i>Eastern Division.</i>		
Samuel M'Kean, James Ponton, William Stevenson,	Track Master, Track Foreman, Four Trackmen, Foreman, Five Trackmen,	10s. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day. 6s. 6d. per day. 4s. 6d. per day.

Names, Occupation, and Remuneration of Employees.—Continued.

Name.	Occupation.	Remuneration.
Z. Lord,	Locomotive Foreman,	£20 per month.
James Taylor,	Machinist,	8s. per day.
J. Williams,	do.	10s. "
M. Wakefield,	do.	9s. "
A. Stronach,	do.	9s. 6d. "
J. Sayer,	do.	8s. 4d. "
J. Holland,	do.	9s. 6d. "
J. Roddick,	do.	5s. 6d. "
George Wayne,	do.	5s. "
Wm. Boardman,	Coppersmith,	9s. "
Charles Patterson,	Blacksmith,	7s. "
H. Cochrane,	do.	6s. 3d. "
H. Sutton,	Helper,	4s. 6d. "
H. Brown,	do.	5s. "
George Taylor,	Carpenter,	6s. 3d. "
William Duncan,	Car Inspector and Repairer,	6s. 3d. "
J. Watson,	Oiler and Packer,	2s. 6d. "
J. Knowles,	Car Cleaner,	5s. "
J. Clayton,	Labourer,	5s. "
Christopher Gaynor,	do.	4s. 6d. "
Wm. Witherall,	do.	£6 15s. per month
J. Hilson,	Pumper,	5s. per day.
Nelson Rand,	Driving Stationary Engine,	3s. 6d. "
O. S. Smith,	Engine Driver,	£15 per month.
Henry A. Whitney,	do.	£15 "
R. M. Stevens,	do.	£15 "
Allan Rand,	do.	£14 "
William Aiken,	do.	£14 "
Jos. H. Moore,	do.	£14 "
George Smith,	do.	£14 "
David Sinclair,	do.	£14 "
John Fogarty,	Fireman,	£7 10s. "
Philip Logan,	do.	£7 10s. "
John Stewart,	do.	£7 10s. "
Robert James,	do.	£7 10s. "
Thomas Thorp,	do.	£7 10s. "
William Bacon,	do.	£7 10s. "
Frederick Hartsborn,	do.	£7 10s. "
Edward House,	do.	£7 10s. "
Robert M'Phee,	do.	£7 10s. "
J. Wright,	Cleaner,	£6 15s. "
Thomas Ford,	do.	£6 15s. "
James M'Dermott,	do.	£6 15s. "
John Jenner,	do.	£6 15s. "
John Benson,	do.	£6 15s. "
Peter Douglas,	do.	£6 15s. "
William Mulligan,	do.	£6 15s. "
Alexander Donald,	do.	£6 15s. "
H. Thompson,	do.	£6 15s. "
J. Wilson,	do.	£6 15s. "
Charles Sloan,	Labourer,	4s. 6d. per day.
S. Watson,	Storekeeper,	6s. 6d. per day.
A. M'Naughton,	Clerk,	6s. 3d. "

Statement showing the increase the past as compared with the previous Fiscal Year.

MONTHS.	PASSENGERS.		FREIGHT.		LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS.		SUNDRIES.	
	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860	1859	1860
	November,	£281 10 3	£1,050 6 3	£253 5 3	£813 13 8	£572 0 0	£851 7 6	£8 16 10	£186 4 3
December,	145 2 3	845 6 3	82 14 11	551 5 9	438 0 0	596 10 6	14 11 9	33 9 9
January,	99 14 3	570 15 10	11 10 9	371 0 7	255 15 0	187 10 0	...	29 17 9
February,	98 12 10	494 11 5	86 8 4	612 12 0	250 0 0	1 5 0	...	30 17 6
March,	170 3 8	612 17 6	59 2 10	532 9 2	321 0 0	181 5 0	0 3 3	31 3 8
April,	228 15 1	648 13 4	119 6 0	564 4 6	410 0 0	516 10 0	0 8 0	40 1 6
May,	298 11 7	872 19 6	169 13 3	780 16 5	378 0 0	747 10 0	7 4 11	46 0 9
June,	690 19 6	917 2 7	330 12 11	819 10 5	475 13 1	695 16 9	3 8 3	42 16 6
July,	800 1 8	1,120 9 7	342 17 2	818 18 3	512 17 10	636 5 0	10 6 3	39 7 0
August,	953 13 0	2,942 2 2	361 15 11	724 14 10	694 13 8	505 12 6	4 12 9	72 10 9
September,	1,408 15 10	1,950 17 6	354 8 6	713 1 10	734 10 0	602 10 0	9 19 0	105 6 3
October,	629 4 9	1,751 10 7	750 11 6	1,167 11 7	956 7 6	523 17 6	6 6 0	105 1 0
Totals,	£5,304 4 8	£13,777 12 6	£2,922 7 4	£8,493 19 0	£5,998 17 1	£6,045 19 3	£72 6 0	£762 16 3

RECAPITULATION OF TOTALS.

Source.	1859	1860	Increase.
	Passengers,	\$23,216 93	\$55,110 50	$31,893 57
Freight,	11,689 47	33,879 80	22,190 33
Locomotives and Cars,	23,995 41	24,183 85	188 44
Sundries,	289 20	3,051 25	2,762 05
Totals,	\$59,191 01	\$116,225 40	\$57,034 39

In order to arrive at proper conclusions concerning the foregoing Table, it is necessary to remember the dates at which the several extensions were completed for traffic. They are as follows:—

Point DuChene to Moncton,	19 miles,	20th August 1857.
St. John to Kennebecasis,	9 “	1st June 1858.
St. John to Hampton,	23 “	8th June 1859.
St. John to Susséx,	44 “	10th November 1859.
St. John to Point DuChene,	108 “	1st August 1860.

The results thus exhibited are very encouraging, but I am persuaded a still more satisfactory surplus will be shewn under altered circumstances.

It will be seen that a loss of £263 11 3 has been incurred in operating Shediac Division for the nine months ending 31st July last; that £6,234 1s. is the surplus on Saint John Division for the same period; and that £4,525 17s. 3d. is the gain for the last three months of the year—during which time the entire line between Saint John and Point DuChene was operated. The nett revenue for the year, above working expenses, as shewn, is £10,496 7s. or \$41,985 40.

When it is remembered that the traffic, in both Freight and Passengers, has hitherto, for the most part, been merely *local* in its character, and *that* by no means developed—that the 108 miles between St. John and Point DuChene will now be operated for the whole year for the first time—that persons are but beginning to avail themselves of the advantages this mode of communication certainly gives—that no sufficient opportunity has as yet been afforded to establish the *through* business which promises to follow proper and efficient steam communication in the “Gulf” during the open water season of the year—that the Rolling Stock employed in the service of the Contractors in the construction of the Railway, has been continually subjected to usage of the most severe and trying character—that the “wear and tear” is esteemed to be at least twofold greater than when employed in running the ordinary Traffic Trains, and that the same amount of duty performed in the legitimate business of the Road would have produced results immeasurably in advance of the Receipts here given, and at comparatively less expense, I think large anticipations in the future may be justified, particularly now that the completion of the Railway will enable the Commissioners to devote their best energies to means adapted for developing the Traffic.

As the Railway, through from Saint John to Point DuChene, was opened for Traffic on the first day of the last Quarter of the Fiscal Year, the following Statement, prepared to show the Receipts and Expenses, with nett Revenue, at the close of the Quarters ending respectively on the last days of the months of January, April, July, and October, may not be uninteresting.

Date.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Nett Revenue.	Repeated.
January 31,.....	£6,087 7 7	£3,660 8 1	£2,426 19 6	\$9,707 90
April 30,.....	4,266 10 2	3,522 7 2	744 3 0	2,976 60
July 31,.....	7,537 12 9	4,738 5 6	2,799 7 3	11,197 45
October 31,.....	11,164 16 6	6,638 19 3	4,525 17 3	18,103 45
Totals,.....	£29,056 7 0	£18,560 0 0	£10,496 7 0	\$41,985 40

The Shediac Division, it will be remembered, was not operated, but for a few days during the Quarter ending 30th April, nor for six weeks prior to the commencement thereof, whilst at Saint John the Engines and Cars were being put in order for the Summer's work on construction. The expenses could not be lessened, and their earnings were nominal.

The Passenger Statement shews the number carried east and west, from the different Stations, during the several months of the year, as well as the proportion of first and second class.

The number carried *one mile*, the average distance travelled by each, and the average receipts each per mile, on both Divisions for the nine months, and through subsequent to the 1st August, is given in the following Statement:—

Specification.	Shediac Division.	St. John Division.	Through.	Both Divisions and through line, from 1st November 1859, to 31st October 1860.		
	From 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st July 1860.	From 1st Nov. 1859, to 31st July 1860.	From 1st Aug. 1860, to 31st Oct. 1860.	From Principal Stations.	Way Stations and Pic Nies.	All Stations.
	From all Stations.	From all Stations.	From all Stations.			
No. Passengers, one mile,	78,612	1,198,547	1,533,764	2,303,998	506,925	2,810,923
Average miles travelled by each,	14.54	19.45	18.26	24.33	9.00	18.61
Average receipts in cents from each per mile,....	2 $\frac{4372}{10000}$	2 $\frac{2207}{10000}$	1 $\frac{7328}{10000}$	2 $\frac{272}{1000}$	1 $\frac{6576}{10000}$	1 $\frac{9605}{10000}$

The Fiscal Year ending 31st October 1859, compares—

Number of Passengers carried,	110,581
Number carried one mile,	1,187,591
Average number of miles travelled by each, ...	10.74
Receipts in cents each per mile,	1 $\frac{9549}{10000}$

Thus it will be seen that the excess the *past* over the *previous* year has been in the—

Number of Passengers carried,	40,419
Number carried one mile,	1,623,332
Average number of miles travelled by each, ...	7.87
Average receipts in cents per mile from each, ...	$\frac{56}{10000}$

I am not enabled to give the weight of Freight carried the *past year*. It was not until the line was opened through in *August*, that arrangements were completed to record the same. Since *then*, however, the record has been kept, and the result is given in the statement of Freight received and forwarded.

It will be observed that the "Inward" and "Outward" freight balance, the quantity *received* being equal to that *forwarded*. It is interesting to observe that the quantity sent *East* exceeds that forwarded *West* but by 3,755 lbs.

The Weight and Receipts per mile is as follows for the Quarter ending 31st October 1860 :—

Tons Freight conveyed one mile,	...	...	266,885
Average receipts per ton,	...	..	\$1 46 $\frac{84}{10000}$
Average receipts (in cents) per mile,	...	...	$\frac{39056}{10000}$
Tons freight, (between Terminal Stations,) conveyed one mile,	...	...	117,156
Average receipts (in cents) per ton per mile,	...	...	$\frac{32115}{10000}$

The average rate per ton per mile, as above given, exceeds the average in Massachusetts by about 2-5ths of a cent, whilst the *through* average is less by about 4-5ths. There is a difficulty in arriving at the weight of car loads of lumber, pig iron, coals, and other heavy articles carried by the car load. I have no doubt the weight actually carried during the Quarter largely exceeds the amount specified; as in no case could car loads be estimated at *more* than the tariff permits, viz. 18,000 lbs. A track scale is much needed.

The incomplete character of the Locomotive Returns, as shewn in the Abstract, is caused by the Engines and Cars being "*found*" by the Contractors when in their service. As remarked in a former Report, no complete statement of this kind, or indeed of the expenses, can be made, unless the stores are supplied from *one* source. Sufficient, however, is given to shew what the Traffic Trains have done. Henceforth, as the contracts are completed, no inconvenience will be felt from this cause. The comparative operations of the Engines for 1859 and 1860, are given in the following statement, which shews in addition to the *miles run* in each service in each year, the Receipts and Expenses, and the same per mile run; the average number of Cars drawn a mile, (or in train;) and the miles run to a specified quantity of Wood, Oil, and Waste :—

Specification.	1860.	1859.
Miles run by Traffic Trains.....	114,462	47,304
Miles run by Construction Trains.....	79,221	49,490
Total Miles run,.....	193,683	96,794
Receipts from all sources,	\$116,225.40	\$59,191.01
Expenses,	74,240.00	36,010.50
Nett Earnings,.....	41,985.40	23,180.51
Average Receipts in cents, per mile run—Traffic,.....	80.41	74.40
Do. do. do. Construction,	30.52	48.48
Do. do. do. Both,.....	60.00	61.15
Average Expenses in cents, per mile run,.....	38.33	37.20
Nett Earnings in cents,.....	21.67	28.95

Statement Continued.

Average No. miles run to one hour in Steam—Traffic,.....	7.16	5.56
Do. do. do. Construction,.....	5.52	3.52
Do. Cars to one mile run—Traffic,.....	4.34	3.08
Do. do. do. Construction,.....	7.76	7.80
Do. Miles to one cord Wood—Traffic,.....	52.54	42.29
Do. " one gallon Oil, "	97.33	64.34
Do. " one lb. Waste, "	63.03	41.78

It will thus be seen that a marked reduction has been made in working the Traffic Engines the past year; and as the consumption of Wood, Oil, and Waste, constitute the principal items of expense therefor, I propose, now that the completion of the road will permit its being done with effect, to issue a monthly circular, so soon as the arrangements can be completed, giving the duty performed by each Engine, and the expense of the several items in connexion therewith. This will tend to excite an honorable emulation amongst the Engineers; and I am persuaded a largely increased reduction in the expenses of running the Engines will be the result.

During the year, the average speed of Traffic Trains has been—

For the first Nine Months—

Including stoppages,	17½ miles per hour.
Without stoppages,	25 " "

For the last Three Months—

Mail and Express Trains—

Including stoppages,	19¾ miles per hour.
Without stoppages,	27 " "

Mixed Passenger and Freight Trains—

Including stoppages,	13½ miles per hour.
Without stoppages,	21 " "

The time prescribed to be taken to run between the terminal Stations has been—in the case of Morning Trains, 5½ hours; and in that of the mixed Trains, 8 hours.

As applicable to this subject, and the economy which should at all times be one of the governing features in the running of Trains, the following extract from the Report upon the N. Y. & E. R. R. for 1855, by D. C. M'Callum, Esq., its well-known and efficient General Superintendent, and which document now bears a standard character, may not be deemed inopportune:—

“In the transaction of a passenger traffic, great speed forms an important item of cost, the high rate of which is governed by what frequently proves to be a ruinous competition, in which the hazard of passengers, and liability of Railroad Companies, are increased in equal ratio.

“It has been stated authoritatively, that the cost of running a train is increased nearly as the square of the speed; for the correctness of which, experience will not permit me to vouch; but I may be allowed to venture the remark, that the present rates of fare do not generally compensate for the large capital invested, and the enormous expense incurred. And I have no doubt, that the speed usually adopted has an important influence in producing this result.

“In estimating the effect of high rates of speed in the cost of operating a road, it is not sufficient to count only the expense involved by the expenditure

of the greater power required, and the additional wear and tear of the roadway and machinery; as these, though by no means unimportant items, may be considered as such, when compared with the uncertain contingencies growing out of it; prominent amongst which are the delays caused by the increased liability of not reaching the stations at the time prescribed, and the accidents resulting from the effort to do so.

“Where the Time Table is so arranged as to call for speed nearly equal to the full capacity of the engine, it is very obvious that the risks of failure in “making time” must be much greater than at reduced rates; and when they do occur, the efforts made to gain time must be correspondingly greater and uncertain.

“A single example will suffice to shew this. A train whose prescribed rate of speed is thirty miles an hour, having lost five minutes of time, and being required to gain it, in order to meet and pass an opposing train at a station ten miles distant, must necessarily increase its speed to forty miles an hour; and a train whose prescribed rate of speed is forty miles an hour, under similar circumstances, must increase its speed to sixty miles an hour; in the former case it would probably be accomplished, whilst in the latter it would probably result in failure; or if successful, it would be so at a fearful risk of accident. But a failure in either case would have the effect of retarding the movement of the opposing train, deranging the time of those of the same and of an inferior class in both directions, involving perhaps on the part of the latter the necessity of similar struggles for time, and thus may prove the primary cause of accident to all trains whose movements may be affected thereby. This is more particularly the case in operating lines where the aid of the telegraph is not brought into requisition.

“Prudence would certainly dictate, that instead of encountering such risks, trains should rather wait, and passengers suffer the inconveniences of detention; but it must be borne in mind, that the temptations to proceed are great, as it frequently happens that a loss of a few minutes at certain points may so derange the running of trains, as on the entire trip to involve the hindrance of hours; add to which the complaints of passengers for what they may conceive to be want of exertion and unnecessary delay; for it is notorious, that no more allowance is made for failing to “make time” where the speed is forty miles an hour, than in cases where it is only half that rate. Trains seldom run too fast to suit passengers, and Railroad Companies are apt to attempt the gratification of travellers at the expense of better judgment.—Reasonable speed and regularity are much more desirable than high speed and its attendants, irregularities and delay, which are frequently produced by the introduction of one fast train only.”

He further remarks, with regard to the economical management of a Freight Traffic, amongst other things, that the speed should be reduced to the *lowest* standard consistent with the exigencies of business.

I have no accidents to report. No instance has occurred by which any of the passengers have been injured; and except in a few cases where some of the employees have had fingers bruised, or portions of the Rolling Stock has sustained trifling injury, the Road, so far as the Traffic Engines and Trains are concerned, *has been entirely exempt from accident of any kind.*

The arrangement entered into with the Telegraph Companies, by which the Railway is enabled freely to use the wires between Saint John and Shediac, and the intermediate telegraph stations, viz: (Ossekeag, Norton, Sussex, Anagance, Salisbury, and Moncton,) has proved of great service to the latter in the transaction of its business. To Mr. Stevens, the Superintendent, and

the operators generally, I willingly acknowledge the many obligations we are under, for the courtesy and consideration at all times manifested in their intercourse with the officers of the Railway, and for the preference ever freely accorded in the transmission of important messages. But whilst thus desirous to acknowledge the benefit which the Railway has derived from the arrangement spoken of, it by no means proves that such facilities will continue to be sufficient for its future business. Five months experience in working the through line, has convinced me that the introduction of the telegraph into all principal Stations, and the qualification of all Station Agents to be operators, is of the *first importance*; for whilst every possible care has been, and will continue to be taken, every reasonable facility should be afforded a Superintendent, without chance of interruption, to remedy *errors* to which *all* are liable, and which any amount of forethought and consideration might possibly be powerless to prevent.

The Rolling Stock has been increased the past year, by the addition of—

- One Engine,
- One 16-wheel First Class Passenger Car,
- Four Express, Mail, and Baggage Cars,
- Forty-seven Freight Box Cars,
- Thirty-one Freight Platform Cars,
- One Snow Plough, and
- Five Hand Cars.

The Engine was built at the Foundry of Messrs. Fleming & Humbert; and the Cars and Snow Plough, (except the Hand Cars, which were made at the Railway Machine Shop, Shediac,) were built at the factory of Mr. Frederick James.

The list of employees, as here furnished, shows the staff as constituted on the 31st October last; since then, however, some changes have been made, which it may not be out of place here to note.

C. B. Taylor, Freight Clerk at Sussex, has been made Station Master at Rothsay, vice Wm. King resigned; the situation occupied by the former being abolished. H. W. Baldwin has been appointed Station Master at Shediac, in the room of Robert Atkinson. J. Corbett has been removed from Sussex to Anagance. L. McLean, J. Quigley, and Edward Farrell, have been removed, their services not being required. In the Locomotive Department, the services of H. Sutton, H. Brown, Edward House, Peter Douglas, Wm. Mulligan, Alexander Donald, and H. Thompson, not being needed, have been dispensed with; and George Smith, Engine Driver, has resigned.

The Freight Agent and Switchman's services at Point DuChene not being required after the close of navigation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are dispensed with for the winter.

The salaries of the Station Masters at the following places have been fixed, to take effect from 1st November last:—

Rothsay,	...	...	...	...	...	£60 per annum.
Ossekeag,	...	...	...	...	...	£100 "
Sussex,	...	...	...	...	...	£125 "
Moncton,	...	...	...	...	...	£80 "
Shediac,	...	...	...	...	...	£125 "

Mr. George Watkin, the Locomotive Foreman at Saint John prior to 1st August last, having been appointed to superintend the Rolling Stock repairs for the whole road, served up to 15th October last, when he resigned, and Mr. Z. Lord, the former Locomotive Foreman for Shediac Division, was

appointed in his place, and now serves in that capacity. To both these gentlemen is the Railway indebted for the zeal, promptitude, and cheerfulness, with which their responsible and important duties have ever been performed.

I may here say, indeed, that generally the whole staff, without distinction, have manifested a degree of alacrity and faithfulness in the performance of their several duties, and an amount of interest for the success of the Railway, which is worthy of all praise.

Care has been taken to define the position of officers and men, that each may understand his responsibility, and perform his duty.

Each is required to be answerable and receive orders from his *immediate superior only*, who is required to be prompt in reporting all derelictions of duty, that evils may be at once corrected.

Care has generally been taken—whilst deeming it requisite and necessary to secure the largest possible amount of information in all its details in every branch of the service under my control—not to interfere with or lessen the influence of subordinate officers.

The interest and zeal generally manifested, I am persuaded, is in some measure the result of the adoption of this course.

In anticipation of the change in the currency laws coming into operation on the first of the present fiscal year, the tariff was, on the opening of the line through in August last, made to conform; and the books have since gradually undergone an entire change. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to revise and improve the system, increase the checks, and lessen the labour incident thereto, which it was found would increase with the present year's business. The system may now be said to be complete, although doubtless other requirements will suggest improvements, and a large increased traffic will need additional assistance to maintain the check, (in the freighting department particularly,) efficient and complete. A thorough audit of all transactions appertaining to this department of the service is kept in this Office, and the principal of *personal accountability* has been strictly enforced.

A northeast gale in the month of October last did the wharf at Point Du Chene material damage; the track for the entire length being carried over the western edge, and the ballast to the depth of two feet being removed by the action and severity of the storm. The trains were prevented traversing the wharf for several days, and it was found impossible then to do more than make temporary repairs, it being supposed that the opening of the Spring would enable it to be done to greater advantage, particularly as some alterations would be requisite, in order to render it secure in the future, and provide additional track and freighting accommodation.

The Steamer "*Arabian*," to and from Quebec and intermediate Ports, connected regularly each fortnight with the Railway at Point DuChene, and the Steamer "*Westmorland*" made the usual trips to and from Bedeque and Charlottetown and Pictou twice per week each way. In addition to this, the Steamer "*Princess Royal*" was placed on the route between the Railway Terminus and Richibucto and Miramichi twice, and Bedeque once per week each way, under an arrangement with the Railway, whereby reduced rates for through passengers and freight were charged. This arrangement gave general satisfaction; but the season being far advanced when this boat was put upon the route, and the irregularity consequent, does not enable me to speak definitely of the success of the enterprise. Sufficient has however transpired to shew that the almost entire trade of the North Shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which has hitherto found its way

through Canso to other places, may with proper facilities and inducements be brought over the line to or through Saint John. It is the intention of the owners of this Steamer, I have understood, to make one trip per week the ensuing season to the Harbour of Cascurapee, situate on the northern side of Prince Edward Island. This place is the resort and head quarters of over five hundred American fishing vessels, and it is estimated, on good authority, that over 30,000 barrels of fish, with the consequent return freights, may be secured from this place alone.

Of the importance of advertising extensively and judiciously, I deem it unnecessary to speak.

A connection by rail with the water at Salisbury is needed, in order to enable the accumulation (at the head of tide water) of deals and other lumber, from the several mills and privileges on the various tributaries of the Petiscodiac River, being brought to market with facility.

The freighting accommodation at Saint John is entirely too limited. It is not sufficient for the present business, and is totally inadequate to the *moving* capacity of the road. Suitable room for this purpose, and the extension to the water, is requisite and necessary to facilitate its operations; and the want thereof causes expense, inconvenience, and delay.

This enterprise to the people of this country is a new experiment, and prudence, forethought, economy, and judgment, should be used in its management. This being the case, may we not reasonably suppose, as its advantages are appreciated and understood, the result will exceed their highest anticipations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. CARVELL.

STATEMENT OF LAND DAMAGE CLAIMS.

Date.	Claimant.		Award by Appraisers.	Award by Commissioners.
1859				
Nov. 12	R. M'Leod,	{ Borrow Pit, and Stream diversion, }		£45 0 0
15	G. Secord,	Borrow Pit,	£80 0 0	
20	H. Perkins,	Stream diversion,	10 0 0	
	S. Renshaw,	Gates, &c.		4 0 0
	D. Buchanan,	Land damage,	10 0 0	
	J. Johnston,	Gates,		3 11 10
	Thomas Purvis,	Stream diversion,		21 5 0
	C. Anderson,	Land damage and Crossing,		40 0 0
	— Hope,	Borrow Pits,		10 0 0
	J. Bennett,	Crossing,		12 10 0
	D. Porter,	Do.		1 10 0
	J. Palmer,	Borrow Pit & Road diver'n.		110 0 0
	S. Harvey,	Land damage,	50 0 0	
	C. Roach,	Crossing,		10 0 0
	P. Doherty,	Land damage,	12 10 0	
1860				
Jan. 10	W. Anderson,	Borrow Pit,		10 0 0
11	W. Hope,	Do.		30 0 0
31	R. M'Vey,	Land damage,	75 0 0	
	J. Read,	Do.		25 0 0
	H. V. Crundall,	Borrow Pit,		10 0 0
Feb. 4	D. Porter,	Land damage and Crossing,		33 0 0
March 14	Thomas Purvis,	Gates,		4 0 0
31	E. Steeves,	Land damage and Crossing,		200 0 0
April 18	W. Anderson,	Ballast Pit and Crossing,		66 13 4
23	T. L. Nixon,	Borrow Pitt,		132 13 1
26	Thomas Vincent,	Crossing,		25 0 0
27	P. O. Kane,	Do.		10 0 0
May 2	C. Anderson,	Ballast Pit,		138 5 0
26	W. Alden,	Borrow Pit,		12 10 0
31	R. B. C. Weldon,	Do.		25 0 0
June 10	J. B. Dodge,	Land damage,		10 0 0
25	J. M'Creedy,	Crossing,		45 0 0
July 16	J. Henderson,	Gates,		4 0 0
19	W. Kierstead,	Crossing,		5 0 0
21	W. Allen,	Gates,		4 0 0
31	G. Brown,	Crossing,		2 10 0
	D. H. Wood,	Do.		13 5 0
	R. Sproule,	Do.		2 0 0
	D. Buchanan,	Do.		3 0 0
	G. Steeves,	Do.		17 10 0
	George Gibson,	Do.		6 10 0
August 1	W. R. M. Burtis,	Land damage,	75 0 0	
	S. G. Fowler,	Do.	6 5 0	
15	J. D. M. Keator,	Gates,		4 0 0
	C. W. Till,	Land damage,	15 0 0	
	B. Kinnear,	Removing House,	90 0 0	
17	P. C. Shanahan,	Crossing,		34 5 0
	Thomas Cother,	Gates,		4 0 0
		<i>Carried forward,</i>	£463 15 0	£1,134 18 3

Statement of Land-Damage Claims.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.		Award by Appraisers.	Award by Commiss'rs.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	£163 15 0	£1,134 18 3
1860			200 0 0	
Aug. 17	Thomas Purvis, M. A. Travis & others, D. F. Wood, J. S. Raymond, A. C. Evanson, G. M. Campbell, R. L. Hazen,	Land damage, Do. Crossing, Land damage, Do. Do. Do.	75 0 0 7 10 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	27 16 0
Sept. 4	G. A. Morton,	Do.		50 0 0
10	P. King,	Do.		25 0 0
14	W. Rupert,	Do.		5 0 0
19	James Stack,	Do.	25 0 0	9 0 0
21	C. M. Cready, J. Dobbin, G. A. Morton,	Gates, &c. Do. Do.		4 0 0 4 0 0 25 0 0
October, 16	W. Somers, John Ruland, James Ruland, J. McLeod, A. B. Sproule,	Crossing, Ballast Pit, Do. Gates, Gates and Crossings,		25 0 0 25 0 0 4 0 0 13 5 0
25	Lewis Burns,	Land damage,	100 0 0	8 0 0
26	J. Crundall, U. Nicholl, T. L. Nixon,	Borrow Pit, Crossing, Land damage,		8 0 0 5 0 0
				£1,372 19 3
				69 3 8
				1,020 1 5
				827 10 9
			£1,021 5 0	£3,289 15 1

Paid Recording fees and Law Expenses,
Appraisers' Account,
Crossings, &c., made by Contractors, as per their
Contracts, now classified,

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid by Commissioners,	...	...	...	£1,372 19 3
Do. by Appraisers,	...	...	...	1,021 5 0
Recording Fees and Law Expenses,	...	...	...	69 3 8
Appraisers' Account,	...	...	...	1,020 1 5
Crossings, &c., made by the Contractors,	...	...	...	827 10 9
				<u>£4,311 0 1</u>



APPENDIX NO. 6.

MILITIA.

Report and Returns from Adjutant General of Militia.

Fredericton, 1st January, 1861.

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

SIR,—I beg leave to place in Your Excellency's hands, a Report of the strength of the Militia Force of New Brunswick, together with various other documents relative thereto, for the year 1860.

Although Your Excellency in the course of the past year honored me with numerous interviews, and directed me to furnish for your information various statements connected with the Provincial Militia, it is nevertheless my duty to enter into some further details, in order to bring under Your Excellency's notice more clearly such matters as appear to me to be of importance. I shall therefore class them under the following heads, attaching to each a schedule where figures are required for further illustration.

1st. Estimated strength of Militia.

2nd. Number of Companies which have volunteered for drill and exercise.

3rd. Names of Captains of Militia volunteering for drill and exercise, and the Counties in which their Companies are registered.

4th. The entire Militia Force, together with the names of Officers commanding Companies assembled in Uniform at Fredericton and Saint John during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

5th. Quantity of Ammunition issued for practice in 1860.

6th. Number of Rifles issued to Volunteer Force.

7th. The cost of Military instruction, &c.

In Schedule A will be found the strength of the Militia Force, shewing under different columns the number of Battalions into which it is divided, and the number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of which it is composed, but owing to the inability of the Officers commanding to obtain correct lists of the Officers and Men of their respective Battalions since the suspension of the Militia Law, I must beg Your Excellency to regard this as only an approximate estimate of the Militia of the Province.

Schedule B will, I am sure, be viewed by Your Excellency as an encouraging and satisfactory manifestation of the loyal spirit which animates the young men of the Province, there being no less than 56 Companies enrolled for drill and exercise, of which number, 31 have uniformed or are providing Uniforms for themselves at their own expense.

Referring to this Schedule, Your Excellency will no doubt observe that the populous and important City of Saint John is favorably represented by both Artillery and Infantry, nor will Your Excellency fail to notice that there are only two Counties in the Province, (*viz.* Kent and Gloucester,) in which the volunteer movement has not yet taken root; nor will Your Excellency see without feelings of regret, that six of the above Companies have

ceased to exist. Aware that the strength of several of the Companies has diminished since the original enrolment, some mustering eighty, some sixty men, while others in the rural districts amounted to not more than thirty five Officers and Men, I have not introduced into this Schedule the respective strength of each Company, but taking the average of the whole enrolled Force to be thirty seven Officers and Men, and as there are now fifty Companies enrolled, the total strength of the Militia Force volunteering for drill and exercise, may be fairly estimated at one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

As Schedule C merely contains the list of the names of Officers of Militia commanding the different Companies which have volunteered, and the respective Counties and force to which they belong, it will need no further comment at my hands.

In Schedule D Your Excellency will find a list of the Officers commanding Companies called out by Proclamation for duty on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th of August last, to which I have appended a list of Field and Staff Officers, who aided Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Carter in the execution of his duties, and also the Orders of Major Carter issued both on the assumption and resignation of the command of the Militia Force above referred to.

The General Orders published in the Royal Gazette, by Your Excellency's command, subsequent to the departure of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, expressing Your Excellency's extreme satisfaction at the conduct and appearance of this force, coupled with the complimentary and valedictory order of Major Carter, could not have failed being highly gratifying to all concerned.

The soldierlike bearing and proficiency in the relative duties of the officers and men of the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, acquired in so short a period of time, created surprise and admiration in the minds of hundreds of individuals unprepared to see the Militia, (after so long a time having elapsed since last assembled,) taking the place of Her Majesty's regular Troops on so important and conspicuous an occasion.

Schedule E simply exhibits a Return of the Ammunition issued from Her Majesty's Stores to the Artillery and Infantry for salutes and practice, but the subject of the expenditure of ammunition by the Militia Volunteers calls for some special notice, upon which I shall enter after reporting to Your Excellency the gratifying fact, that the whole of this ammunition was expended without the occurrence of a single accident, which reflects much credit on our young and inexperienced Militiamen. With the three thousand Enfield Rifles, there was placed at Your Excellency's disposal 140,000 rounds of ball cartridge, with a due proportion of copper caps; out of this quantity, 7,000 rounds only have been issued.

As Your Excellency has been pleased to sanction the issue of ten rounds to each volunteer Militiaman in uniform for practice, and assuming the whole of the estimated force (1850) to be in a condition to claim this indulgence, the quantity required for practice in 1861 would be 18,000 rounds, or in case of all the Rifles being taken up by the Militia in uniform, it would of course be 30,000, which would at this rate of issue leave at Your Excellency's disposal at the close of 1861, 103,000 rounds. Knowing that Your Excellency considers the present allowance sanctioned as insufficient to enable a man to acquire a practical knowledge of the use of the Enfield Rifle, and being aware that the allowance granted by the Canadian Government to volunteers in their Militia, is sixty rounds of ball and fifty rounds of blank cartridge per man per annum, and that the allowance granted by Her Majesty's Government to volunteers in England at cost price is one hundred

rounds of ball and sixty rounds of blank cartridge, and one hundred and seventy six percussion caps per annum, I venture to submit for Your Excellency's consideration the propriety of putting the Militia volunteers of New Brunswick, as regards ammunition for practice, on the same footing as that occupied by the Militia of Canada.

As respects ammunition for the Artillery, I feel greater confidence in recommending a liberal supply for this branch of the service, because I see in "The Memorandum" published by authority, from whence I obtained the foregoing information with respect to England's volunteers, that "the supply for practice (for the Artillery) will be issued *free of cost* from the local Magazines in charge of the Royal Artillery;" and finding besides, the allowance granted by the Canadian Government to the Canadian Volunteer Artillery, to be one hundred and forty rounds per Company, I respectfully and earnestly entreat Your Excellency to be pleased to take this matter into your consideration, with a view of giving the Militia Artillery of this Province an opportunity of acquiring some practical knowledge of gunnery.

Your Excellency having directed me to attend to this distribution of the "three thousand Enfield Rifles" placed at Your Excellency's disposal for the use of the Militia of the Province, it becomes my duty to submit the accompanying Schedule (F) for your information, and also to offer for Your Excellency's consideration some measure for the safe keeping and good condition of these, and all other Military Stores made over to the Province by Her Majesty's Government, for the War Department, as Your Excellency is aware, holds the Province accountable for this duty.

I have then in the first place to report, that out of the three thousand Rifles herein referred to, two thousand one hundred and five have been already issued by Your Excellency's command from the Military Store in St. John; but out of this number, forty two remain in my charge at Fredericton, thereby shewing that two thousand and sixty three Rifles, and a like number of sets of Accoutrements, have been distributed (under Bonds) amongst the enrolled Volunteer Companies in the County and City of St. John, and in the Counties of King's, Queen's, Charlotte, Westmorland, Albert, Sunbury, Northumberland, York, and Carleton; and I beg to state for the further information of Your Excellency, that the Rifles issued to the disbanded Companies will be returned into store, or handed over to other newly formed Companies, of course under new Bonds.

This valuable weapon with which a portion of the Militia is now armed, deserves and requires, as Your Excellency well knows, the most careful usage, but which I fear it is unlikely to receive while in the hands of individuals, especially while in the keeping of men belonging to enrolled Companies in rural districts. This circumstance, added to the fact that the cost of the three thousand Enfield Rifles and Accoutrements could not fall very far short of £15,000, urges me to beg that Your Excellency would be pleased to take into your consideration, the importance of devising some means for their safe custody and preservation in good order.

(G) Small as may be the expenditure exhibited in this Schedule (G) for Militia purposes, compared with the advantages achieved, I must not fail to shew Your Excellency and the Legislature the manner in which the amount specified has been expended.

Having in a former part of this Report shewn the strength and distribution of the Militia force volunteering for drill and exercise, Your Excellency will not be unprepared to find that the costs of Instruction Board, when the Instructors were absent from their Regiments, travelling charges to Instruc-

tors, transport of Guns, Rifles, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and other incidental expenses, amount to £260, and sums are now owing to Instructors and for transport, amounting to about £46 more.

Your Excellency has visited several Companies in their drill rooms, and seen the Militia volunteers on parade, and Your Excellency has also received satisfactory reports from Major Carter of the progress made by the enrolled Militia in their drill, which facts would of themselves render it unnecessary for me to say a word on the subject, were I not sensible that Your Excellency would be pleased to hear that I have not only personally visited some of the Companies enrolled in the rural districts, but received from the drill Instructors employed, without a single exception, satisfactory reports of the progress made by the several Companies under their respective charges; and I take advantage of this opportunity to inform Your Excellency of the equally gratifying fact, that the Captains of every Company (under drill) have reported to me the steady and exemplary conduct of his drill Instructor, which circumstance I made it my duty to communicate to the Officer commanding the Regiment to which he belonged, and it is not, I think, out of place to inform Your Excellency, that in several instances valuable testimonials have been presented to the drill Instructors.

The interest taken in the Militia volunteering for drill and exercise by Lieutenant Colonel Carter and Major Grey, of Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, and the prompt manner in which they, with the encouraging sanction of Major General Trollope, commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Nova Scotia, carried out Your Excellency's wishes and instructions, has been productive of much benefit to the movement, but the small force under their command rendered it impossible for them in all instances to comply with the applications made for drill Instructors. Had it been otherwise, the strength of the drilled force would doubtless have been much larger. At present about 1,200 out of the 1,850 enrolled for drill, may be said to be more or less instructed in the Rifle exercise. The charge for Military instruction for the current year is not likely to amount to so much as that for the year 1860, and it is to be hoped that several of the Officers will have acquired a knowledge of their military exercises sufficient to enable them to drill their men, and by a zealous attention to their duties, to keep alive that martial spirit by which they were animated a twelve month since; for it is but too evident that unless Officers qualify themselves to command and instruct their men, the confidence and respect which the men ought to shew to their Officers will vanish, and their Companies, which bid so fair at starting into existence, will soon merge into the mass of the unknown Militia of the Province.

Your Excellency having directed me to examine and ascertain the contents of the Militia Store in Fredericton, with a view chiefly to the disposal of Great Coats, Rifle Uniforms, and Boots, belonging to the Provincial Militia, which had been there deposited for upwards of twenty years, and in obedience to Your Excellency's further commands, the whole of the clothing was offered for sale at public auction, when all the great coats, good and bad, and a portion of the Rifle Uniforms, with some few pairs of boots, were disposed of, and the proceeds handed over to the Provincial Secretary.

As the remaining portion of the Rifle Clothing is becoming moth-eaten, and as the boots no longer improve by keeping, and all these stores are now under "warehousing charges," I respectfully suggest for Your Excellency's consideration, that they be disposed of without delay for the benefit of the Militia.

By Your Excellency's instructions, the officers and men of the Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry at this station, were equipped with new saddles, bridles, &c., from the Fredericton Militia Store, and as there still remains in store Cavalry equipments, old and new, sufficient for at least another Troop, and as these valuable articles are daily becoming less available for service, I submit for Your Excellency's consideration the propriety of disposing of them also by public auction.

The insufficiency in size, ventilation, and security of the Militia Store at this place for the preservation of the Arms and Accoutrements contained therein, has been already made known to Your Excellency, and I now beg again to bring the same under Your Excellency's notice with a view to their removal in the Spring to Her Majesty's Military Store in St. John.

Confidently hoping that a perusal of the accompanying Schedules, in connection with what has been stated in the foregoing part of this Report, will satisfy Your Excellency that a sufficient amount of military spirit has been infused into the body of the Militia of this Province to warrant my expressing a belief that the movement will spread throughout the force, and that the remaining number of the Enfield Rifles will be taken up by enrolled Companies of Militia in Uniform before the close of the present year, but ere this period arrives I earnestly hope it will be in my power to speak to Your Excellency more encouragingly with reference to the "discipline" of the force enrolled for drill and exercise than I feel I can now do. I am well aware that all bodies of soldiers, whether belonging to the regular army or to any militia or volunteer forces, are liable to a charge of want of discipline and subordination. I know too that the Duke of Wellington in his General Orders and Despatches, has expressed himself strongly on this subject, and as His Grace has said in a Despatch to Colonel Torrens, dated June 1813, "If 'discipline' means habits of obedience to orders as well as military instruction, we have little of it in the Army." Again His Grace states in a Despatch to Lord Bathurst, within the same year, "However well soldiers may be disciplined as far as regards their exercise and movements, I should very much doubt whether a large Militia army would be useful in the field for more than a momentary exertion." Now while I feel it would be unreasonable to look for any great amount of this necessary element amongst young soldiers in a new country, the foregoing quotations nevertheless lead me to a conclusion, which I submit for the consideration of Your Excellency—That to enforce strict discipline at the commencement of a movement, such as has now been made in this Province, would tend better than any other means to promote and engender throughout all grades and ranks that desirable and essential qualification, without which our Militia force volunteering for drill and exercise will, I fear, prove useless for any military purpose.

Your Excellency's announcement of the intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to present a Challenge Cup for competition among the Militia who have now volunteered or who may hereafter volunteer for drill and exercise, produced a result that might have been anticipated, for not only did applications pour in from enrolled and qualified Companies for "ball cartridge," but as a further stimulus to exertion, the officers of several Companies gave medals for competition among their men.

Having been present on several occasions, and having received the reports of the target practice of some of the Companies, I beg to assure Your Excellency that the results do not compare unfavorably with those of the volunteers of England of the same standing as our Militia.

Believing that the importance of correct firing cannot be over-estimated,

and that it is desirable to give every possible encouragement to our Militia volunteering for drill and exercise, I beg leave to solicit Your Excellency's command for the issue of a "General Order," setting forth that the volunteer Militia force of the Province is eligible to compete for the undermentioned prizes:—

First—Her Majesty's;

Second—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's; and

Third—The National Association of England's, Medal.

Competition for the above prizes will take place in England in the course of the ensuing summer.

I did not anticipate getting through, under Your Excellency's instructions, the formation of a force of Militia capable of appearing with such credit as it did before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, without some trouble and difficulty, nor do I expect to continue my labors without meeting with obstacles.

My correspondence during the last twenty months has been considerable, and my attention to the issue of military stores, and other duties, has occupied a considerable portion of my time. If, however, my labors have met with Your Excellency's approval, I shall be highly gratified, and I can assure Your Excellency that any aid I am capable of affording Your Excellency, in carrying out your views in relation to the re-organization of the Militia, will be at all times most cheerfully and most readily rendered.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*
Adjutant General of Militia.

SCHEDULE A.

Estimated Strength of the Militia Force of New Brunswick.

Regiments of Cavalry.	Regiments of Artillery.	Regiments of Infantry, including Rifles.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total strength of Regiments.	Total strength of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates.
1	1	34	76	436	950	145	1,446	29,350	36	32,403

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.*
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE B.

Return shewing the number of Companies of Militia enrolled for voluntary drill and exercise in New Brunswick.

Name of County.	Head Quarters.	Number of Companies.		
		Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.
York,	Fredericton,	1	1	4
Sunbury,	Oromocto,	...	...	4
Queen's,	Gagetown,	...	1	1
	English Settlement and Grand Lake,	...	...	3
Saint John,	Saint John,	...	7	9
King's,	Kingston,	...	...	5
Victoria,	Grand Falls,	...	...	1
Carleton,	Woodstock,	...	1	2
Westmorland,	Sackville,	...	...	3
	Moncton,	...	...	1
Northumberland,	Chatham,	...	1	1
Restigouche,	Campbellton,	...	...	1
Albert,	Hopewell,	...	...	4
Charlotte,	Saint George,	...	...	2
	Campo Bello,	...	...	2
	Saint Stephen,	...	...	1
Total,		1	11	44

Grand Total of Companies, 56.

Of the above specified Force, two Companies of Artillery and Four of Infantry have ceased to exist. All the Companies of Artillery but one have been well instructed in Light Gun Drill, and all but two in the Rifle exercise. Thirty Companies have been drilled to the use of the Rifle, and it may be stated that about fourteen hundred men in all have more or less been instructed in the Rifle exercise.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, Lt. Col.

Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE C.

Names of Captains of Militia volunteering for drill and exercise, and the Counties in which their respective Companies are registered.

Counties.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry, including Rifles.
York,	Capt. Saunders,	Capt. Allen,	Capt. Brannen.
			" M'Donald.
			" M'Gibbon.
			" Brewer.
Sunbury,	... ..	... ..	" Hoben.
			" Burpee.
			" Kirkpatrick.
			" W. E. Perley, M.P.P.

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

Counties.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry, including Rifles.
Queen's,	Capt. Travis,	Capt. S. H. Gilbert, M.P.P. " John Johnston. " Tong. " Yeamans.
Saint John,	Capt. Durant, " Peters, " Peters, " Marshall, " M'Lachlan, " Adams, " Simonds,	" Cruikshank. " M'Farlane. " Stockton. " Ray. " Robinson. " Stevens. " Travers. " Howard. " Cunard.
Carleton,	Capt. Wetmore,	" Baird. " Kilburn.
Victoria,	" Beardsley.
King's,	" Pickett. " Gunn. " Lyon. " O'Hey. " Thos. Johnston.
Westmorland,	" Bliss Botsford, M.P.P. " Blair Botsford. " Black. " Silver.
Albert,	" Wallace. " Palmer. " Starritt. " Russell.
Northumberland,	Capt. Carmichael,	" The Hon. J. M. Johnson Speaker of the House of Assembly.
Charlotte,	" Wetmore. " Hiltz. " Patch. " Seelye.
Restigouche,	" Murray.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, *Lt. Col.**Adj. Gen. Militia.**Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.*

SCHEDULE D.

Names of Officers commanding Companies called out by Proclamation on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th & 7th of August 1860, and to what Counties and Force belonging.

Counties.	Names of Officers.	To what Force belonging.
York,	Capt. Saunders,	New Brunswick Yeomanry Cavalry.
	" Berton,	New Brunswick Regt. of Artillery.
	" Brannen,	Rifles, First Battalion York.
	" M'Donald,	Do. do. do.
	" M'Gibbon,	Do. Third do.
Saint John,	" Durant,	New Brunswick Regt. of Artillery.
	" Pick,	Do. do. do.
	" Peters,	Do. do. do.
	" M'Lachlan,	Do. do. do.
	" Adams,	Do. do. do.
	" M'Farlane,	Saint John City Light Infantry.
	" Crookshank,	Saint John City Rifles.
	" Stockton,	Saint John County Militia.
	" Howard,	Do. do.
	" Robinson,	Queen's Rangers.
Charlotte,	" Wetmore,	Second Battalion, Charlotte.
Westmorland,	" Black,	Second Battalion, Westmorland.
	" Silver,	Do. do.
Queen's,	" Travis,	New Brunswick Regt. of Artillery.
	" S. H. Gilbert, M.P.P.	First Battalion, Queen's.
Sunbury,	" Hoben,	Sunbury Militia.
	" Burpee,	Do. do.
Carleton,	" Baird,	Rifles, Carleton Militia.
	" Kilburn,	Do. do.

Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Carter, 63rd Regiment, on assuming the command of the Militia, made the following Order, dated

Fredericton, N. B., July 24th, 1860.

"Having in accordance with the Militia General Order of this day's date, assumed the command of the several Companies called out by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I undertake the duty with which His Excellency has honored me, in the fullest confidence that I shall receive such support as will enable me to perform the services with which I have been entrusted with every credit to the Militia of New Brunswick."

(Signed)

W. F. CARTER, *Major 63rd Regt.*
Commanding H. M. Troops in New Brunswick.

And upon resigning his said command, he addressed the following valedictory letter to the Militia who had served under him on that memorable occasion:—

"Fredericton, N. B., 11th August, 1860.

"His Excellency the Commander in Chief no longer requiring my services with the Militia Force which was called out for the purpose of doing all honor to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I cannot resign this command without thanking the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, for the able and zealous manner in which they performed their different duties during that period: I have also to return my best acknow-

ledgments to Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General of Militia, and the other Field Officers who gave me their valuable assistance on that occasion. My connexion with the Militia of New Brunswick will ever be remembered by me with feelings of pleasure, and I shall always continue to take a deep interest in the welfare and efficiency of this important Force."

(Signed)

W. F. CARTER, Major 63rd Regt.
Commanding H. M. Troops in New Brunswick.

Names of Field and Staff Officers who aided Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Carter, 63rd Regiment, in the execution of the duties entrusted to him during the stay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Province.

Lieutenant Colonel Thurgar, Lieutenant Colonel Gray,
Lieutenant Colonel Foster, Lieutenant Colonel Robertson,
Major Melick, Captain Mount, Adj. N. B. Regt. of Artillery,

Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, Adjutant General,
Lieutenant Colonel Drury, Dep. Qr. Master General,
Captain Minchin, Deputy Adjutant General.

Owing to the serious accident which befel Lieutenant Colonel Botsford on the morning of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Militia was deprived of the services of a very efficient officer.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, Lt. Col.
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE E.

Return of Ball and Blank Cartridges, Powder, Caps, &c., for the use of the Militia Artillery, Infantry, and Rifles, during the year 1860.

ARTILLERY.

Empty Flannel Cartridges for Light 3 Pounds.	Empty Flannel Cartridges for Light 6 Pounds.	Pounds of Powder.
710	219	810

N. B.—In all there were 929 rounds of Blank Cartridge expended.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

Ball Cartridge.	Blank Cartridge.	Caps.
7000	11,500	20,475

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, Lt. Col.
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE F.

Number of Rifles issued to the Militia.

Number of Enfield Rifles placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,	3000
Number of Enfield Rifles issued by Her Majesty's Store Keeper at Saint John,	2105
Balance in Store at Saint John,	895

N. B.—Forty two Rifles remain in my charge, and steps have been taken to call in those issued to men of disbanded Companies.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, Lt. Col.
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

SCHEDULE G.

The cost of Military Instruction, &c.

Expended on account of Drill Instruction, &c.	£153 0 0
Travelling expenses of Drill Instructors and others, and Board of Drill Instructors employed in the Rural Districts, and away from their Regiments,	41 0 0
Transport of Guns, Rifles, Accoutrements, Ammunition, and Military Stores, &c.	66 0 0
	£260 0 0

N. B.—The balance remaining unpaid since my last Accounts were placed in the hands of the Auditor General, November 22nd, 1860, is about £46.

(Signed)

R. HAYNE, Lt. Col.
Adj. Gen. Militia.

Head Quarters, Fredericton, January 1st, 1861.

APPENDIX NO. 7.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Annual Report Commissioners Provincial Lunatic Asylum, 1860.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum beg leave to submit for the information of Your Excellency, their Report on the affairs of that Institution for the past year, accompanied by the Superintendent's ample Report of the present state, and what is considered necessary for the well-being and advancement of the Institution, in which the Commissioners fully concur.

The gross expenditure for Maintenance, including the products of the Farm—valued at £300 7 4—amounted to the sum of £1,849 16 0

The Receipts from paying Patients,	£547 8 7	
Sundries sold for	16 17 5	
Supplies to Patients for	10 9 4	
Farm produce valued at	300 7 4	
	875 2 8	

£3,974 13 4

Warrants on Provincial Treasurer,	£4,000 0 0
Less—Due Commissioners 31st Oct. '59,	68 1 5

3,931 18 7

Leaves Balance due Commissioners 31st October 1860,

£42 14 9

The whole number of Patients for the year 1860 was 241, and for the year 1859, 234: the average number for 1860 was 160, and for 1859 was 161.

The comparative average cost for each Patient on the aggregate expenditure for Maintenance appears to be £30 6 3 for 1860; £30 13 6 for 1859; £32 12 4 for 1858; £35 11 11 for 1857; £33 11s. for 1856; £33 12 9 for 1855; £33 15s. for 1854.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

2

The Classification of Expenditure appears comparatively for 1860 @ 1857, as following:—

	1860			1859			1858			1857		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Food,	1,946	13	3	1,956	0	2	2,056	16	2	2,149	14	2
Clothing,	486	1	7	384	14	8	404	5	2	465	7	1
Furniture and Furnishing,	182	2	11	276	18	3	207	0	0	239	18	10
Officers and Keepers, ...	1,089	14	4	1,095	5	3	1,135	18	11	1,135	11	7
Fuel,	316	5	11	281	2	6	239	8	3	318	13	3
Stock, Fodder, Farm and Garden expenses, ...	184	13	8	226	12	7	186	0	7	195	17	5
Insurance,	46	15	0	46	15	0	46	15	0	46	15	0
Purchase of Holdings, ...	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not classed,	225	15	11	167	15	5	168	7	7	200	13	4
Repairs,	71	6	1	170	15	3	274	13	10	351	16	8
Farm produce.	300	7	4	300	11	6	284	2	0	269	19	0

The chief improvement made this year has been the laying a Main of six-inch pipes, with all the requisite stop-cocks, hydrants, fire-plugs, force-pump, &c. completed in a satisfactory manner, connecting with the Carleton Water, and yielding an ample supply of water for all purposes, to the Asylum.

For the payment of this work the Commissioners have advanced the sum of £276 18s. (The excavation, &c. was worked by the Asylum patients.)

The Commissioners have much satisfaction in noting the liberal appropriation of the Legislature for the completion of the Building as originally intended, which will furnish facilities so much required in its present crowded state, for classification of Patients, and the more complete separation of male and female; and they trust that in connection with the new work, a more satisfactory method of heating the building will be taken into consideration in the arrangements for commencing the works.

The Commissioners have much satisfaction to report to Your Excellency, that under the efficient superintendence of Dr. Waddell, this Institution continues to sustain the high character it has gained for its treatment of the insane; also his continued attention to the agricultural department: all the available ground is under good cultivation; and considering the limited area of land, and obstinate nature of soil, yields very satisfactory crops. The same attention is given to the Stock, yearly progressing in improvement of their kind. These occupations, with extensions in the ornamental grounds, give ample employment, and are greatly conducive to the health and comfort of the Patients.

The Commissioners mention with pleasure the great interest taken by the Reverend William Scovil in the Institution, and his gratuitous services to the spiritual wants of the unfortunate inmates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN WARD,
J. SIMPSON,
JOHN DUNCAN,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
L. A. WILMOT,
PETER BESNARD,

} Commissioners

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

4

Classification of the Total Expenditure of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the year ending 31st October 1860.

	Quarter ending 31st Jan.			Quarter ending 30th April.			Quarter ending 31st July.			Quarter ending 31st Oct.			Total.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Food,	493	13	3	469	5	10	456	2	9	527	11	5	1,946	13	3
Clothing, &c.	226	7	2	36	11	1	51	7	3	171	16	1	486	1	7
Furniture, &c.	41	8	4	70	18	6	23	5	1	46	11	0	182	2	11
Salaries,	273	7	0	269	14	1	273	15	3	272	18	0	1,089	14	4
Fuel,	3	17	6	154	9	0	132	19	6	24	19	11	316	5	11
Farm Expenses,	37	4	10	79	6	4	40	15	5	27	7	1	184	13	8
Repairs,	6	9	0	20	2	8	23	8	5	21	6	0	71	6	1
Not classified,	65	7	10	29	11	8	104	9	3	26	7	2	225	15	11
Fire Insurance,	46	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	15	0
Total,	1194	9	11	1129	19	2	1106	2	11	1118	16	8	£4,549	8	8

Quantity and Quality of the Crops for the Year 1860.

Oats,	250	Bushels, at	2s. 6d.	per bushel,	... ..	£31	5	0
Beets,	93	"	2s. 6d.	"	... ..	11	12	6
Mangold,	100	"	1s. 3d.	"	... ..	6	5	0
Turnips,	400	"	1s. 3d.	"	... ..	25	0	0
Carrots,	217	"	2s. 6d.	"	... ..	27	2	6
Potatoes,	82	"	2s. 6d.	"	... ..	10	5	0
Parsnips,	63	"	2s. 6d.	"	... ..	7	17	6
Hay,	10	Tons, at	100s. 0d.	per ton,	... ..	50	0	0
Straw,	12	"	40s. 0d.	"	... ..	24	0	0
Pork,	1608	lbs. at	4d.	per lb.	... ..	26	16	0
Lard,	40	"	8d.	"	... ..	1	6	8
Butter,	70	"	1s. 0d.	"	... ..	3	10	0
Milk, say	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	62	10	0
Proceeds from Farm Stock,	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	12	17	2
Estimated Value,						<u>£300</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

Report of the Medical Superintendent.

On the 31st October 1859, the date of last Report, there were one hundred and fifty four patients on the record—eighty nine males, and sixty five females. During the year there have been admitted eighty seven—fifty four males and thirty three females. The total number under treatment has been two hundred and forty one—one hundred and forty three males and ninety eight females. The result of treatment is, thirty seven have been discharged recovered—twenty five males and twelve females; five much improved—three males and two females; nineteen improved—five males and fourteen females; and two unimproved—one male and one female; and

sixteen have died—twelve males and four females; and there remain in the Institution one hundred and sixty two—ninety seven males and sixty five females. The cause of death in five was exhaustion from chronic insanity; in five from chronic disease of the lungs; in two from epilepsy; and in one each from pneumonia and diarrhœa; and one from exhaustion, being delirious, not insane, six days after admission; and one suddenly in a fit, the subject of delirium tremens, the night after he was admitted.

Small pox has prevailed more or less throughout the year in the City and Carleton, and in many places in the country, and indeed in the very neighbourhood; but no case has occurred here. The mortality for the year is less than usual; but all the causes to which I have in former reports referred, as tending to produce a high rate, have operated in full force till the recent introduction of water.

Of the one hundred and sixty two remaining on the record, two are recovered—one of each sex; forty two improved—twenty six males and sixteen females; and one hundred and eight are unimproved—seventy males and forty eight females.

The average is one hundred and sixty. The greatest number at any one time, 24th August, is one hundred and seventy. The smallest number at any one time, 1st June, is one hundred and fifty five.

The number of patients from each County has been—Saint John, one hundred and nine; Charlotte, thirty one; York, twenty two; King's and Northumberland, each nineteen; Westmorland, twelve; Queen's and Carleton, each six; Sunbury, Kent, and Restigouche, each three; Albert, two; Victoria, one, and Gloucester none. There have also been from Nova Scotia, three, and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, each one.

Eleven of those who died were buried by their friends; two by Rev. Mr. Dumphy; two by the Rev. Mr. Coster for the Chaplain, and one by the Rev. Mr. Baird.

Table showing movements of Patients from 12th December 1848 to this date.

Year.	Old cases.	Received in the year.	Total.	DISCHARGED.				Total.	Died.	Remaining.	Average.
				Recovered.	Much improved.	Improved.	Unimproved.				
1848	...	92	92	...	...	...	...	1	91	...	
1849	91	48	139	30	...	3	3	36	11	92	94
1850	92	59	151	34	10	3	5	52	3	96	94
1851	96	67	163	31	7	8	2	48	16	99	104
1852	99	88	107	30	5	3	1	39	16	132	117
1853	132	92	224	52	5	15	3	75	22	127	129
1854	127	108	235	48	...	25	5	78	26	131	133
1855	131	101	232	47	4	16	2	69	20	143	149
1856	143	81	224	28	9	12	6	55	19	150	150
1857	150	77	227	28	6	15	5	54	24	149	151
1858	149	87	236	39	8	10	0	55	26	155	154
1859	155	79	234	29	8	18	4	59	21	154	161
1860	154	87	241	37	5	19	2	63	16	162	160

It is cause of gratulation to all concerned, that water from Spruce Lake, through the Carleton Water Works, has been introduced. On the 22nd September last the work was completed and the water let in, and there is now an abundant supply; and while it diminished the difficulties of the

employees in performing their work, it will also contribute much, it is confidently hoped, to improve the health of the patients, and in every way increase the comfort of all the inmates; besides, it affords the means of cleansing and keeping clean the sewers, and protecting the buildings from fire. But it would be wise to bear in mind, that the fire plugs will avail but little in case of serious fire, unless an engine and hose are procured and kept on the premises.

After the water was introduced, it was ascertained that in seeking its level it rose only sufficiently high to place the first flat independent of additional power. At night, when less water is used in Carleton, it will rise to the second flat. This, however, was considered insufficient; and the old engine being disabled, was removed, and a large force pump worked by hand has been introduced in its stead, and it performs very efficiently—one man being able to throw water with ease to the tank on the fourth flat.

The Legislature at its last meeting granted £2000 for the purpose of proceeding with the work of completing the building according to the original plan. Owing to the lateness of the season in the Spring, before arrangements could be made to commence operations, and partly, too, from the fact, that brick were scarce in the market and high in price, it was deemed advisable by the Board of Works to delay the commencement till next Spring. In the meantime the excavation for the cellar and foundations has been made, and everything is now in readiness to go on with the erections.

The new wing about to be built will add greatly to the comfort and general good of the patients—by affording relief from over-crowding—the means for proper classification, a want often sadly realized in the present state of the wards—and also provide for the removal of the men from the halls on the women's side of the house.

These men occupy the long halls on the first flat, and are of the quiet and convalescent classes. In the corresponding halls, on the second flat, are the corresponding classes of women. When a woman in either of these halls becomes offensive or injurious, by her conduct or habits, to those with whom she is associated, she may be simply passed to the end halls, every way as good and the rooms of which equally comfortable, and all patients and their friends acknowledge, or ought to acknowledge, the propriety of the arrangement; but, when a man in one of these halls is troublesome and renders himself unfit for his position, it becomes absolutely necessary to remove him from the main building to the one more detached, and known as the "Lodge." This occasionally gives offence, both to patients and friends, but in our present state it is unavoidable, and to me, and I am sure it is to you, cause of great satisfaction that this unpleasant difficulty is about to be overcome by the completion of the building, but it cannot be ready for occupancy till the end of the Summer 1862. In the mean time it will require much tact and judgment to meet the requirements of some patients and their friends, and at the same time do justice to all.

The trench for laying the water pipes and for drainage in connection with it, was five feet deep, two feet wide on the bottom, and not less than one thousand feet long.

The cellar for the new wing to be eight feet deep, the surface uneven, consisting of sections, one of 70 x 28 feet, another 60 x 30 feet, and a third 40 x 36 feet. These excavations for cellar, trenches for water pipes, and the filling in of the trenches, were all done by the labor of men employed in the institution, assisted by the patients, and have cost the Province nothing directly, except the wear and tear of implements used in the work.

Hitherto, with one exception, and that not entirely on the grounds of want of room, all applicants have been admitted, and that too on terms most liberal. Those who pay, by having their circumstances made known to the Commissioners, have the charge accommodated to their means; and those who are unable to pay, by procuring a certificate from two Magistrates to that effect, enjoy the full benefit of all the privileges of the institution, as a charge upon the public funds. This is humane and charitable in a high degree; and so long as the Legislature generously furnish the funds, it will afford the local officers great satisfaction to dispense their beneficence; but the practical working of the liberality of the law is, that, deducting two patients from Nova Scotia, who pay respectively £70 and £50 per annum, there are now on the paying list only fifteen at an average of £25 6 8 per year, while the large number of one hundred and forty five enjoy the full advantages of the Asylum entirely free of expense; and I may add that one hundred and five wholly, and fifteen partially, are clothed at the expense of the institution, while only forty two are furnished by themselves or friends with clothes at their own expense.

Regarding the result of our exertions in the cause of humanity from this point of view, and taking into account that the Government grant for maintenance is but £4000, and that the labor performed on the farm and grounds is yearly adding to the intrinsic value of the Government property, I think we may claim to be accomplishing a great and good work at the expenditure of comparatively a small sum of money.

Under the present law gross imposition may be practiced, and I have good reason to believe it has been done, at least, in a few cases. In most communities there are harmless imbecile persons who have no immediate friends to care for them, and who, if cared for at all, must become a Parish charge. That there may be such a class beyond the bounds of this Province, and yet within its range, hardly admits of a doubt; various means may be resorted to by the selfish and unprincipled to rid themselves of such burdens, and there is abundance of facilities to send or decoy them within the circle of the operation of the law of New Brunswick, which is designed so benevolently to provide for her indigent insane. Such a person may be found any where within the Province. At first sight the mental state is understood, the individual is pronounced a fit subject for the Asylum. The necessary documents are easily obtained, and the result is a legal commitment to the institution for life.

As a remedy for this, I would respectfully suggest that it shall be made the imperative duty of the authorities apprehending a transient lunatic, to make all necessary enquiries respecting the legal residence of the party, and if it can be ascertained, power might be given to send back; but if the case is such as to require the person to be sent immediately to the Asylum, let the Justices state the circumstances for the information of the Commissioners, and leave the case open for further action, and not at once, by law, permanently establish them here.

The institution continues to be the resort of all classes. I am not aware of there being any insane persons provided for in any other way in the Province, nor do I know of any dangerous or troublesome person being at large. The care and treatment of the insane seems to be entirely accomplished by the institution, and it is gratifying to be able to report, that the business of the year has been conducted with the occurrence of but few, if any, unpleasant circumstances connected either with patients or their friends.

There seems to be no alarming increase of mental disease in the Province,

none beyond what is natural with the ordinary increase of population. The people being thinly scattered over a large and rich territory, where every facility exists to procure the comforts of life, without that strife and exhausting toil so common in older and more thickly peopled lands, they are necessarily exempt from a large class of influences that tend to develop insanity. I may mention too, what appears to be a fact, that the popular element of this Province is seldom seriously disturbed.

Political revolutions, which seem to convulse other communities all around, produce but a very transitory effect here, and while the land is productive of everything that is good for the sustenance of its inhabitants, when properly cultivated, it is a soil in which spiritualism, and all other such isms, so prolific of insanity, do not flourish.

The event of the year, the Royal visit, for a time occupied the entire mind of the people, and excited it to a high degree, but the excitement proved to be of the most healthy character, in no instance that has come under my notice has it had any other than a beneficial psychological effect. Here it is worthy of remark, that the interest manifested by many of the patients in reference to this event, was at once normal and beautiful; the conversation that it suggested respecting Her Majesty the Queen, eliciting expressions of loyalty and love, the desire to see His Royal Highness, the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of joyous delight, as he passed the hospital, all indicate that, for the time, the idea of the presence of Royalty, and the circumstances connected with it, possessed their thoughts to the exclusion of those subjects which at other times disturb or excite,* and when he had passed, embarked, and was gone, and the crowd that followed had dispersed, our household resumed its ordinary quiet all the happier for what they had heard and seen, and probably improved in their mental health.

In the course of the year there have been admitted persons whose insanity was induced *directly* by excessive indulgence in intoxicating drinks. In others, I have no doubt, the same cause operated *indirectly*. A few have entered the institution overcome by religious excitement. Now, one from one cause, and again, one from another, which seemed at least definite; but the great majority of cases owe their development to a variety of influences where it is impossible to assign to any one a primary or more prominent place; but all in combination operate to lower the physical health and vital powers, and hence mental derangement.

In treating the insane, the first duty is to diagnose, as accurately as may be, any physical defect that may exist, and if possible, remedy it, and this will be done in most cases on the general principles that guide the Physician elsewhere; the next is to surround them with as many comforts as the nature of their case at the time will admit, suitable, if it can be done, to their social position in health, and then an effort is to be made to render them contented, and if possible, in some degree happy. At all this I have aimed, and to accomplish the object, have devoted my best energies to the work, using such means as I had at command, with a result, I venture to think, that will bear favorable comparison with any other institution similarly situated.

*NOTE.—In 1854 I passed the Fourth in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia. A large audience of the patients were assembled in their spacious Lecture Room. An Oration, such as is usually delivered on that day all over the United States, was made, and the Declaration of Independence was read, &c. The proceedings were characterized by an apparent natural interest, and certainly by strict decorum. There, too, it would seem the mind was occupied by one grand theme, to the exclusion of an unhealthy train of thought, and hence the enjoyment and the good order that prevailed.

In this connexion I may observe, that, while in other parts of this Report I have noticed the pecuniary advantage to the institution of work done by the inmates, I referred only to its value in its lower sense. Its true and higher value must be computed by an estimate of its reflex benefit upon the patients, and, now, after some observation and experience, I am convinced that useful employment, especially in the open air, judiciously adapted to the strength, and in harmony with the feelings of self respect, has exerted a powerful influence in promoting the health, the comfort, and the happiness of those under my charge.

The farm for the last year has been as productive as usual, with the exception of hay, the season not having been favourable for that crop on high land; with us it has been short. This department I consider every way in a satisfactory state, affording the most agreeable description of employment for the largest number of patients, and, at the same time, an ample return to the institution for all labour bestowed. To this subject I referred briefly in my Report for 1857, and I notice it again by way of explanation, because in the table of classification of general expenditure published last year, the heading of "Farming expenses" is continued, and under it the large sum of £226 12 1, and it is also stated, at the same time, that the amount of the proceeds of the farm is £300 11 6. The conclusion from these figures seems to be, that it cost the institution £226 to raise £300 value in produce with labour of patients free. In 1857 I stated that the expenditure under the head "Farming expenses," would, with trifling exception, be required, if there were no farm connected with the institution, and that the produce was nearly all clear gain, consequently the mode referred to of classifying makes the Commissioners' report and mine to some extent conflict, while it conveys a wrong impression of the real result of our mode of agriculture.

The garden and grounds have continued to command attention, and while something that is ornamental has been done, more in substantial improvement has been effected.

The Rev. Mr. Scovil has continued his kind services as Chaplain, and has done much to edify and comfort the inmates generally, and has administered the consolations of religion to the sick and the dying.

The Rev. Father Dumphy, of Carleton, has, with the utmost promptness, attended to the visiting of the sick and dying, and to the burial of the dead of his people; and all clergymen have free access to those in whom they are interested.

Dr. Ward, late of Carleton, down to the time of his leaving for Fredericton, continued to assist me by attending in my absence, and in consultation. Many of the inmates had become acquainted with him, and unite with myself, in a feeling of regret at his removal. I trust it may be considered proper here to record our high appreciation of his valuable services, and also for them, our grateful acknowledgments.

"The Christian Visitor," "The Church Witness," "The Religious Intelligencer," "The Courier," "The Halifax Presbyterian Witness," and "The Christian Messenger," have been gratuitously continued; and "The News of the Churches," through the kindness of the Rev. T. S. Patterson, of P. E. Island, has been added. In addition, the Proprietors of the Courier and the Morning News have furnished large numbers of exchange papers.

Newspapers, on account of the variety that they afford, are much valued by patients, and in their name, I now tender thanks to all persons who have kindly contributed to supply them with that kind of reading.

Sincerely grateful to all who have assisted me in the discharge of the duties of the year, and again commending the institution, with its varied interests, to the care of Him who has hitherto been our "help and our shield," I respectfully submit my annual Report.

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*

Pro. L. Asylum, St. John, N.B., Oct. 31, 1860.

Brief Statement of Patients in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Year ending 31st October 1860.

	Number and Sex of Patients.			Remaining Recovered.		RESULT OF TREATMENT.												Remaining.		
						DISCHARGED.								Died.						
	M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	Recovered.		Much improved.		Improved.		Unimproved.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Old-Cases, .. .						89	65	154	0	1	10	4	2								1	3	8	0	0	9	3	65	49	114
Admitted since, ..	54	33	87	1	0	15	8	1	1	2	6	1	1	3	1	32	16	48		
Total, .. .	143	98	241	1	1	25	12	3	2	5	14	1	1	12	4	97	65	162		

Patients remaining on the 1st November 1860, and in what condition.

Recovered.		Improved.		Unimproved.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	1	26	16	70	48	97	65	162

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*

Medical Superintendent.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Number of Patients in the Asylum the last day of each Month during the Year 1860.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	October.	Novem. 1859.	Decem. 1859.
Males,	94	94	94	94	90	89	95	96	96	97	90	94
Females,	64	67	96	67	65	68	71	70	68	65	64	64
Total,	158	161	158	161	155	157	166	166	164	162	154	158

Annual average number, 160
 Greatest number at any one time, 24th August—Males 99, Females 71—Total, ... 170
 Smallest number, 2nd June—Males 90, Females 65—Total, 155

Number of Patients from each County in the Province for the Year.

York.	Saint John.	Westmorland.	Charlotte.	King's.	Queen's.	Sunbury.	Northumberland	Kent.	Gloucester.	Carleton.	Restigouche.	Albert.	Victoria.	Nova Scotia.	P. E. Island.	Newfoundland.	Total.
22	109	12	31	19	6	3	19	3	0	6	3	2	1	3	1	1	241

JOHN WADDELL, *M. D.*
Medical Superintendent.

APPENDIX.

The Medical Superintendent begs to call the attention of authorities committing patients to this Institution to the requirements of the accompanying Law, and respectfully requests that they may be as nearly as possible strictly observed.

It is desirable that the Medical Certificate, in all cases, be forwarded to this Institution with the Justices Warrant, and that, in the Warrant, the pecuniary circumstances of the patient be fully stated and certified.

AN ACT

To provide for the support of Lunatics committed to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

Section.

1. Insanity to be certified before admission.
2. Lunatic's means of support to be certified.
3. Expense of Lunatic in Asylum to be a Crown Debt.

Section.

4. Certificate of Medical Superintendent to be evidence of expense.
5. When expense to be defrayed from the funds.

Passed 13th April 1859.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

1. Notwithstanding the provision of the first Section of Chapter 89, Title 15, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of dangerous Lunatics,' no person shall be admitted into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the Warrant of two Justices or otherwise, unless the insanity of such persons, within the meaning of the said Chapter, shall be certified by some duly qualified Medical practitioner resident and practising in the Province.

2. Whenever any person is sent to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum on the warrant of two Justices, they shall also deliver to the Constable who shall execute the warrant, a certificate of the means and condition of the Lunatic, setting forth, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, whether he has any and what property and means of support, which certificate the Constable shall lodge with the Medical Superintendent, or other person in charge of the Asylum.

3. The board, care, and medical attendance, and any other necessary expense incurred in the care and support of any lunatic or insane person received into the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, shall be a Crown debt, and may be sued for and recovered by any and the like remedies that any other debt due to the Crown may be sued for and recovered.

4. In any action or proceeding for the recovery of any sum due at any time for the board, care, and medical attendance, and other necessary expenses of a lunatic or insane person, the certificate of the Medical Superintendent that such sum is due, shall be evidence of the fact.

5. Whenever the real or personal estate of any lunatic or insane person is not more than sufficient to maintain the family of the lunatic, the expense of the lunatic may be defrayed from the funds of the Asylum.

APPENDIX NO. 8.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Copies of Awards made by the Commissioners and Umpire, under the Reciprocity Treaty, prior to 1st January 1861.

The River Piscataqua, the Boundary between the States of Maine & New Hampshire.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Piscataqua River, on the Coast of the United States, (the said River forming the boundary between the States of Maine and New Hampshire,) Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from Frost Point to the Southern end of Wood Island, and thence to the Main Land, bearing North, $68^{\circ} 45'$ East, (magnetic) as shewn on the Plan of No. 3, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit of the said Piscataqua River; and that all the waters within, or to the westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Merrimack, in the State of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Merrimack River, on the Coast of the United States, the mouth of the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 10° East, from the easternmost of the two Light Houses standing upon Plum Island, on the South side of the entrance to the said River, as shewn on the Plan No. 5, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, on this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Ipswich, in the State of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Ipswich River, on the Coast of

the United States, the said River being within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 30° 46' West, (magnetic) from the South point of the entrance to said River, as shewn on Plan No. 5, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Ipswich River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, this 26th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 (Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Taunton River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, within the limits of the State of Massachusetts, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing Northwest and Southeast, (magnetic,) drawn through the White Beacon, standing nearly midway of the entrance of the said River, in front of the Southern end of the Town of Fall River, as shewn on the Plan No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Taunton River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 (Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Seekonk, or Providence, in the State of Rhode Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Seekonk or Providence River, emptying into Narragansett Bay, Coast of the United States, the entrance to said River being within the limits of the State of Rhode Island, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn from the Light House on Nayatt Point, to Conninnicut Point, bearing South, 70° West, (magnetic) as shewn on the Plan No. 6, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Seekonk or Providence River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Boston, United States, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1856.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 (Signed) G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Dunk, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Dunk River, emptying into the Bedeque Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line drawn

from the Northern end of Indian Island to Green Shore or Wharf, as shewn in the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Dunk River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.—Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Elliot, York, and Hillsborough, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Elliot River, emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Elliot, York, and Hillsborough Rivers.

The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the Elliot River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Montague and Brudenell, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Montague River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, Do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point to Cardigan Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Montague River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers.

The United States Commissioner, agrees to the above line as marking the mouth of the Montague only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

AWARDS

BY THE HON. JOHN HAMILTON GRAY, UMPIRE UNDER THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

By the 3rd Article of the Treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, it was stipulated—"That the people of the United States should continue to enjoy, unmolested, the right to take Fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other Banks of Newfoundland, also in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and at all other places in the Sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time theretofore to Fish. That the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take Fish, of every kind, on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British Fishermen shall use, (but not to cure or dry them on the Island,) and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America. And that the American Fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks in Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled: but so soon as the same, or either of them, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose, with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground." The War of 1814 between Great Britain and the United States, was held by the former to have abrogated this stipulation, and the declaration of peace, and Treaty of Ghent, which subsequently followed, were entirely silent on the point. This silence was intentional—during the negotiations the question had been expressly raised, and the claim of the United States to the continued enjoyment of the rights secured by that stipulation denied. By the Convention of the 20th October 1818, the privilege of the Fisheries within certain limits was again conceded to the United States—and the United States by that Convention—"renounced any liberty before enjoyed or claimed by them, or their inhabitants, to take, dry or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of any of the British dominions of America, not included within that part of the Southern Coast of Newfoundland extending from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the Western and Northern Coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands—on the shores of the Magdalen Islands—and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, from Mount Jolly on the South of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Bellisle, and thence Northerly along the Coast." This concession was to be without prejudice to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and the American Fishermen were also to have the liberty, for ever, to dry and cure Fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of the Southern part of the Coast of Newfoundland therein described, and of the Coast of Labrador, but so soon as the same or any portion thereof should be settled, it should not be lawful for the said Fishermen to dry or cure Fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground; and was further subject to a proviso, that the American Fishermen should be permitted to enter the bays and harbours in His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within those limits, "for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they should be under such restrictions as might be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing Fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them."

A difference arose between the two countries, Great Britain contending that the prescribed limits of "three marine miles," the line of exclusion, should be measured from headland to headland, while the United States Government contended it should be measured from the interior of the bays and the sinuosities of the coasts. The mutual enforcement of these positions led to further misunderstandings between the two countries.

To do away with the causes of these misunderstandings, and to remove all grounds of future embroilment, by the Treaty of Washington, June 5th 1854, it was by Article 1st, agreed :—"That in addition to the liberty secured to the United States Fishermen by the above mentioned Convention of October 20th 1818, of taking, curing, and drying Fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined,—the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, (except shell fish,) on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the coast and shores of those Colonies, and the Islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British Fishermen in the peaceable use of any parts of the said Coast, in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery, and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British Fishermen."

By Article the 2nd :—"It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take Fish of every kind, (except shell fish,) on the Eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, North of the 36th parallel of North Latitude, and on the shores of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbours and creeks of the said sea coasts, and shores of the said United States, and of the said Islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States, and of the Islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their Fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the Fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

"It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for Fishermen of the United States."

By the first Article it was also further agreed :—"That in order to prevent or settle any dispute as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British Fishermen contained in this Article, and that of Fishermen of the United States, contained in the second Article, should apply—each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity,

“without fear, favour, or affection, to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under the said two articles.” In case of disagreement, provision is made for an umpire, and the “high contracting parties solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them, or him, respectively.”

By Article 5, the Treaty was to “take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should be passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this Treaty, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.”

It is understood that in making this last Treaty, neither Government admitted itself to have been in error, with reference to the position it had before maintained. The Treaty was emphatically an arrangement for the future: “The Government of the United States being equally desirous with Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, (as declared in the preamble) to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects, in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by Article 1, of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October 1818.”

The Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Treaty, proceeded to examine and decide upon “the places intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing” under the first and second Articles. They differed in opinion as to the places hereinafter named, and it has been submitted to me, as the Umpire under the provisions of that Treaty, to determine those differences.

The copies of the Records of disagreement between the Commissioners, transmitted to me, are as follows:—

RECORD No. 1.

“We, the undersigned Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having met at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1855, thence proceeded to sea in the British Brigantine “Halifax,” and passing through the Strait of Canso, first examined the River Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick.

“A survey was made of the mouth of the said River Buctouche by the Surveyors attached to the Commission, George H. Perley, on the part of Great Britain, and Richard D. Cutts, on the part of the United States, a plan of which, marked No. 1, and signed by the Commissioners respectively, will be found in Record Book No. 2.

“We, the Commissioners, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

“Her Majesty’s Commissioner claims that a line from Glover’s Point to the Southern extremity of the Sand Bar, (marked in red on the aforesaid Plan No. 1,) designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche; the United States Commissioner claims that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South, 4° West, (magnetic) marked in blue on the aforesaid Plan No. 1, designates the mouth of said River; and of this disagreement record is here made accordingly.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

“ Dated at Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 19th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 2.

“ We, the undersigned Commissioners respectively, on the part of Great Britain and the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, are unable to agree upon a line defining the mouth of said River.

“ Her Majesty's Commissioner claims that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of the Miramichi River.

“ The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2, designates the mouth of said River; and of this disagreement, record is here made accordingly.

“ Dated at Chatham, on the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, on this 27th day of September, A. D. 1855.

(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 9.

“ We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Elliot River, emptying into Hillsborough Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 85° East, (magnetic) drawn from Block House Point to Sea Trout Point, as shewn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth, or outer limit, of the said Elliot River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

“ Her Majesty's Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same as defining the joint mouth of the Elliot, York, and Hillsborough Rivers.

“ The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line as the mouth of the Elliot River only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any other River.

“ Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

“ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 10.

“ We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Montague River, emptying into Cardigan Bay, on the Coast of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Colonies, do hereby agree and decide, that a line

“ bearing North, 72° East, (magnetic) drawn from Grave Point to Cardigan
 “ Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the
 “ mouth, or outer limit, of the said Montague River; and that all the waters
 “ within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded
 “ from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second
 “ Articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

“ Her Majesty’s Commissioner, in marking the above line, claims the same
 “ as defining the joint mouth of the Montague and Brudenell Rivers.

“ The United States Commissioner agrees to the above line, as marking
 “ the mouth of the Montague only, not recognizing, or acknowledging any
 “ other River.

“ Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of
 “ September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
 (Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 “ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

RECORD No. 11.

“ We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty be-
 “ tween Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the
 “ 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Coasts of Prince Edward
 “ Island, one of the British North American Colonies, are unable to agree
 “ in the following respect:—

“ Her Majesty’s Commissioner claims, that the undermentioned places are
 “ Rivers, and that their mouths should be marked, and defined, under the
 “ provisions of the said Treaty:—

Seal,	St. Peter’s, (designated St.	Foxley,
Orwell,	Peter’s Bay on the Map of	Pierre Jacques,
Vernon,	the Island,)	Brae,
Pinnette,	Tryon,	Percival,
Murray,	Crapaud,	Enmore,
Cardigan,	Winter,	Ox,
Boughton,	Hunter,	Haldiman,
Fortune,	Stanley,	Sable.
Souris,	Ellis,	

“ The United States Commissioner denies that the above mentioned places
 “ are Rivers, or such places as are intended to be reserved, and excluded,
 “ from the common liberty of fishing.

“ Dated at Bangor, in the State of Maine, United States, this 27th day of
 “ September, A. D. 1856.

(Signed)
 (Signed)

“ M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 “ G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.”

It will thus be seen that the difference between the Commissioners resolve themselves into two divisions:—1st. Whether the twenty four places named in Prince Edward Island, or any of them, as is contended by Her Majesty’s Commissioner, are to be deemed Rivers, and therefore reserved and excluded from the common liberty of the Fishery? Or whether, as is contended by the United States Commissioner, these places, or some of them, are not Rivers, and therefore open to the common liberty of the Fishery? 2nd. The Miramichi and Buctouche in New Brunswick, being admitted to be Rivers, by what lines are the mouths of those Rivers respectively to be determined?

In coming to any conclusion on these points, it is unquestionably the duty of the Umpire, to look at the spirit and object of the Treaty,—the causes of difficulty it was intended to remove,—the mode of removal proposed.

The classes of Fish sought for in the deep-sea Fisheries strike within "three marine miles" from the shore; the "bays" within the headlands are their places of resort, but unlike the Salmon or the Shad, they do not ascend the Rivers, or particularly seek their entrances. To prosecute the Mackerel Fishery with success, the right of Fishing on the "sea coast and shores" within "three marine miles," and within the "bays," with the privilege of landing for drying nets and curing Fish, was absolutely necessary; the convenience of a "harbour," and the right of Fishing therein, desirable. A "creek," which Webster and Maunders both define to be, according to English usage and etymology, "a small inlet, bay or cove, a recess in the shore of the Sea, or of a River," and which though "in some of the American States," meaning a small River, Webster says, "is contrary to English usage, and not justified by etymology," would also in many instances afford accommodation. A right to the "sea coast and the shores"—to the "harbours," and the "creeks," would thus afford to the Fishermen all that he would require, and leave to the Rivers, rising far in the interior of the respective Countries, and flowing by the homes and the hearths of a different nation, the sacred character which would save them from the stranger's intrusion.

The question then that first presents itself, are the twenty four places named, or any, and which of them, in Prince Edward Island, to be deemed Rivers?

It is difficult to lay down any general proposition, the application of which would determine the question. There is no limitation as to size or volume; the Mississippi and the Amazon roll their waters over one fourth the circumference of the earth. The "Tamar," the "Ex," and the "Tweed," would hardly add a ripple to the "Saint Lawrence," yet all alike bear the designation, are vested with the privileges, and governed by the laws and regulations of Rivers. It is not the absence or prevalence of fresh or salt water; that distinction has been expressly ignored in the celebrated case of *Horne against M'Kenzie*, on appeal to the House of Lords. It is not the height or lowness of the banks; the Rhine is still the same River, whether flowing amid the mountains of Germany, or fertilizing the low plains of Holland. It is not the rise or fall of tide, or the fact that there may be little, if any water, when the tide is out. The Stour and Orwell in England, are dry at low water, yet they have always been recognized and treated as Rivers. The Petitcodiac in New Brunswick, and the Avon in Nova Scotia, owe their width, their waters, their utility, entirely to the Bay of Fundy, yet their claim to be classed among Rivers has never been doubted. The permanent or extraordinary extent of the stream, in cases where not at all or but little influenced by the tides, is no criterion. The periodical thaws and freshets of Spring and Autumn in America, make Rivers of vast magnitude, useful for a thousand commercial purposes, in places where, when those thaws and freshets have passed away, their dry beds are visible for weeks. The term "flottable," applied to such streams, is well recognized in the Courts of the United States, classing them among Rivers, and clothing the inhabitants upon their banks with the rights of riparian proprietors, and the public at large with the privilege of accommodation.

An important test may be said to be the existence or non-existence of bars at the mouths of waters or streams running into the sea. The existence of

such bars necessarily pre-supposes a conflict of antagonistic powers. An interior water forcing its way out, yet not of sufficient strength to plough a direct passage through the sands accumulated by the inward rolling of the Sea, would necessarily diverge, and thus leave a bar in front of its passage, just at that distance where the force of its direct action would be expended. Some Rivers, such as the Mississippi and the Nile, make deltas, and run into the Sea. In this case, the extreme land would give a natural outlet. Others again run straight into the Sea, without any delta, and without any estuary. In these cases, the bar at the mouth would give a natural limit; but the bar at the mouth is equally characteristic of its being a River. There are cases again, where the estuary gradually widening into the Sea, leaves neither bar nor delta to mark its outlet, or determine its character. In such cases, for the latter object, other grounds must be sought on which to base a decision; and in marking the former, the exercise of a sound discretion could be the only guide.

The decision upon any such question must, after all, be more or less arbitrary. The physical features of the surrounding country, the impressions created by local inspection, the recognized and admitted character the disputed places have always borne, constitute material elements in forming a conclusion. The possibility that the privileges conceded by this Treaty may be abused, can have no weight. There will doubtless be found in both Countries, men who will disregard its solemn obligations, and take advantage of its concessions, to defraud the revenue, violate local laws, and infringe private rights, and in thus disgracing themselves, affect the character of the nation to which they belong; they will, however, meet with no consideration at the hands of the honorable and right thinking people of either country. The framers of this Treaty would not permit such minor difficulties to stand in the way of the great object they had in view, to cement the alliance, and further the commercial prosperity of two Empires. Such difficulties can be obviated, if necessary, by national or local legislation.

The Rivers of Prince Edward Island, whether one or one hundred in number, must, as to length, necessarily be small. The Island is in no part much over thirty miles in width, and the streams run through it, more or less transversely, not longitudinally. Captain (now Admiral) Bayfield, the accomplished hydrographer, and Surveyor of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, thus describes it:—

“ Prince Edward Island, separated from the Southern shore of the Gulf of the Saint Lawrence by Northumberland Strait, is one hundred and two miles long, and in one part about thirty miles broad; but the breadth is rendered extremely irregular by large bays, inlets, and Rivers, or rather sea creeks, which penetrate the Island, so that no part of it is distant more than seven or eight miles from navigable water. Its shape is an irregular crescent, concave towards the Gulf, the Northern shore forming a great bay, ninety one miles wide, and twenty two miles deep, out of which, the set of the tides, and the heavy sea, render it very difficult to extricate a ship when caught in the North east gales which frequently occur towards the fall of the year, occasionally blowing with great strength and duration, and at such times proving fatal to many vessels.”

This passage has been particularly called to my attention in a very elaborate and able statement of his views, placed before me by the United States Commissioner, who further adds,—“ That Sir Charles A. Fitzroy, the Lieut. Governor of the Island of Prince Edward, in an official communication to the British Government, calls the Island Rivers, ‘ strictly speaking, narrow

“arms of the Sea;” —and that “Lord Glenelg, in his reply, alludes to them “as ‘inlets of the Sea.’” On examining the Records referred to by the Commissioner, I find the first to be a Despatch (in January 1858,) from Sir Charles Fitzroy, to the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, with reference to the reserves for Fisheries contained in the original grants in the Island, arising out of the Order in Council under which those grants were issued, and which was as follows:—“That in order to promote and encourage the fishing, “for which many parts of the Island are conveniently situated, there be a “clause in the grants of each Township that abuts upon the sea shore, “containing a reservation of liberty to all His Majesty’s subjects in general, “of carrying on a free fishery on the coasts of the said Townships, and of “erecting stages and other necessary buildings for the said fishery, within “the distance of five hundred feet from high water mark.”

He then states he enclosed for the information of the Government—“A “return shewing the several reserves for this purpose contained in the “different Townships, from which it will appear that the reservation as “contemplated in the Order of Council, has been strictly followed in only “twelve Townships. In thirty two Townships the reservation is as follows, “—‘and further saving and reserving for the disposal of His Majesty, his “heirs and successors, five hundred feet from high water mark, on the coast “of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages and other necessary “buildings for carrying on the fishery;’ of the remaining twenty three “Townships, eighteen contain no fishery reservation; and of five no grants “whatever are on record.” And he then remarks:—“By reference to a “plan of the Island annexed to the return, your Lordship will perceive that “several of the Townships which do contain reservations, abut upon Rivers “only, or more strictly speaking, narrow arms of the Sea.”

Lord Glenelg, (in his reply, May 1838,) says—“It appears to me that the “reservation made of lands adjacent to the sea coast, or to the shores of inlets “from the Sea, for the purpose of fishing, so far as the right has been reserved “to the Queen’s subjects collectively, constitute a property, over which the “power of the Crown is exceedingly questionable.”

It does not appear to me, that these passages bear the construction put upon them, or were intended to designate the Island Rivers generally, or in any way determine their character. Is it not rather a mere qualified mode of expression used at the time, without any definite object, or perhaps if any, to avoid being concluded by either term? But if the use of a term by one or two of the local authorities is to be deemed of such weight, of how much more weight would be the continued use by the Legislature, for years, of a contrary term? There are Acts of the Assembly vesting rights, imposing penalties, and creating privileges with reference to these waters, under the name and designation of Rivers, to a series of which I call attention, namely:—

10 Geo. IV., c. 11.	1 Vic. c. 19.	7 Vic. c. 3.
2 Wm. IV., c. 2 & 13.	2 Vic. c. 10.	8 Vic. c. 20.
3 Wm. IV., c. 8, 9 & 10.	3 Vic. c. 12.	12 Vic. c. 18.
5 Wm. IV., c. 3 & 7.	4 Vic. c. 16.	c. 35 & 22.
6 Wm. IV., c. 25.	4 Vic. c. 18.	15 Vic. c. 34.
7 Wm. IV., c. 23.	5 Vic. c. 9.	16 Vic. c. 28.

Also, to the various reports of the annual appropriations and expenditures, to be found in the Journals of the Legislature.

On an examination of these Acts, it will be found that the Legislature of the Island has, by a continued series of enactments, extending over a period of thirty years, legislated upon the "rivers," "bays," "creeks," "harbours," and "lesser streams" of the Island, recognizing their existence, and difference, appropriating the local revenues to their improvement, establishing rights, and creating private interests with reference to them, entirely inconsistent with their being aught but the internal waters and Rivers of the Island, and directly at variance with the terms and character of legislation, which would have been used, had they been considered "arms," or "mere inlets of the Sea." Such Acts, by the Congress of the United States, or by the respective Legislatures of the several States, on any matter within their jurisdiction, would be regarded as conclusive of the character of the subject legislated upon. The legislation of Prince Edward Island, in *pari materia*, is entitled to the same consideration. The British Government at the present day, neither legislates away, nor interferes with the local administration of the affairs of the Colonies. This very Treaty is dependent upon the action of the Provincial Parliaments, and based upon the preservation of private rights. Can it be contended, or shall it be admitted, that this Treaty abrogates the legislation of years, ignores the laws of the Island, and by implication, annuls rights and privileges the most sacred a Colony can possess? Certainly not. If it be desirable from the peculiar conformation of this Island and its waters, that the latter should be viewed in a light different from that in which they have been hitherto regarded, the local Legislature can so determine.

In a very important decision in the Supreme Court of Iowa, reported in the American Law Register, issued at Philadelphia, in August 1857, it was determined,—“That the real test of navigability in the United States, was “ascertained by *use*, or by *public act of declaration*; and that the Acts and “declarations of the United States, declare and constitute the Mississippi “River, a public highway, in the highest and broadest intendment possible.” Shall not therefore the public Acts and declarations of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island be considered of some authority in determining what are the Rivers of that Island?—and particularly when those Acts and declarations were made long anterior to the present question being raised? But might it not also be assumed, that where a country had, by a long series of public documents, legislative enactments, grants, and proclamations, defined certain waters to be Rivers, or spoken of them as such, or defined where the mouths of certain Rivers were, and another country subsequently entered into a Treaty with the former respecting those very waters, and used the same terms, without specifically assigning to them a different meaning, nay, further stipulated that the Treaty should not take effect in the localities where those waters were, until confirmed by the local authorities,—might it not be well assumed that the definitions previously used, and adopted, would be mutually binding in interpreting the Treaty, and that the two countries had consented to use the terms in the sense in which each had before treated them in their public instruments, and to apply them, as they had been previously applied, in the localities where used? I think it might.

Admiral Bayfield did not intend by the term “sea creeks,” as he informs me in reply to a communication on this subject, to convey the impression contended for by the United States Commissioner, that they were not Rivers. He says, under date of 3rd September, 1857:—“With reference to the term “‘sea creeks,’ to which your attention has been called as having been used ‘by me at page 92, and various other parts of the Directions, I have used

“ that term in order to distinguish the inlets from the small streams (disproportionably small in summer) that flow through them to the Sea.

“ In the instances referred to, I mean by ‘ sea creeks,’ inlets formed by the combined action of the Rivers and the tides, and through which those Rivers flow in channels, more or less direct, and more or less plainly defined, by shoals on either side. Wherever there are bars across the inlets, as is very generally the case, I consider the channels through those bars, to form the common entrances from the Sea to both inlets and Rivers; for it appears to me, that a River is not the less a River, because it flows through a creek, an inlet, or an estuary. The point where the fresh water enters the estuary, and mixes with the tide waters, may be miles inland, but it does not, I think, cease to be a River until it flows over its bar into the Sea.”

This view of Admiral Bayfield, that such waters do not lose their character of Rivers because flowing through an inlet, or an estuary, is confirmed by the principles laid down to determine what are “ navigable ” Rivers, in the technical sense of the term, as distinguished from its common acceptation. To the extent that fresh waters are backwardly propelled by the ingress and pressure of the tide, they are denominated navigable *Rivers*; and to determine whether or not a River is navigable both in the common law, and in the Admiralty acceptation of that term, regard must be had to the ebbing and flowing of the tide. In the celebrated case of the River Bann, in Ireland, the Sea is spoken of, as *ebbing and flowing in the River*. These principles are recognized in the Courts of the United States, and the authorities collated, and most ably commented upon by Angel.

Indeed, it would seem that the Commissioners themselves have not attached to this term “ sea creek,” as used by Admiral Bayfield, the force or character which it is now alleged it should bear, as they have by their Record No. 10, under date of 27th September 1856, transmitted to me, with the other official documents in this matter, pronounced the “ Montague ” to be a “ River,” and determined upon its mouth, though Admiral Bayfield, in his Sailing Directions before referred to, page 123, speaks of it as a “ sea creek.” It has been urged, that if these places are declared to be Rivers, and not creeks or harbours, then where are the creeks and harbours contemplated by the Treaty? To this it may be answered, that this Treaty does not contemplate Prince Edward Island alone—and even though none such might be found within its narrow circle—yet they may be found in numbers along the five thousand miles of coast, exclusive of Newfoundland, which this Treaty covers, extending from the 36th parallel of north latitude in the United States, to the furthest limit of Labrador.

With these preliminary observations, I shall take up the disputed places in Prince Edward Island, and proceed to decide upon them, in the order in which they have been submitted.

No. 1.—VERNON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Vernon, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty’s Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Vernon is entitled to be considered a River.

It has, at low tide, water for boat and shallop navigation. It has good breadth, requiring a long and strong bridge to cross it. Vessels are built

two miles from its mouth. As you drive along its banks, there would be no hesitation in speaking of it, were no question raised, as a River. It would appear as if the salt water were an intrusion into a channel, formed and supplied by a running stream, enlarging and deepening the channel, but finding it there, the banks and surrounding lands all bearing towards the Vernon, the same relative formation as the banks towards admitted Rivers. It is spoken of in Bayfield's Sailing Directions as a River, and as such in various Acts of Assembly.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Vernon is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 2.—ORWELL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Orwell, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Orwell is entitled to be considered a River.

It is spoken of by Bayfield, in conjunction with the Vernon, as a River; has been recognized as such in the Public Acts of the Island; and described under that designation, as a boundary in the ancient grants, as far back as 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Orwell is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 3.—SEAL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Seal, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Seal is entitled to be considered a River.

The Seal is spoken of by Bayfield as a River, and recognized as such in the Public Acts of the Island. It is a small tributary of the Vernon, and as such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that it is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 4.—PINNETTE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Pinnette, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as

disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pinnette is a tidal basin or harbour; and as such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that it is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 5.—MURRAY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Murray, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Murray is entitled to be considered a River.

The Murray is a River, and entitled to be so considered, in view of its abundant supply of fresh water, its formation, and deep and navigable channel. By reference to the original grants in 1769, of Lots 63 and 64, bordering on the Murray, it will be seen that the Crown at that early day, drew the distinction between the river, the harbour, and the sea coast, and bounds these lots by the harbour and river, and by the sea coast respectively. It is also recognized in the public Acts of appropriation of the Island, under that designation.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Murray is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 6.—CARDIGAN.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Cardigan, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Cardigan is entitled to be considered a River.

It is so described by Bayfield. It bears a close resemblance to the Montague and the Elliot, which have been declared by both Commissioners, as appears by Records Nos. 9 and 10, to be Rivers. It is so designated by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 34 in 1769; and has been repeatedly recognized as such by the Legislature.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Cardigan is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 7.—BOUGHTON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Boughton, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic

Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Boughton is entitled to be considered a River.

It is deep and broad, affording accommodation for vessels, and facilities for ship building, far in the interior. Its comparatively narrow entrance, and bar across its mouth, are observable and striking characteristics. It is described as such by the Crown, in the grant of Lot 56 in 1769; has been repeatedly recognized by the Legislature, under the name of Grand River; and by Bayfield in his Sailing Directions.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Boughton is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 8.—FORTUNE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Fortune, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Fortune is a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Fortune to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 9.—SOURIS.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Souris, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Souris is entitled to be considered a River.

The Souris is called by Bayfield, Colville River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Souris is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 10.—SAINT PETER'S.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined Saint Peter's, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that Saint Peter's is not entitled to be considered a River.

It is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner, as a River; by the United States Commissioner, as an inlet of the Sea, or at most a harbour. I think

the view taken by the United States Commissioner is correct. It certainly is not formed by the Morel, the Midgie, or the Marie, which run into it; and the little stream called Saint Peter's at its head, is entirely unequal to the task. It is also to be observed, that in the ancient grant of Lot 39, in 1769, it is given as a boundary under the designation of Saint Peter's Bay; and in the grants of Lots 40 and 41, in the same year 1769, partly bordering on, and partly embracing within their boundaries, Saint Peter's Bay, it is described (though inaccurately as a boundary) as "the Sea." I do not find it any where recognized in the legislation of the Island as a River; but always as Saint Peter's Bay.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that Saint Peter's is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 11.—TRYON.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Tryon, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Tryon is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Tryon to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 12.—CRAPAUD.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Crapaud, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Crapaud is not a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Crapaud not to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 13.—WINTER.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Winter, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Winter is entitled to be considered a River.

Apart from its rise in the interior, and its abundant fresh water, its channel through Bedford Bay, (as it is called,) is marked and distinct, shewing a

continuous flow or current of water, from the interior towards the Sea; a channel bounded by shoals; and proving by its deflected course, that the breach in the sands on the sea shore, forming the entrance to the so-called Bedford Bay, has been formed by the water seeking an outlet for itself, not from the Sea making a passage in. In fact, if there was no River or stream in the interior, of sufficient strength to make the outlet, and keep it open, the water of the Sea would only make the embankment more solid, and there would be no bay or harbour at all.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Winter to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 14.—HUNTER.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Hunter, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Hunter is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Hunter is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 15.—STANLEY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Stanley, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Stanley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Stanley is a full deep stream, having, if the expression may be used, two or three heads and several affluents, and is surrounded, from its sources to its outlet, by a succession of hills of rapid elevation and descent, converging in many different parts towards the River, and affording by their slopes, and the courses at their base, numerous feeders. Its large tributaries, the Trout and Old Mill Rivers, help to swell its volume. It is described as one of the boundaries of Lot 21, in the ancient grant of 1769, and recognized by the Legislature under the designation of Stanley River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Stanley to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 16.—ELLIS.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Ellis, in Prince Edward Island, con-

cerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Ellis is a River.

In the grants of Lots 14 and 16 in 1769, it is so described. A long succession of Legislative enactments, so recognizes it. Its broad, deep channel, its abundant supply of fresh water, and the extent of country it drains, leave no question about it.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Ellis to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 17.—FOXLEY.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Foxley, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Foxley is entitled to be considered a River.

The Foxley is described as a River in the ancient grants in 1769.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Foxley to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 18.—PIERRE JACQUES.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Pierre Jacques, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Pierre Jacques is entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Pierre Jacques is a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 19.—BRAE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Brae, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Brae is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Brae is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858,

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 20.—PERCIVAL.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Percival, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Percival is a River.

The Percival is spoken of by Bayfield as a River.

It is so described in the grant of Lot 10, in 1769; and like the Stour and the Orwell in England, owes its waters almost entirely to the Sea.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Percival to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 21.—ENMORE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Enmore, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Enmore is entitled to be considered a River.

The Enmore was treated as a River in the grants of Lots 10 and 13, in 1769; is so recognized by Bayfield; and has a bar at its mouth, formed by the conflict of the tides and the descending stream.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Enmore to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 22.—OX.

I, the Undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Ox, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Ox is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Ox is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 23.—HALDIMAN.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Haldiman, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic

Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Haldiman is entitled to be considered a River.

The Haldiman is described as a River in the grant of lot 15, in 1769, and is so regarded by Bayfield.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide the Haldiman to be a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

No. 24.—SABLE.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the Sable, in Prince Edward Island, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 11 of their proceedings, am of opinion that the Sable is not entitled to be considered a River.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that the Sable is not a River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

PART SECOND.

I come now to the second division, namely :—The MIRAMICHI and BUCTOCHE being admitted to be Rivers, which of the lines pointed out by the Commissioners shall respectively designate the mouths of those Rivers ?

The Miramichi.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having proceeded to and examined the mouth of the Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 2 of their proceedings, declare as follows :—

With reference to the Miramichi, it will be seen by Record No. 2—"Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River. The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Spit Point to Moody Point, (marked in blue, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of said River."

By the Treaty it is provided, that—"the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the Sea Fishery; and that the Salmon and Shad Fisheries, and all Fisheries in Rivers, and the mouths of Rivers, are reserved exclusively," &c. &c.

The preceding portion of Article 1st, gives the right to fish "on the Sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours and creeks."

The Inner Bay of the Miramichi, and the Harbour of Buctouche, are, among other grounds, claimed as coming within the definition of "bays

and harbours;" and it has been urged, that the clause just referred to, is conclusive in favour of that claim, whether such bay or harbour does or does not constitute the mouth of a River.

It is, therefore, necessary, before deciding which of the lines above designated as the mouth of the Miramichi, is the correct one, to dispose of this preliminary question, namely:—Does the mouth of a River forfeit its exclusive character, under this Treaty, because it may constitute a bay, or harbour? Is the restriction imposed, limited to particular fish, or locality? The spirit with which this Treaty was made, and the object it has in view, demand for it the most liberal construction; but, consistently with the most liberal construction, there are many wise and judicious reasons why the exception should be made. The joint, or common, Fishery in those places where the forbidden fish resort, would be a prolific cause of dispute. The very fact, that after the forbidden fish are named, there should follow the significant expression that *all* Fisheries in those places, should be reserved, is conclusive as to the idea predominant in the minds of the framers of the Treaty. They wanted peace; they would not put the Fishermen of the two nations together on the same ground, where they would have unequal rights. Considerations of a national, administrative, or fiscal character, may have determined them to exclude the entrances of the great thoroughfares into the respective countries, from a common possession. There are large and magnificent bays and harbours, unconnected with Rivers; there are bays and harbours dependent upon, and formed by the mouths of Rivers. The terms are not indicative of locality. Bays and harbours may be found far up in the interior of a country; in lakes or in rivers, and on the sea-board. The "mouths of rivers" are found only in one locality,—namely, in that part of the River by which its waters are discharged into the Sea or Ocean, or into a lake, and that part of the River is, by the express language of this Treaty, excluded. Is the use of a term which may be applicable to many places, to supersede that which can only be applied to a particular place, when the latter is pointedly, *eo nomine*, excluded? But why should such a construction be required, when the object of the Treaty can be attained without it? The cause of the difficulty was not the refusal to permit a common fishery within the mouths of Rivers, but within three marine miles of the sea coast. That difficulty is entirely removed, by the liberty to take fish "on the sea coast and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks, "without being restricted to any distance from the shore."

The position taken by the Commissioner of the United States is further pressed, upon the ground,—“That the terms of a grant are always to be construed most strongly against the granting party.” The application of that principle to the present case is not very perceptible. This is rather the case of two contracting parties exchanging equal advantages; and the contract must be governed by the ordinary rules of interpretation. Vattel says,—“In the interpretation of Treaties, compacts, and promises, we ought not to deviate from the common use of the language, unless we have very strong reasons for it.” And,—“When we evidently see what is the sense that agrees with the intention of the contracting parties, it is not allowable to wrest their words to a contrary meaning.” It is plain that the framers of this Treaty intended to exclude the “mouths of rivers,” from a common possession. Ought we, by construing the terms of the Treaty most strongly against the nation where the River in dispute may happen to be, to “wrest their words to a contrary meaning?” I think not.

Mr. Andrews, for many years the United States Consul in New Brunswick and in Canada, a gentleman whose great researches and untiring energies were materially instrumental in bringing about this Treaty, and to whom the British Colonies are much indebted for the benefits they are now deriving, and may yet derive from its adoption, thus speaks of the Miramichi in his Report to his Government in 1852:—"The extensive harbour of Miramichi is formed by the estuary of the beautiful River of that name, which is two hundred and twenty miles in length. At its entrance into the Gulf, this River is nine miles in width."

"There is a bar at the entrance of the Miramichi, but the River is of such great size, and pours forth such a volume of water, that the bar offers no impediment to navigation, there being sufficient depth of water on it at all times for ships of six and seven hundred tons, or even more. The tide flows nearly forty miles up the Miramichi, from the Gulf. The River is navigable for vessels of the largest class full thirty miles of that distance, there being from five to eight fathoms water in the channel; but schooners and small craft can proceed nearly to the head of the tide. Owing to the size and depth of the Miramichi, ships can load along its banks for miles."

In Brookes' Gazetteer, an American work of authority, the width of the Potomac, at its entrance into the Chesapeake, is given at seven and a half miles.

In the same work, the mouth of the Amazon is given at "one hundred and fifty nine miles broad."

In Harper's Gazetteer, (Edition of 1855,) the width of the Severn, at its junction with the British Channel, is given at ten miles across. That of the Humber at its mouth, at six or seven miles; and that of the Thames, at its junction with the North Sea at the Nore, between the Isle of Sheppey and Foulness Point, or between Sheerness and Southend, at fifteen miles across. And the Saint Lawrence, in two different places in the same work, is described as entering "the Gulf of Saint Lawrence at Gaspé Point, by a mouth one hundred miles wide." And also, "that at its mouth, the Gulf from Cape Rosiere to Mingan settlement in Labrador, is one hundred and five miles in length."

Thus, width is no objection. The real entrance to the Miramichi is, however, but one and a half miles wide. Admiral Bayfield may, apparently, be cited by both Commissioners as authority. He says, pages 30, 31, and 32:—

"Miramichi Bay is nearly fourteen miles wide from the sand-bars off Point Blackland to Point Escuminac beacon, and six and a half miles deep from that line across its mouth to the main entrance of the Miramichi, between Portage and Fox Islands. The bay is formed by a semi-circular range of low sandy islands, between which there are three small passages and one main or ship channel leading into the inner bay or estuary of the Miramichi. The Negowac Gully, between the sand-bar of the same name and a small one to the south west, is 280 fathoms wide and three fathoms deep; but a sandy bar of the usual mutable character lies off it, nearly a mile to the S. S. E., and had about nine feet over it at low water at the time of our survey. Within the Gully, a very narrow channel only fit for boats or very small craft, leads westward up the inner bay. The shoal water extends one and a quarter miles off this Gully, but there is excellent warning by the lead here and everywhere in this Bay, as will be seen by the chart. Shoals nearly dry at low water extend from the Negowac Gully to Portage Island, a distance of one and a quarter miles to the South West. Portage Island is four miles long, in a South West by South direction; narrow, low, and

“partially wooded with small spruce trees and bushes. The ship channel between this Island and Fox Island, is one and a half miles wide.

“Fox Island, three and three quarters miles long, in a S. S. E. direction, is narrow and partially wooded; like Portage Island, it is formed of parallel ranges of sand hills which contain imbedded drift timber, and have evidently been thrown up by the Sea in the course of ages. These Islands are merely sand bars on a large scale, and nowhere rise higher than fifty feet above the Sea. They are incapable of agricultural cultivation, but yet they abound in plants and shrubs suited to such a locality, and in wild fruits, such as the blueberry, strawberry, and raspberry. Wild fowl of various kinds are also plentiful in their season; and so also are salmon, which are taken in nets and weirs along the beaches outside the Island, as well as in the Gullies.

“The next and last of these Islands is Huckleberry Island, which is nearly one and a half miles long, in a South East direction. Fox Gully, between Huckleberry and Fox Islands, is about 150 fathoms wide at high water, and from 2 to 2½ fathoms deep, but there is a bar outside with seven feet at low water. Huckleberry Gully, between the Island of the same name and the mainland, is about 200 fathoms wide, but is not quite so deep as Fox Gully. They are both only fit for boats or very small craft; and the channels leading from them to the westward, up a bay of the main within Huckleberry Island, or across to the French River and village, are narrow and intricate, between flats of sand, mud, and eel-grass, and with only water enough for boats. Six and a quarter miles from the Huckleberry Gully, along the low shore of the mainland in an E. S. E. ¼ E. direction, brings us to the beacon at Point Escuminae, and completes the circuit of the bay.

“The Bar of Miramichi commences from the South East end of Portage Island, and extends across the main entrance and parallel to Fox Island, nearly six miles in a South East by South direction. It consists of sand, and has not more than a foot or two of water over it in some parts at low spring tides.”

He also says pp. 37 and 39:—“The Inner Bay of Miramichi is of great extent, being about thirteen miles long from its entrance at Fox Island to Sheldrake Island, (where the River may properly be said to commence,) and seven or eight miles wide. The depth of water across the bay is sufficient for the largest vessels that can cross the inner bar, being 2½ fathoms at low water in ordinary spring tides, with muddy bottom.

“Sheldrake Island lies off Napan Point, at the distance of rather more than three quarters of a mile, and bears from Point Chevel Northwest by West one and three quarters of a mile. Shallow water extends far off this Island in every direction, Westward to Bartibogue Island, and Eastward to Oak Point. It also sweeps round to the South and Southeast, so as to leave only a very narrow channel between it and the shoal, which fills Napan Bay, and trending away to the Eastward past Point Cheval, forms the Middle Ground already mentioned. Murdoch Spit and Murdoch Point are two sandy points a third of a mile apart, with a cove between them, and about a mile W. S. W. of Sheldrake Island. The entrance of Miramichi River is three quarters of a mile wide, between these points and Moody Point, which has a small Indian church upon it, and is the East point of entrance of Bartibogue River, a mile Northwest by West half West from Sheldrake Island.”

But a strong, and I may add, a conclusive point in shewing the passage between Fox and Portage Island to be the main entrance or mouth of the

Miramichi, is the peculiar action of the tides. It is thus described by Bayfield, p. 35 :—

“The stream of the tides is not strong in the open bay outside the bar of Miramichi. The flood draws in towards the entrance as into a funnel, coming both from the Northeast and Southeast along shore from Tabusintac as well as from Point Esequimiac. It sets fairly through the ship channel at the rate of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ knots at the Black buoy, increasing to 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ knots in strong spring tides between Portage and Fox Islands, where it is strongest. The principal part of the stream continues to flow Westward, in the direction of the buoys of the Horse Shoe, although some part of it flows to the Northward between that shoal and Portage Island.”

The effect of this is thus singularly felt. A boat leaving Neguac to ascend the Miramichi with the flood tide is absolutely met by the tide flowing Northerly against it, until coming abreast of the Horse Shoe Shoal, or in the line of the main entrance; and the boat at the Horse Shoe Shoal, steering for Neguac, with the ebb tide making, would have the current against it, though Neguac is on a line as far seaward as the entrance to the Portage and Fox Islands: thus shewing conclusively, that the main inlet and outlet of the tidal waters, to and from the mouth or entrance of the Miramichi, is between Portage and Fox Islands.

As such Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line connecting Fox and Portage Islands, (marked in red, Plan No. 2, Record Book No. 2,) designates the mouth of the Miramichi River.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

The Buctouche.

I, the undersigned, Arbitrator or Umpire under the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, have proceeded to and examined the mouth of the River Buctouche, in the Province of New Brunswick, concerning which a difference of opinion had arisen between Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and the Commissioner of the United States, as disclosed in Record No. 1 of their proceedings.

With reference to the Buctouche, it will be seen by Record No. 1 :—
 “Her Majesty's Commissioner claims, that a line from Glover's Point to the southern extremity of the Sand bar, marked in red on the Plan No. 1, designates the mouth of the said River Buctouche. The United States Commissioner claims, that a line from Chapel Point, bearing South, 4° West, (magnetic) marked in blue on said Plan No. 1, designates the mouth of said River.”

On the subject of this River, the United States Commissioner addresses me as follows :—“The red line, extending from ‘Glover's Point’ to the point of the ‘Sand Bar,’ is the line marked by Her Majesty's Commissioner as designating the mouth of the River; in that line I could not concur, because it excludes from the common right of fishing the whole of Buctouche harbour, in contravention of the express words of the Treaty.”—
 “If it had been the duty and office of the Commissioners to indicate the point which constituted the mouth of the harbour, I should have been disposed to acquiesce in the point and line thus denoted; but from the proposition that it marks the entrance of these rivers, or any one of them, into the sea, or bay, or harbour, and constitutes their mouth, I entirely dissent.”

With the views I have already expressed, that the mouth of a River does not lose its Treaty character because it constitutes a harbour, it becomes important to determine which is the principal agent in forming this harbour, the river or the sea? If it is a mere indentation of the coast, formed by the sea—a creek—a bay—or harbour—unformed by and unconnected with any River—one of those indentations in a coast, indebted to the sea mainly for its waters, then plainly it is not intended or entitled to be reserved; but if on the contrary, it is formed by the escape of waters from the interior by a river seeking its outlet to the deep, shewing by the width and depth of its channel, at low water, that it is not to the Sea it owes its formation, then plainly it is the mouth of a River, and intended to be reserved.

Admiral Bayfield describes the Buctouche as follows, pp. 53 and 54 :—

“Buctouche Roadstead, off the entrance of Buctouche River, and in the widest part of the channel within the outer bar, is perfectly safe for a vessel with good anchors and cables; the ground being a stiff tenacious clay, and the outer bar preventing any very heavy sea from coming into the anchorage. It is here that vessels, of too great draft of water to enter the River, lie moored to take in cargoes of lumber.

“Buctouche River enters the Sea to the Southeast, through the shallow bay within the Buctouche sand bar, as will be seen by the chart. The two white beacons which I have mentioned, as pointing out the best anchorage in the roadstead, are intended to lead in over the bar of sand and flat sandstone, in the best water, namely, eight feet at low water, and twelve feet at high water, in ordinary spring tides. But the channel is so narrow, intricate, and encumbered with oyster beds, that written directions are as useless as the assistance of a pilot is absolutely necessary to take a vessel safely into the River. Within the bar is a wide part of the channel, in which vessels may ride safely, in two and a half and three fathoms, over mud bottom; but off Giddis Point the channel becomes as difficult, narrow, and shallow, as at the bar. It is in its course through the bay that the Buctouche is so shallow and intricate; higher up, its channel being free from obstruction, and in some places five fathoms deep. Having crossed the bar, a vessel may ascend about ten miles further, and boats thirteen or fourteen miles, to where the tide water ends.”

By an examination of the channel, we find miles up this River a deep continuous channel of twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty four, and thirty feet, down to Priest Point, varying from eighteen to twenty four feet to Giddis Point, and thence to a line drawn across from the Sand Bar to Glover's Point, from seven to twenty feet, but of greater width. On the outside of this channel, which is clearly defined, and between the sand bar and the channel, we find mud flats with dry patches and oyster beds,—“flats of mud and eel grass, with dry patches at low water;” with depths from Priest Point to the sand bar, varying from four to six feet, and from the channel off Giddis Point to the bar, from one foot to three. On the other side of the channel, between Priest Point and Giddis Point, we find “flats of mud and weeds, with dry patches and oyster beds.” What has given depth and breadth to this channel? The tide rises in this vicinity about four feet; would that rise create a channel of the average depth above named? Can there be any doubt that it is created by the great body of the River water finding its way to the Sea? The line from “Glover's Point to the southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1,” is claimed by Her Majesty's Commissioner as the mouth of the River, and admitted by the United States Commissioner as the mouth of the harbour; but if there were no River here

would there be any harbour at all? I think not, and this line, therefore, while it constitutes the mouth of the harbour also constitutes the mouth of the River.

This conclusion is consonant with the conclusion at which the Commissioners themselves arrived in the cases of the Elliot and Montague Rivers in Prince Edward Island, as shewn by Records Nos. 9 and 10. The harbours of Charlottetown and Georgetown are clearly within the lines they have marked and designated as the mouths of those Rivers respectively, and thus within the lines of exclusion; but if the express words of the Treaty gave a right to such harbours because "harbours," then why did the Commissioners exclude them? And why should not the same principle which governed the Commissioners in their decision with regard to those "harbours," not also govern with regard to the Buctouche harbour?

As Arbitrator or Umpire, I decide that a line from Glover's Point to the Southern extremity of the sand bar, marked in red on Plan No. 1, in Record No. 2, designates the mouth of the River Buctouche.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

It may not come within the exact line of my duty, but I cannot forbear remarking, that the true benefits of this Treaty can only be realized to the inhabitants of both countries by a course of mutual forbearance and enlightened liberality. Captious objections, fancied violations and insults, should be discountenanced; and above all, there should be an abstinence from attributing to either nation or people, as a national feeling, the spirit of aggression which may occasionally lead individuals to act in direct contravention of its terms. Every friend of humanity would regret further misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States. The march of improvement which is to bring the broad regions of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific, within the pale of civilization, is committed by Providence to their direction; fearful will be the responsibility of that nation which mars so noble a heritage.

Dated at Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, this 8th day of April, A. D. 1858.

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

AWARDS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Rivers Saco, Kennebec, Penobscot, Union, and Machias, in the State of Maine.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Saco, Kennebec, Penobscot, Union, and Machias, the said Rivers being within the limits of the State of Maine, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plans No. 15, 16, 17, and 18, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

SACO River—a line bearing South, 5° East, (magnetic) from Hotel Point to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan 15, Record Book No. 2.

KENNEBEC River—a line bearing South, 85½° East, (magnetic) from the Southern extremity of Hunniwell's Point to the Southernmost extremity of Stage Island, as drawn on Plan 16, Record Book No. 2.

PENOBSCOT River—a line bearing North, 80° West, (magnetic) from Old Fort Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book No. 2.

UNION River—a line bearing South, 87° East, (magnetic) from Weymouth Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 17, Record Book No. 2.

MACHIAS River—a line bearing North, 50° East, (magnetic) from Birch Point to the opposite point, as drawn on Plan 18, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at Portland, in the State of Maine, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	G. G. CUSHMAN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Salmon, Shubenacadie, Avon, and Cornwallis, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Salmon, in the County of Colchester; the River Shubenacadie, the boundary between the Counties of Colchester and Hants; the River Avon, in the County of Hants; and the River Cornwallis, in the County of King's, all being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia; do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan 19, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

SALMON River—a line bearing North, (magnetic) from the Southern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

SHUBENACADIE River—a line bearing South, 88° West, (magnetic) from the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

AVON River—a line from Horton Bluff, bearing North, 76° East, (magnetic) to Indian Point, as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

CORNWALLIS River—a line from the Point on the Southern side of the River to the opposite shore, bearing North, 27° West, (magnetic) as drawn on Plan No. 19, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Sissiboo and Tusket, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Sissiboo, in the County of Digby; and the River Tusket, in the County of Yarmouth, both being within the limits of the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

SISSIBOO River—a line from the Eastern side of the River, bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic) to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

TUSKET River—a line from the Southern extremity of the Island, situated at the "Narrows," bearing North, 86° East, (magnetic) as drawn on Plan No. 20, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Liverpool, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Liverpool River, in the County of Queen's, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line from Fort Point, bearing North, (magnetic) to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 21, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said Liverpool River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of such line, shall be reserved and excluded from the Common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers La Have and Gold, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers La Have and Gold, in the County of Lunenburg, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

LA HAVÉ River—a line bearing North, 83° West, (magnetic) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

GOLD River—a line bearing West, (magnetic) from the Point on the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 22, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Saint Mary's, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Saint Mary's, in the County of Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 48° West, (magnetic) drawn from a Point on the Eastern side of the River to the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No 23, Record Book No 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Pictou, in the County of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 21° 45' East, (magnetic) drawn from the Light House on the South side of the entrance, to the Bluff on the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 24, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)	M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed)	BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Wallace, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Wallace River, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 14° East, (magnetic) drawn from Caulfield Point to Palmer Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 25, Record Book

No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of the said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Pugwash and Phillip, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Pugwash and Philip, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

PUGWASH River—a line bearing North, 68° West, (magnetic) connecting Pineo's Point and Fox Point, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

PHILIP River—a line bearing North, 28° 45' West, connecting Bergeman Point and Lewis Head, as drawn on Plan No. 26, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Pawcatuck River, the Boundary between the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Pawcatuck River, separating the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, in the United States, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 29° East, (magnetic) drawn from Pawcatuck Point to the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 27, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Thames, in the State of Connecticut, United States.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Thames, in the State of Connecticut, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that

a line bearing North, 83° East, (magnetic) drawn from Eastern Point to the Light House opposite, as shewn on Plan No. 28, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Connecticut River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 67° West, (magnetic) drawn from Griswold's Point to the Light House on Lyndes Point, as shewn on the Plan No. 29, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Housatonic River, in the State of Connecticut.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Housatonic River, in the State of Connecticut, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 39° West, (magnetic) drawn from the extremity of the Sand Point, on the Eastern side, to the opposite shore, as shewn on the Plan No. 30, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of the said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of New York, this 18th day of November, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) BENJ'N. WIGGIN, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Vernon, Orwell, Seal, Cardigan, Fortune, Souris, Tryon, Winter, Hunter, Stanley, Ellis, Pierre Jacques, Percival, Enmore, and Haldiman, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Vernon, Orwell, Seal, Cardigan, Fortune, Souris, Tryon, Winter, Hunter, Stanley, Ellis, Pierre Jacques, Percival, Enmore, and Haldiman, all lying within the limits of the

Island of Prince Edward Island, one of the British North American Provinces, and which said places being the subject of a difference of opinion, as exhibited in Record No. 11, were referred to an Umpire, appointed in conformity with the Treaty, and by him decided to be Rivers, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines as shewn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

VERNON, ORWELL, SEAL—a line bearing South, $71^{\circ} 15'$ East, (magnetic) from China Point to Port Selkirk, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

CARDIGAN—a line bearing North, $49^{\circ} 30'$ East, (magnetic) from Cardigan Point to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

FORTUNE—a line bearing South, $39^{\circ} 15'$ West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on the Northern side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

SOURIS—a line bearing North, 65° West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on the Eastern side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

TRYON—a line bearing South, $51^{\circ} 15'$ East, (magnetic) connecting Tryon Head with Birch Point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

WINTER—a line bearing South, 74° East, (magnetic) connecting the two Sand Points, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

HUNTER—a line bearing North, $22^{\circ} 30'$ West, (magnetic) connecting the West end of Rustico Island with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

STANLEY—a line bearing North, 42° West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on East side of entrance with the opposite point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

ELLIS—a line bearing North, 7° West, (magnetic) connecting Black Point with Ferry Point, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

PIERRE JACQUES—a line bearing North, $41^{\circ} 15'$ East, (magnetic) connecting the end of the long Sand Spit with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

PERCIVAL—a line bearing South, $56^{\circ} 30'$ East, (magnetic) connecting Grand Digue, on the West side of the entrance, with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

ENMORE—a line bearing South, $56^{\circ} 30'$ East, (magnetic) being a prolongation of the line marking the mouth of the Percival River, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

HALDIMAN—a line bearing North, $67^{\circ} 15'$ East, (magnetic) connecting the Sand Spit on the West side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 7, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Murray River, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Murray River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic) drawn from the Northern extremity of Old Store Point, on the South side of entrance, to the end of the Sand Spit on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 31, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Boughton or Grand River, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Boughton or Grand River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 4° East, (magnetic) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit, extending Northwardly from Solander Point, on the South side of the entrance, to the Ferry Road on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 32, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Foxley River, in Prince Edward Island.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Foxley River, in the Island of Prince Edward, one of the British North American Provinces, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 22° East, (magnetic) drawn from Kildare Point, on the North side of entrance, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 33, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, $38^{\circ} 30'$ West, (magnetic) drawn from the Western extremity of the Southeast Bar to the Eastern end of the Northwest Bar on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 34, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Mire and Grand, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Mire and Grand, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

MIRE River—a line bearing North, 44° East, (magnetic) connecting Mire Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

GRAND River—a line bearing North, $53^{\circ} 30'$ East, (magnetic) connecting Grand River Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 35, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River des Habitans, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River des Habitans, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing South, 80° East, (magnetic) drawn from River Point on the West side of entrance to the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 36, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Northward of

said line, shall be reserved or excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 (Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Mabou, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Mabou, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 52° East, (magnetic) drawn from the high bluff point on the South side of entrance, to the Southern extremity of the sand point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 37, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River ; and that all the waters within, or to the Eastward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 (Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Marguerite, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Marguerite, in the Island of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 76° 30' West, (magnetic) drawn from the end of the Sand Spit on the East side of the entrance, to Lawrence's Point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 38, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River ; and that all the waters within, or to the Southward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
 (Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Hudson, in the State of New York, United States.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Hudson, in the State of New York, United States, do hereby agree and decide, that the two following described lines, to wit:—the first bearing North, 5° 30' East, (magnetic) from the Northern end of Sandy Hook to the Western extremity of Coney Island ; the second bearing South, 33° 45' East, (magnetic) drawn from Fort Schuyler, on Throg's Neck, to the point on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 39, Record Book No. 2, shall mark respectively the

Southern and Eastern mouths or outer limits of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said lines, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Saint Lawrence, in the Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Saint Lawrence, in the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, 40° West, (magnetic) connecting Cape Chatte with Point DesMonts, as shewn on Plan No. 40, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Moistic, Chatte, Saint Anne, Mont Louis, and Magdalen, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Moistic, on the North coast, and the Rivers Chatte, Saint Anne, Mont Louis, and Magdalen, on the South coast of the North West Arm of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

MOISIC—a line bearing North, 64° 15' East, (magnetic) connecting Moistic Point with the Sand Point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

CHATTE—a line bearing North, 82° 15' West, (magnetic) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance with the high bank on opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

SAINT ANNE—a line bearing North, 69° 15' West, (magnetic) connecting the point of land on the East side of entrance with the high bank on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

MONT LOUIS—a line bearing North, 50° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand point on East side of entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

MAGDALEN—a line bearing North, 50° 30' East, (magnetic) connecting the Sandy Point on the South side of the entrance with Cape Magdalen, as drawn on Plan No. 41, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Saint John and Mingan, on the North Coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the River Jupiter, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Saint John, and Mingan, on the North coast of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and the River Jupiter, on the south side of the Island of Anticosti, all being within the limits of the Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

SAINT JOHN—a line bearing North, 63° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting the Sand point on the East side of entrance with the point of high land on the opposite shore, as shewn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

MINGAN—a line bearing North, 70° West, (magnetic) connecting Sea Trout Point to Pouliot Point, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

JUPITER—a line bearing North, (magnetic) connecting the point of beach on the South side of entrance with the rocky bluff on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 42, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The River Fox, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the River Fox, in the Island of Anticosti, Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that a line bearing North, (magnetic) connecting the main land with the point of sand on the Northern side of entrance, as shewn on Plan No. 43, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouth or outer limit of said River; and that all the waters within, or to the Westward of said line, shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed) M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
(Signed) JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Rivers Dartmouth, York, and Saint John, in the Peninsula of Gaspe, Province of Canada.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Dartmouth, York, and Saint John, in the Peninsula of Gaspe, Province of Canada, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

DARTMOUTH—a line bearing South, 46° 30' West, (magnetic) from Point Panard to the rocky point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

YORK—a line bearing North, 32° 30' West, (magnetic) connecting Point Lourde with the high rocky point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

SAINT JOHN—a line bearing North, 20° 30' East, (magnetic) connecting the two long sand points, as drawn on Plan No. 44, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Grand, Bonaventure, and Cascapediac, Province of Canada, and the River Caraquette, Province of New Brunswick.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having examined the Rivers Grand, Bonaventure, and Grand Cascapediac, emptying into the Bay of Chaleur, Province of Canada, and also the River Caraquette, on the South side of the same Bay, Province of New Brunswick, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid:—

GRAND—a line bearing East and West, (magnetic) connecting the sand point on the West side of the entrance with the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

BONAVENTURE—a line bearing North, 12° West, (magnetic) connecting the two Sand Spits, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

GRAND CASCAPEDIAC—a line bearing North, 4° West, (magnetic) connecting Richmond Point with the point on the opposite shore, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

CARAQUETTE—a line bearing South 14° 45' West, (magnetic) extending from Point Mizzenette to the opposite shore, and in the direction of the Catholic Church on the South side of the entrance, as drawn on Plan No. 8, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.

(Signed)

JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.

The Rivers Cocagne, Shediac, and Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners under the Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, concluded and signed at Washington on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1854, having re-examined the differences of opinion as exhibited in Record No. 15 of this Book, in regard to the mouths of the Rivers Cocagne, Shediac, and Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, do hereby agree and decide, that the following described lines, as shewn on Plans No. 45, 46, and 47, Record Book No. 2, shall mark the mouths or outer limits of the said Rivers; and that all the waters within the said lines shall be reserved and excluded from the common right of fishing therein, under the first and second articles of the Treaty aforesaid.

COCAGNE—a line commencing at the eud of Long's Wharf, and extending across the water to the opposite shore, in the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, and bearing North, 16° 30' West, (magnetic) as drawn on Plan No. 45, Record Book No. 2.

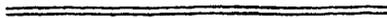
SHEDIAC—a line drawn from the northern extremity of Porier Point, marked A, to the opposite point marked B, and bearing North, 28° East, (magnetic) as shewn on Plan No. 46, Record Book No. 2.

SAINT JOHN—a line extending from Sheldon Point to the southern extremity of Partridge Island, and thence by another line from the last named point to Cranberry Point, as drawn on Plan No. 47, Record Book No. 2.

Dated at the City of Boston, United States, this 19th day of November, A. D. 1860.

(Signed)
(Signed)

M. H. PERLEY, H. M. Commissioner.
JOHN HUBBARD, U. S. Commissioner.



APPENDIX NO. 9.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Fifth Report of the Postmaster General of New Brunswick.

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honor to submit for the information of Your Excellency, the Fifth Annual Report of the Post Office Department, together with the accompanying Returns, numbered from 1 to 33, containing full particulars of the Receipts and Expenditures, and the operations in each Branch of the Department, for the year ended 31st October 1860.

The nett Revenue for the year, as shewn in Return No. 2, is £11,051 18s. 0½d. an increase over the year 1859 of £866 2 6½. The expenditure of 1859, as shewn in Report No. 2 of that year, was £15,269 0 6. To this should be added the sum of £351 14 11, chargeable against that year, and not included in that amount, making the total expenses £15,620 15 5. The total expenditure for the service of this year is £17,390 5 6, an increase of £1,769 10 1 over that of 1859, leaving a deficiency on the operations of the Fiscal Year of £6,256 8 9.

This large deficiency arises from the increased expenditures for Mail conveyance, increased Salaries of Postmasters, expenses incurred in fitting up the new Post Office at Saint John, and the cost of procuring Plates and printing £28,500 value of the new Decimal Postage Stamps.

During the year 28 Way Offices, 4 Post Offices, and 7 new Mail Routes, have been established, and in several cases increased accommodation has been afforded by an additional number of trips per week.

The length of Mail Routes in existence on the 31st October was 2,741½ miles, and the actual distance travelled, 677,864 miles.

The amount of Postage Stamps sold during the year is £2,510 1 1, or £1,121 4 3 more than was sold in 1859. Three fifths of the whole actual revenue is derived from prepaid Postage, including Postage paid by Stamps.

Taking the increase in the postal receipts for the last three years as a basis, I may assume that the receipts for the year 1861 will not be less than \$48,000, and making allowance for the increased expenditure for new Mail Routes that may be required, the whole expenditure for the year 1861 will not exceed \$68,000, which will leave a balance of \$20,000 to be provided for by the Legislature.

In a new country like New Brunswick, where new and thriving Settlements are springing up every year, we must naturally expect continued demands for the establishment of new Mail routes and new Way Offices. These demands are the best evidence of the steady and permanent improvement of the country, and should be met in a proper and liberal spirit.

App. No. 9.

The Mail communication between Saint John and Halifax since the opening of the Railroad between Sussex Vale and Moncton, on the 1st of August last, has been kept up with great regularity. The Mail service throughout the Province, with few exceptions, is well performed, and every thing considered, there is but little ground for complaint, and during my short experience in the Department but few have been made, and I think I may safely state that the present Mail arrangements give very general satisfaction. Compared with our population and resources, few countries are better or more cheaply provided with postal accommodation than New Brunswick.

In September last I concluded an agreement with the Post Office Department of Canada, for the conveyance of a Weekly Mail to and from Great Britain, by the Canadian Steamers, sailing from Quebec during the Summer months, and from Portland during the Winter, and since the 1st of October last, Mails have been regularly forwarded by these Steamers. The rate of Postage is the same as that by the Cunard Line, viz. 12½ cents.

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, the Executive Government of that Province passed an order in Council making prepayment of Postage by stamps compulsory upon all Letters posted and for delivery within the Province. The system has also been adopted in Canada and in the United States. Although their system of compulsory prepayment does not apply to Letters for delivery in New Brunswick, yet it has to some considerable extent the effect of inducing prepayment, and consequently of reducing our Postal receipts, and unless we adopt the same principle we must be content to suffer a loss, which from the natural operation of the system, must increase every year.

I am fully convinced that if the system be adopted in this Province it will prove advantageous to the Postal Revenue, and decrease materially the amount of labour in the different Post Offices. And should it be deemed advisable to adopt it, I would respectfully recommend that it be extended to all letters whether for delivery within the Province, or any of the other North American Colonies, or in the United States, upon their agreeing to adopt a similar course; each Government, as now, retaining the amount of Postage collected within its jurisdiction.

Accompanying this Report are the following Returns:—

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. 1. Account Current. 2. Statement of the expenses for year 1860. 3. Postage Stamp Account Current. 4. Inland Postage collected. 5. Way Letter Postage collected. 6. Ship Letter Postage collected. 7. Postage Stamps sold. 8. British Postage collected. 9. Returned, Refused and Missent Letters. 10. Miscellaneous Receipts. 11. Salaries to Postmasters, Clerks, &c. 12. Salaries to Way Office Keepers. 13. Commission on Sale of Postage Stamps. 14. Conveyance of Mails. 15. Ship Letter Gratuities paid. 16. Travelling Expenses. 17. Tradesmens' Bills. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. 18. Engraving new Postage Stamp Plates. 19. Mail Bags and Portmanteaus. 20. Stationery, Blank Forms, &c. 21. Advertising and Telegraphing. 22. Packet Postage paid. 23. Fuel and Light. 24. Rents and Taxes. 25. Miscellaneous Payments. 26. Names of Postmasters, Clerks, &c. 27. Record of all offers for carrying Mails. 28. Record of all existing Contracts. 29. New Post and Way Offices established. 30. Fines imposed. 31. Missing Letters of value. 32. Number of Dead Letters. 33. Dead Letters of value. |
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JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT No. 1.

The Hon. J. STEADMAN, P. M. G., in Account Current with Province of New Brunswick, Year ended 31st October 1860.

INCOME.	No. of Rept.	Amount.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	No. of Rept.	Amount.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance due 31st October, 1859,		1,447 12 10		By Amount paid for Salaries to Postmasters, &c.	11	4,312 17 6	
Postage on Letters in hands of Postmasters				“ “ Way Office Keepers,	12	699 15 7	
31st October 1859,		71 3 1½		“ “ Commission on sale Post-	13	130 4 9½	5,148 17 10½
Amount of Inland Postage collected at the			1,518 15 11½	“ “ Conveyance of Mails,	14	8,471 5 6	
several Post Offices,	4	6,889 10 2		“ “ Ship Letter Gratuities,	15	253 6 11½	
Do. Way Letter Postage,	5	422 8 10		“ “ Travelling Expenses,	16	.. .. .	8,724 12 5½
Do. Ship Letter Postage,	6	441 13 3		“ “ Trademens' Bills,	17	.. .. .	158 7 2
Do. Postage Stamps sold,	7	2,510 1 1		“ “ Engraving and Printing	18	.. .. .	252 0 0
Amount of Postage collected on British Cor-				“ “ Postage Stamps,	19	.. .. .	298 17 4
respondence at Fredericton, Sackville,	8	1,124 16 5		“ “ Mail Bags & Fortmanteaus, ..	20	750 8 2	
St. John, and St. Stephen,		10 9 0½		“ “ Stationery, B/L Forms, &c.	21	270 8 7	1,059 16 9
Amount of Errors to Debit of Postmasters,	9	11,398 18 9½		Amount paid to Great Britain for Packet	22	.. .. .	1,410 19 11
Deduct amount of refused, redirected, and			11,051 18 0½	“ “ for Fuel and Light,	23	.. .. .	75 8 4
missent Letters,	10	347 0 9	5,439 6 3	“ “ Rents and Taxes,	24	.. .. .	272 0 0
Amount of Miscellaneous Receipts,				“ “ of Miscellaneous payments, ..	25	.. .. .	58 17 9
received from Hon. J. M. Johnson				“ “ Errors to credit of Postmasters,	..	.. .. .	9 11 5½
balance of account, 1858,				“ “ Postage on Letters in hands of	..	.. .. .	78 8 9½
received from V. B. Hutchison on				Postmasters, .. .. .	..	.. .. .	72 6 1
account of deficiency,				Balance due by V. B. Hutchison, ..	..	.. .. .	299 6 1½
Balance due by V. B. Hutchison, 31st				Balance due 31st October 1860, ..	..	.. .. .
October 1858,		182 6 1					
Less amount received in 1859, £80 0 0							
Do.		110 0 0	72 6 1				
do. 1860, 30 0 0			19,113 12 7½				
							18,113 12 7½

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT No. 3.

DR. POSTAGE STAMP ACCOUNT for the Year ended 31st October 1860. Cr.

Date.	Particulars.	Amount.	Date.	Particulars.	Amount.
1859. Nov. 1.	To Postage Stamps on hand at the Post Office Department,	£3,346 0 0	1860. April 30.	By old Postage Stamps on hand, destroyed,	£2,996 14 3
	Postage Stamps in hands of Postmasters,	495 18 10½	Oct. 31.	Postage Stamps sold during the year,	2,510 1 1
1860. May 1.	New Decimal Postage Stamps received from the American Bank Note Co.	28,500 0 0		Postage Stamps in hands of Postmasters,	967 8 5½
				Postage Stamps on hand at the Post Office Department,	25,867 15 1
		£32,341 18 10½			£32,341 18 10½

W.M. PAISLEY, Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 4.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Inland Postage collected at the several Post Offices in the Province, during the Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount.
Andover,	£36 11 9½
Baie Verte,	45 18 7½
Bathurst,	130 9 4½
Bend,	193 9 9
Buctouche,	65 3 11½
Campbellton,	39 13 9
Campo Bello,	8 3 2
Canterbury, from 1st May,	14 16 3½
Carleton,	103 12 0½
Chatham,	211 11 10
Dalhousie,	54 2 6½
Dorchester,	99 8 3½
Edmundston,	25 8 7½
Fredericton,	1,344 15 8½
Gagetown,	107 5 0
Grand Falls,	68 5 9½
Grand Manan,	7 9 8½
Hampton, to 10th November 1859,	4 11 10½
Harvey,	39 15 6
Hillsborough,	138 10 4½
Kingston,	52 8 10
Memramcook,	37 12 10½
Milltown,	17 4 5½
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st February,	26 15 8
Newcastle,	103 9 1
Oromocto,	70 17 11
Ossekeag, from 10th November 1859,	75 15 1
Richibucto,	128 7 6
Sackville,	158 15 4½
Salisbury,	109 15 7½
Shediac,	155 7 0
Sheffield,	29 7 11½
Springfield, from 1st February,	19 16 4½
Saint Andrews,	201 19 8
Saint George,	133 12 9½
Saint John,	2,191 4 3
Saint Martins,	26 14 4
Saint Stephen,	84 16 8½
Sussex Vale,	192 9 9
Upham Vale,	9 18 0½
Upper Mills,	4 6 0½
Woodstock,	319 10 10
	£6,889 10 2

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT No. 5.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Way Letter Postage collected at the several Post Offices in the Province, during Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount.
Andover,	£1 14 3
Baie Verte,	2 5 2
Bathurst,	15 10 4
Bend,	0 18 11
Buctouche,	5 3 1
Campbellton,	0 3 9
Campo Bello,	0 3 2
Canterbury, from 1st May,	0 5 3
Carleton,	0 0 0
Chatham,	9 15 4
Dalhousie,	7 12 9
Dorchester,	0 5 0
Edmundston,	1 10 3
Fredericton,	90 16 6½
Gagetown,	22 19 6
Grand Falls,	2 7 9
Grand Manan,	1 7 11½
Hampton, to 10th November 1859,	0 2 6
Harvey,	12 3 1½
Hillsborough,	11 9 3
Kingston,	1 4 3
Memramcook,	0 11 9
Milltown,	0 0 0
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st February,	0 19 3½
Newcastle,	13 9 0
Oromocto,	4 1 7½
Ossekeag, from 10th November 1859,	5 19 7½
Richibucto,	7 8 6
Sackville,	4 17 3
Salisbury,	8 11 8
Shediac,	3 13 3
Sheffield,	2 3 6
Springfield, from 1st February,	0 15 3
Saint Andrews,	2 12 3
Saint George,	5 13 9
Saint John,	95 19 1½
Saint Martins,	0 7 0
Saint Stephen,	2 1 0
Sussex Vale,	17 18 9
Upham Vale,	1 4 9
Upper Mills,	0 0 0
Woodstock,	53 8 4½
	£422 8 10

REPORT No. 6.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Ship Letter Postage collected at the undermentioned Post Offices during the Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

Bathurst,	£0 0 0	Hillsborough,	£0 0 0
Bend,	0 0 0	Newcastle,	0 0 3
Campbellton,	0 0 0	Richibucto,	0 0 0
Campo Bello,	0 0 0	Sackville,	0 0 0
Carleton,	0 0 0	Shediac,	0 0 0
Chatham,	0 0 0	Saint Andrews,	1 11 9
Dalhousie,	1 2 6	Saint George,	0 0 0
Dorchester,	0 0 0	Saint John,	432 0 9
Grand Manan,	6 17 6	Saint Stephen,	0 0 6
Harvey,	0 0 0		
			£441 13 3

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 7.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Postage Stamps sold by Postmasters, and the Way Office Keepers subordinate to them, for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name of Office.	Amount sold by Postmasters.	Amount sold by Way Office Keepers.	Total amounts sold.
Andover,	£16 19 3	£0 0 0	£16 19 3
Baie Verte,	8 15 9	1 10 0	10 5 9
Bathurst,	48 12 0	26 14 2	75 6 2
Bend,	60 7 3	4 1 9	64 9 0
Buctouche,	17 10 0	0 0 0	17 10 0
Campbellton,	4 1 9	0 0 0	4 1 9
Campo Bello,	9 12 6	0 0 0	9 12 6
Canterbury, from 1st May, ...	6 7 6	4 7 0	10 14 6
Carleton,	46 3 10½	0 0 0	46 3 10½
Chatham,	186 15 1½	41 14 6	228 9 7½
Dalhousie,	67 14 3	0 0 0	67 14 3
Dorchester,	37 12 6	0 0 0	37 12 6
Edmundstor,	19 0 0	0 0 0	19 0 0
Fredericton,	168 4 7	32 12 2	200 16 9
Gagetown,	28 16 1½	18 1 8	46 17 9½
Grand Falls,	19 9 0	0 0 0	19 9 0
Grand Manan,	7 19 0	0 0 0	7 19 0
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859, ...	0 1 6	0 0 0	0 1 6
Harvey,	14 16 10½	4 4 0	19 0 10½
Hillsborough,	38 16 10½	24 13 1½	63 10 0
Kingston,	10 15 1½	1 3 1	11 18 2½
Memramcook,	3 7 3	0 14 6	4 1 9
Milltown,	15 13 6	0 0 0	15 13 6
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st Feb.	2 15 0	1 3 6	3 18 6
Newcastle,	69 7 0	0 0 0	69 7 0

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing amount of Postage Stamps sold.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Amount sold by Postmasters.	Amount sold by Way Office Keepers.	Total amounts sold.
Oromocto,	14 6 10½	4 11 1½	18 18 0
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859,	9 11 8½	4 2 0½	13 13 9
Richibucto,	103 7 0	0 2 3	103 9 3
Sackville,	87 6 3	2 3 9½	89 10 0½
Salisbury,	24 12 3	0 2 0	24 14 3
Shediac,	60 2 6	14 18 9	75 1 3
Sheffield,	7 12 6	1 3 0	8 15 6
Springfield, from 1st. Feb. ...	2 16 1	0 3 11½	3 0 0½
Saint Andrews,	95 0 0	0 0 0	95 0 0
Saint George,	67 0 3	2 10 0	69 10 3
Saint John,	700 5 6	0 0 0	700 5 6
Saint Martins,	13 2 9	0 0 0	13 2 9
Saint Stephen,	82 16 6	2 13 10½	85 10 4½
Sussex Vale,	17 14 1½	11 16 2½	29 10 4
Upham Vale,	1 12 0	0 0 0	1 12 0
Upper Mills,	3 5 9	0 0 0	3 5 9
Woodstock,	65 4 6	10 3 9	75 8 3
Agency at Fredericton, ...	29 0 9	0 0 0	29 0 9
	£2,294 10 10½	£215 10 2½	£2,510 1 1

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 8.

STATEMENT shewing the Amount of Postage collected on Unpaid Correspondence received from, and Paid Correspondence sent to the United Kingdom, Bermuda, and Newfoundland, during the Year ended 31st October, 1860.

Name of Office.	Unpaid received.	Paid sent.	Total received and sent.
Chatnam, from 1st October, ...	...	...	...
Dalhousie, do. ...	...	...	...
Edmundston, do. ...	...	...	...
Fredericton,	£69 7 6	£159 7 3	£228 14 9
Newcastle, from 1st October, ...	...	...	...
Sackville, ... ..	...	0 14 4½	0 14 4½
Saint John,	261 3 1	627 7 6½	888 10 7½
Saint Stephen,	2 15 2½	4 1 5½	6 16 8
	£333 5 9½	£791 10 7½	£1,124 16 5

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 9.

STATEMENT in detail, shewing the amount of Postage on Refused, Redirected, and Missent Letters, claimed in Forms No. 3 and 4, during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Andover,	£0 16 10½	Memramcook,	£1 4 10½
Baie Verte,	1 5 1½	Milltown,	1 5 9½
Bathurst,	2 5 10	Mouth of Nerepis, to 1st Feb.	1 5 9
Bend,	8 7 5	Newcastle,	5 4 2
Buctouche,	1 18 3½	Oromocto,	4 18 4½
Campbellton,	2 17 4½	Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859,	3 5 10½
Campo Bello,	0 2 6	Richibucto,	5 10 8
Canterbury, from 1st May,	0 15 3½	Sackville,	5 4 11½
Carleton,	3 18 0	Salisbury,	5 8 11½
Chatham,	33 19 3	Shediac,	4 2 9½
Dalhousie,	4 19 8	Sheffield,	0 9 9½
Dorchester,	6 13 1½	Springfield, from 1st Feb.	0 19 8
Edmundston,	1 19 11	Saint Andrews,	13 8 1½
Fredericton,	71 15 2½	Saint George,	4 14 11
Gagetown,	2 11 8	Saint John,	87 9 9
Grand Falls,	0 18 8	Saint Martins,	1 4 9
Grand Manan,	0 6 3	Saint Stephen,	9 6 8
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859,	0 4 6	Sussex Vale,	8 1 7
Harvey,	2 1 9	Upham Vale,	0 3 0
Hillsborough,	4 10 0	Upper Mills,	0 3 3
Kingston,	10 10 7	Woodstock,	20 9 9
		£347 0 9	

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 10.

STATEMENT of Miscellaneous Receipts, including Money found in unclaimed Dead Letters, for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Particulars of Receipt.	Amount.
To Warrant No. 84, to meet current expenses,	£1,500 0 0
Do. 204, do. do.	1,500 0 0
Amount received from the Postmaster General of the United States, in payment of one quarter of the expense of Mail Contract between Andover and Fort Fairfield, up to 1st November 1859,	28 10 8
Warrant No. 326, to meet current expenses,	1,200 0 0
Do. 413, do. do.	1,200 0 0
Amount received from V. B. Hutchison for rent of premises occupied by him,	7 10 0
Money found in unclaimed Dead Letters, addressed,—	
Mrs. Mary Speers, Saint John,	0 5 0
Miss Mary Davies, Saint John,	0 5 0
Honora Larkins, Saint John,	0 0 7
Wm. Profet, Union Street, Saint John,	2 0 0
Julia Ann McDonald, Grand Joggins, N. S.	0 15 0
£5,439 6 3	

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. II.

AN ACCOUNT in detail of all Charges for Salaries to Postmasters and Clerks, shewing in each case the name of the person employed, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid, during the Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Service.	Amount.
Post Office Department,	James Hale,	Secretary,	£250 0 0
Do.	Wm. Paisley,	Accountant,	195 0 0
Do.	V. B. Hutchison,	Clerk to 1st May	112 10 0
Do.	W. H. Smithson,	Do. from do.	80 0 0
Do.	Peter Markey,	Messenger,	35 0 0
Do.	H. S. Estey and others,	Extra service,	96 0 0
Andover,	Benj. Beveridge,	Postmaster,	20 0 0
Baie Verte,	James Sutherland,	Do.	15 0 0
Bathurst,	Mary Carman,	Postmistress,	65 0 0
Bend,	Joseph Crandall,	Postmaster,	95 0 0
Buctouche,	C. J. Smith,	Do.	22 10 0
Campbellton,	James S. Morse,	Do.	45 0 0
Campo Bello,	Luke Byron,	Do.	10 0 0
Canterbury, from 1st May 1860,	C. E. Grosvenor,	Do.	10 0 0
Carleton,	James R. Reed,	Do.	25 0 0
Chatham,	James Caie,	Do.	160 0 0
Chatham, from 1st May 1860,	G. P. Mackay,	Assistant,	17 10 0
Dalhousie,	J. H. LaBillois,	Postmaster,	60 0 0
Dorchester,	C. B. Godfrey,	Do.	45 0 0
Edmundston,	A. S. Phair,	Do.	30 0 0
Fredericton,	H. J. Thorne,	Do.	300 0 0
Fredericton,	H. J. Thorne,	Assistant,	155 0 0
Gagetown,	W. F. Bonnell,	Postmaster,	40 0 0
Grand Falls,	D. B. Raymond,	Do.	25 0 0
Grand Manan,	Joseph Lakeman,	Do.	10 0 0
Hampton, to 10th Nov. 1859,	H. Hallett,	Do.	1 4 1
Harvey,	J. M. Stevens,	Do.	31 5 0
Hillsborough,	R. E. Steeves,	Do.	75 0 0
Kingston,	Samuel Foster,	Do.	12 10 0
Memramcook,	S. C. Charters,	Do.	12 10 0
Milltown,	Wm. Annett,	Do.	20 0 0
Mouth Nerepis, from Feb. 1, '60,	J. M. Nase,	Do.	15 0 0
Newcastle,	James Johnston,	Do.	70 0 0
Oromocto,	J. R. M'Pherson,	Do.	41 5 0
Ossekeag, from 10th Nov. 1859,	George Flewelling,	Do.	38 15 11
Richibucto,	S. B. Hetherington,	Do.	65 0 0
Sackville,	C. Milner,	Do.	165 0 0
Salisbury,	George Pittfield,	Do.	37 10 0
Shediac,	T. B. Hanington,	Do.	50 0 0
Sheffield,	T. B. C. Burpee,	Do.	15 0 0
Springfield, from 1st Feb. 1860,	Malcolm King,	Do.	9 7 6
Saint Andrews,	G. F. Campbell,	Do.	187 10 0
Saint George,	G. Knight,	Do.	70 0 0
Saint John,	John Howe,	Do.	400 0 0
Do.	H. C. Frink,	First Clerk,	160 0 0
Do.	T. B. Allan,	Second Clerk,	140 0 0
Do.	J. F. M'Guirk,	Third Clerk,	100 0 0
Do.	T. C. Rainsford,	Fourth Clerk,	100 0 0
Do.	James Woodrow,	Fifth Clerk,	110 0 0
Do.	John Leetch,	Office Keeper,	75 0 0

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

An Account of Charges for Salaries to Postmasters, &c.—*Continued.*

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Service.	Amount.
Saint Martin, Saint Stephen, Sussex Vale, Upham Vale, Upper Mills, Woodstock,	Edward Nugent,	Postmaster,	£12 10 0
	D. A. Rose,	Do.	112 10 0
	H. M. Monagle,	Do.	60 0 0
	Weeden Fowler,	Do.	10 0 0
	A. Robinson,	Do.	10 0 0
	James Grover,	Do.	187 10 0
			£4,312 17 6

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT NO. 12.

STATEMENT of all Way Offices in the Province of New Brunswick, shewing Name of Office, Names of Way Office Keepers, Counties in which situated, Amount of Revenue collected, and Amount of Salary paid, Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

Name of Office.	Name of W. O. Keeper.	County.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags.	No. of Night duties.	Salary.	Remarks.
Albert Mines,	William Hallett,	Albert,	£17 2 8	156	...	£3 4 3	
Albert Quarries,	George Russel,	Albert,	5 11 7	104	...	1 11 2	
Annagance,	G. H. Cogle,	King's,	19 4 8	624	390	11 15 6	
Armstrong's Brook,	J. C. Bent,	Restigouche,	8 2 4	312	312	6 16 2	
Aroostook,	John Sloat,	Victoria,	3 19 3	312	...	3 7 10	
Baillie Settlement,	Thomas Robinson,	Charlotté,	1 4 4½	52	...	0 12 5	
Baker's Creek,	Prudent Gagnon,	Victoria,	1 18 3	52	...	0 13 10	
Barachois,	Thomas Gallong,	Westmorland,	2 17 9½	52	...	0 15 9	
Barnesville,	George Barnes,	King's,	5 13 7	104	...	1 11 4	
Bartibog,	William Johnston,	Northumberland,	1 9 0	104	...	1 2 11	
Basewood Ridge,	Margaret Love,	Charlotté,	0 10 10½	52	...	0 11 0	
Bathurst Village,	Murdock Smith,	Gloucester,	38 12 8	312	312	9 17 3	
Bay du Vin,	Alexr. Williston,	Northumberland,	1 16 3½	104	...	1 3 7	
Bay Side,	F. W. Bradford,	Charlotté,	3 10 1½	78	...	1 2 0	
Bear Island,	Lewis Huestis,	York,	7 3 2	104	...	1 14 4	
Beekagumick,	Wm. S. Nevers,	Carleton,	4 4 6	52	...	0 18 5	
Belledune,	John Chalmers,	Gloucester,	3 19 8	312	312	6 7 11	
Belledune River,	Michael Killorin,	Restigouche,	1 6 6	312	312	6 2 8	
Belleisle Bay,	James Lake,	King's,	2 9 8	104	...	1 4 10	
Bellevous Village,	Lewis Richards,	Westmorland,	2 11 0½	52	...	0 15 1	
Black River,	Malcolm McNaughton,	Northumberland,	2 1 2½	104	52	2 1½ 1	
Black River Bridge,	Duncan Cameron,	Northumberland,	0 8 4½	52	...	0 10 10	
Blackville,	Simon Bean,	Northumberland,	8 16 11	200	100	3 14 2	
Blissfield,	Joha De Cantillon,	Northumberland,	5 0 9	200	100	3 6 7	
Bloomfield,	Timothy Colman,	Carleton,	3 3 6½	52	...	0 16 4	
Bloomfield,	Robert Sherard,	Sunbury,	0 15 9	52	...	0 11 6	
Bocabee,	J. Leavitt,	King's,	9 0 11½	320	...	3 19 8	
Boiestown,	Joshua Hanson,	Charlotté,	9 1 0½	312	...	3 18 1	
Boundary, Presqu'isle,	Miles McMillan,	Northumberland,	14 11 6	200	100	4 6 8	
	J. D. Baird,	Carleton,	1 19 3	52	...	0 14 0	From 1st May.

Name of Office.	Name of W. O. Keeper.	County.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags.	No. of Night duties.	Salary.	Remarks.
Briggs' Corner,	G. G. King,	Queen's,	3 9 1	31	...	0 12 10	From 26th March.
Brookvale,	Isaac B. Bonnell,	Queen's,	0 1 3	4	...	0 0 11	From 1st October.
Burton,	M. E. A. Burpee,	Sunbury,	2 15 5	266	...	2 17 2	
Butternut Ridge,	M. B. Keith,	King's,	10 6 4½	52	...	1 10 7	
Caledonia,	James Reed,	Albert,	0 19 10½	52	...	0 11 11	
Campbell Settlement,	George Campbell,	King's,	1 13 0	52	...	0 13 4	
Canning,	Charles Estabrooks,	Queen's,	2 5 10½	236	...	2 10 0	To 1st May.
Canterbury,	S. F. Grosvenor,	York,	21 18 11	312	...	5 3 10	
Canterbury Station,	Luke Lawson,	York,	15 2 8½	156	...	3 0 4	
Cape Tormentine,	C. VanBuskirk,	Westmorland,	4 7 7½	65	...	1 1 3	
Caréquet,	James G. C. Blackhall,	Gloucester,	8 12 2½	104	...	1 17 1	
Chamcook,	Alexr. Stevenson,	Charlotté,	4 13 11	102	...	2 4 4	
Clifton,	A. J. Seaman,	Gloucester,	1 7 0	104	104	1 2 8	From 27th March.
Coat Mines,	H. C. Babbit,	Queen's,	3 4 7	52	...	0 16 5	From 1st May.
Cocagne,	James Lucea,	Kent,	10 4 9½	312	117	5 2 11	
Coldstream,	Sannuel Dickenson,	Carleton,	1 15 6	52	...	0 13 6	
Coles Island,	Jacob Corey,	King's,	11 17 0½	175	...	2 17 3	
Collins,	James Gibbon,	King's,	4 17 7	96	...	1 8 7	
Coverdale,	Samuel Perkins,	King's,	1 1 9	104	...	1 2 2	
Creek Road,	William Smith,	Albert,	3 8 10	208	...	2 6 3	
Cromwell,	D. M. Keith,	King's,	1 8 10½	52	...	0 12 10	
Cumberland Bay,	Samuel Cronwell,	Queen's,	4 15 0½	52	...	0 19 5	
Curryville,	A. Branscombe, Sen.,	Queen's,	3 3 11½	52	...	0 16 5	
Dawson Settlement,	John Beaumont,	Albert,	1 16 3½	52	...	0 13 7	
Deer Island,	Isaac Dawson,	Albert,	4 7 3	312	...	3 0 2	From 22nd Dec. 1859.
Dipper Harbour,	Simon Leonard,	Charlotté,	4 7 10	44	...	0 2 5	Salary due 17s. 2d.
Deak Town,	Joseph Belmor,	Saint John,	1 18 10	52	...	0 0 0	W. O. Keeper refuses to sign receipt.
Doney's,	Hiram Freeze,	Northumberland,	4 12 7½	198	99	0 13 10	
Douglas Harbour,	Charles Doney,	Queen's,	0 4 6	52	...	3 6 9	From 1st May.
Douglas Town,	Abner Belmain,	Queen's,	5 14 0	52	...	0 5 5	
Dover,	R. Hutchison,	Northumberland,	41 17 10½	858	...	12 13 10	
Dumbarton,	H. Delesdernier,	Westmorland,	4 4 1½	104	...	0 16 6	
Dumfries,	Patrick Devoy,	Charlotté,	8 10 9	312	...	1 8 5	
Dundee,	Solomon Howe,	York,	0 14 2	52	...	3 17 1	
Dunphy's,	Alexr. Laing,	Restigouche,	2 15 9	198	99	0 11 4	
Edgett's Landing,	George Dunphy,	Northumberland,	6 17 4½	156	...	3 3 9	
Elgin,	Ward Edgett,	Albert,	9 17 9½	104	...	2 3 9	
	James Gifford, Sen.,	Albert,	9 17 9½	104	...	1 19 9	

Statement of all Way Offices in the Province of New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

Name of Office.	Name of W. O. Keeper.	County.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags.	Night duties.	Salary.	Remarks.
Emigrant Settlement,	B. Corrigan,	Westmorland,	£3 5 6½	65	...	£0 19 0	
English Settlement,	John Wilson,	Queen's,	0 9 6	28	...	0 6 5	From 1st May.
Escuminac,	W. Y. Preston,	Northumberland,	3 9 0½	78	...	1 1 10	
Finger Board,	J. D. Baxter,	King's,	11 11 2½	468	12	5 15 8	
Flatlands,	A. McKenzie,	Restigouche,	4 1 9½	52	...	0 18 2	
Florenceville,	S. G. Burpee,	Carleton,	24 16 2½	312	312	8 9 8	
Flowers Cove,	John Maynard,	Queen's,	2 0 4½	52	...	0 14 0	
Fox Creek,	Philip Burk,	Westmorland,	5 1 4	609	423	12 7 8	From 1st April.
French Lake,	W. B. Clayton,	Sunbury,	1 7 2 8	30	...	0 8 7	
French Village,	C. J. Stewart,	King's,	2 6 8	52	...	0 14 8	
Gardner's Creek,	John Wallace,	Saint John,	2 4 4	52	...	0 14 5	
Gaspereau,	C. E. Langin,	Queen's,	14 14 10	73	...	2 3 7	
Geary,	Samuel Boon, Sen.,	Sunbury,	1 6 9	104	104	5 2 8	
Germanstown,	W. Fillemore,	Albert,	1 18 7	78	...	0 18 9	
Goshen,	W. H. Stevens,	Albert,	1 9 3	52	...	0 12 11	
Grand Ance,	F. La Gresley,	Gloucester,	3 14 7½	117	...	1 9 10	
Grand River,	E. Akerley,	Victoria,	4 19 8	312	...	3 9 11	
Great Shemogue,	Joseph Avar,	Westmorland,	5 18 1½	104	...	1 11 9	
Greenfield,	Thomas Wakeham,	Carleton,	1 4 0	52	...	0 12 5	
Greenwich Hill,	J. G. McKiel,	King's,	2 16 4½	136	...	1 7 3	
Hammond River,	J. B. Dodge,	King's,	20 14 6	390	...	5 16 4	
Hampstead,	Israel Merritt,	Queen's,	8 0 11	208	...	2 16 1	
Hampton,	John Flewelling,	King's,	33 11 5	312	...	6 7 1	
Hardwicke,	Robert Noble,	Northumberland,	0 10 0	104	...	1 1 1	
Harvey,	Thomas Cockburn,	York,	7 14 5	104	...	1 15 5	
Head of Petitcodiac,	H. Humphreys,	Westmorland,	27 12 1	624	390	12 10 1	
Hillsdale,	Thos. Cassidy,	King's,	0 8 4½	52	...	0 10 10	From 1st May.
Holmesville,	Isaac Broad,	Carleton,	0 7 0	52	...	0 10 7	
Hopewell Cape,	M. B. Palmer,	Albert,	19 14 2½	312	...	5 19 5	
Do. Corner,	O. Anderson,	Albert,	16 5 0½	312	...	8 4 10	
Do. Hill,	O. A. Barbarie,	Albert,	32 9 10½	312	...	0 14 8	
Indian Island,	J. B. W. Chaffey,	Charlotte,	1 14 9	59	...		

Indian Town,	Matthias Hamm,	Saint John,	50 2 0½	312	...	7 19 2	
Irish Town,	John Larissey,	Westmorland,	2 1 2½	52	...	0 14 0	
Irving Settlement,	W. E. Bishop,	Albert,	5 11 2	156	...	2 1 1 8	
Jacksontown,	C. Graham,	Carleton,	4 1 6 4½	52	...	0 18 6	
Jacksonville,	J. Simonsen,	Carleton,	4 4 3	104	104	2 8 4 4	
Janesville,	H. A. Caie,	Gloucester,	2 4 10½	52	...	0 14 5	
Jemseg,	B. Cottle,	Queen's,	5 0 11	208	...	2 10 1 4	
Joleure,	Daniel Carney, *	Westmorland,	12 4 1	624	...	7 4 4 1	
Kennebecasis Bay,	W. King,	King's,	5 19 3	104	...	1 11 11	
Keswick Ridge,	A. McKeen,	York,	12 7 4½	312	...	4 4 9 2	
Kingslear,	G. A. Hammond,	York,	64 1 9½	468	130	12 3 2 2	
Kingston,	H. L. Dwyer,	Kent,	23 10 7½	429	234	8 14 7 7	
Kouchibouguac,	W. S. Caie,	Kent,	0 16 9½	104	...	1 1 1 4	
Lakefield,	D. B. Campbell,	King's,	5 2 10	130	...	14 0 7 7	
Ledge,	Thomas Leary,	Charlotte,	25 5 9	592	592	0 17 1 4	
Leoprean,	J. M. Dermit,	Charlotte,	3 10 11	52	...	0 12 7 2	
L'Etete,	Geo. Dick, Sen.,	Charlotte,	1 3 3	52	...	0 11 7 2	
Lindsay's,	Alex. Lindsay, Jr.	Carleton,	0 15 4	52	...	0 13 9 8	
Little River, Coverdale,	R. J. Colpitts,	Albert,	1 11 7	52	...	0 15 9 8	
Do. Egin,	C. Gifford,	Albert,	1 16 6	78	...	0 18 1 1	
Do. Sunbury,	Hugh Andrews,	Sunbury,	3 5 8½	65	...	2 6 2 2	
Little Rocher,	C. Richardson,	Albert,	3 2 5½	208	...	1 4 7 3	
Little Shemogue,	Thos. Oulton,	Westmorland,	0 15 4½	104	...	0 11 5 9	
Loch Lomond,	J. Jordan, Jr.	Saint John,	2 2 7½	52	...	0 14 3	
Londonderry,	James Douglas,	King's,	0 14 9	52	...	3 6 11	
Long Point,	John Coulter,	Carleton,	2 2 2	312	...	2 8 5 7	
Long Settlement,	Jas. H. Sprout,	Carleton,	3 9 3½	208	...	3 10 7 9	
Lower Brighton,	Issacher Noble,	Albert,	4 4 5 9½	312	...	3 12 9 9	
Lower Cape,	George Turner,	Albert,	6 7 7	156	156	3 1 9 3	
Lower Coverdale,	Millidge Steves,	York,	0 17 1½	156	...	3 3 0 4	
Lower Hillsborough,	N. Bennett,	York,	1 12 6½	100	100	0 13 8 4	
Lower Prince William,	J. G. Vanwart,	Carleton,	2 15 11	800	100	0 10 10	
Lower Wakefield,	S. Britton,	Carleton,	1 14 3	52	...	0 10 10	
Lower Woodstock,	Isaac Cluff,	Northumberland,	0 9 3	52	...	1 2 8	
Ludlow,	John Nelson,	Westmorland,	1 14 8	52	...	0 10 10	
Lutes Mountain,	J. Lutes,	Charlotte,	0 9 3	52	...	1 2 8	
Lynnfield,	J. G. Gitchell,	Charlotte,	1 6 8½	104	...		
Mac's Bay,	R. S. Hanson,	Charlotte,	1 1 6	104	...		

Statement of all Way Offices in the Province of New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

Name of Office.	Name of W. O. Keeper.	County.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags.	Night duties.	Salary.	Remarks.
Mactaquack,	J. Mitchell,	York,	£2 15 4	104	...	£1 5 6	
Madawaska,	P. C. Amiraux,	Victoria,	1 18 6½	312	...	3 3 3	
Madisco,	J. D. Crowell,	Gloucester,	9 4 5	312	312	6 18 5	
Magaguadavic,	S. Vail,	York,	3 7 1½	104	...	1 6 8	
Maple Green,	J. Fraser,	Restigouche,	1 5 2	312	...	3 2 6	From 1st April.
Mascarene,	A. M'Diarmid,	Charlotté,	0 11 2½	30	...	0 7 0	
Maugerville,	W. H. Bent,	Sunbury,	16 1 8½	312	...	4 12 0	
Mechanics' Settlement,	A. Moore,	King's,	3 8 2½	52	...	0 16 10	
M'Kenzie's Corner,	J. Y. Hoyt,	Carleton,	6 3 4	52	...	1 2 4	
Middle Simonds,	T. Boyd,	Carleton,	7 15 5½	312	...	6 15 6	
Millstream,	J. H. Ryan,	King's,	13 18 2½	222	...	3 11 0	
Moncton,	M. D. Harris,	Westmorland,	16 17 6½	624	390	11 6 8	
Monument Settlement,	C. J. P. Wetmore,	Carleton,	0 19 0	52	...	0 11 11	
Moore's Mills,	J. E. Moore,	Charlotté,	0 18 0½	52	...	0 11 9	
Mount Whatley,	A. M'Queen,	Westmorland,	19 19 11½	208	...	4 0 1	
Do. Keswick,	George Ramsey,	Queen's,	8 1 5½	52	...	0 16 1	
Do. Millstream,	E. Shepherd,	York,	5 9 1½	104	...	1 10 11	
Do. Nerepis,	A. Johnston, Jr.	King's,	13 13 4½	347	12	5 10 3	
Do. St. Francis,	J. M. Nase,	King's,	3 3 0	84	71	2 7 2	To 31st January.
Munquart,	James Grow,	Victoria,	0 4 0½	30	...	0 6 2	From 1st April.
Murray's Corner,	M. Giberson,	Carleton,	2 19 6	52	...	0 15 11	
Musquash,	P. Murray,	Westmorland,	3 18 4	65	...	1 0 3	
Narrows,	G. C. Carman,	Saint John,	21 5 5½	624	312	11 15 0	
Nashwaak,	Henry Todd,	Queen's,	7 4 4	78	...	1 9 5	
Nashwaaksis,	W. Piant,	York,	8 6 0	250	99	4 4 0	
Nashwaak Village,	P. M'Farlane,	York,	7 13 10	104	...	1 15 5	
Nelson,	J. L. Fletcher,	York,	4 10 10	250	99	3 16 7	
New Bandon,	Wm. Hartt,	Northumberland,	8 6 3½	192	138	3 11 7	
New Canaan,	Wm. Dawson,	Gloucester,	7 2 11	104	104	2 14 3	
New Canaan,	E. Thorne,	Queen's,	5 8 3½	52	...	1 0 10	
Newcastle Creek,	S. M'Mahon,	Queen's,	5 16 11½	52	...	1 1 8	
New Horton,	M. Cannon,	Albert,	1 8 0	78	...	0 17 10	
New Ireland,	Jas. Fleming, Jr.	Albert,	1 15 7	104	...	1 3 7	

New Jerusalem,	Saunuel Mahood,	Queen's,	4 11 1½	156	...	1 19 1	
New Mills,	D. M'Alister,	Restigouche,	8 18 7	312	195	5 15 4	
New River,	James M'Nanley,	Charlotté,	22 18 0½	468	468	11 5 10	
Niguac,	G. E. Letson,	Northumberland,	3 2 5	52	...	1 0 2	
Northampton,	D. S. Gibson,	Carleton,	3 7 5½	104	...	1 6 8	
North Branch,	H. D. Currie,	Sunbury,	2 16 11	52	...	0 15 8	
Northesk Boord,	J. Hutchison,	Northumberland,	3 7 5	52	...	0 16 9	
Northfield,	S. D. Ross,	Sunbury,	4 5 9½	52	...	0 18 6	
North Head, (Grand Manan),	E. J. Doggett,	Charlotté,	7 17 7½	65	...	1 8 3	
North Joggins,	Rufus Cole,	Westmorland,	11 16 3	91	...	2 1 1	
Norton,	John Hayes,	King's,	13 0 10½	468	12	6 3 3	
Oak Bay,	W. Young, 3rd,	Charlotté,	6 18 2	429	117	5 18 9	
Oak Point,	J. L. Flewelling,	King's,	6 5 11½	211	13	2 15 8	
Do.	A. Davidson,	Northumberland,	3 7 11	52	...	0 16 9	
Oatnabog,	J. Cameron, Jr.	Queen's,	2 10 6½	104	...	1 5 0	
Palmerston,	B. Gorman,	Kent,	1 10 11	286	39	3 5 7	
Pennfield,	Jesse Prescott,	Charlotté,	10 2 3½	104	...	2 0 3	
Perth,	Wm. Hallett,	Victoria,	0 12 10	52	...	0 11 3	
Petersville,	P. Howell,	Queen's,	8 11 0	312	260	6 7 1	
Do. Church,	A. Hamilton,	Queen's,	2 19 5	104	...	1 5 11	
Pisavince,	T. Gilbraith,	Saint John,	1 9 0½	52	...	0 12 10	
Pockmouche,	J. Barry,	Gloucester,	3 3 9½	52	...	0 16 3	
Pockshaw,	P. Reardon,	Gloucester,	0 3 3	156	...	0 2 2	From 24th August.
Point La Nim,	D. Stewart,	Restigouche,	1 17 4	52	...	1 12 10	
Pollett River,	B. R. Colpitt,	Westmorland,	2 6 4½	52	...	0 13 8	
Pometoy Ridge,	Wm. M'Kenzie,	Charlotté,	13 10 10	104	...	0 14 8	
Port Elgin,	John Monro,	Westmorland,	1 19 3	52	...	2 7 0	
Presqu'isle,	Thomas Johnston,	Carleton,	13 12 5	312	...	0 13 11	
Prince William,	John Hea, Jr.	York,	0 7 6	26	...	4 7 3	
Quaco Road,	B. Kirkpatrick,	Saint John,	1 10 3½	208	...	2 3 0	
Rankin's Mills,	H. Sawyer,	Carleton,	0 18 0	52	...	0 6 9	From 1st May.
Ratter's Corner,	J. Ratter,	King's,	0 7 6	52	...	0 10 9	
Red Bank,	M. M'Kindrick,	Northumberland,	3 9 2	52	...	0 16 10	
Ronous Bridge,	William O'Brien,	Northumberland,	3 7 8	190	65	2 17 6	
Richmond,	H. Montgomery,	Carleton,	4 6 1½	312	...	3 18 10	
River Charlo,	A. M'Pherson,	Restigouche,	4 6 2½	312	78	4 3 7	
River DeChute,	H. Baird,	Carleton,	4 6 2	312	312	6 6 8	
Round Hill,	W. M'Leod,	King's,	2 0 2½	112	...	1 5 5	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement of all Way Offices in the Province of New Brunswick, &c.—Continued.

Name of Office.	Name of W. O. Keeper.	County.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags.	No. of Night duties.	Salary.	Remarks.
Rusagornis,	T. H. Smith,	Sunbury,	£1 16 3	52	...	£0 13 7	
Salmon Creek,	J. Fowler,	Sunbury,	0 5 0	21	...	0 4 8	From 1st June.
Salmon River,	N. Locke,	Albert,	10 5 11	78	...	1 15 7	
Do.	R. B. Paterson,	Saint John,	4 10 3	52	...	0 18 11	
Salt Springs,	H. Campbell,	King's,	3 9 10½	143	...	1 14 6	
Saint Basil,	J. Lynch,	Victoria,	2 1 10	312	...	3 4 3	
Saint Patrick,	R. Dyer,	Charlotte,	0 14 9½	52	...	0 11 5	
Scotch Town,	Z. Olmstead,	Queen's,	0 7 1½	26	...	0 5 8	From 1st May.
Seeley's Mills,	R. Morrison,	King's,	4 18 10½	52	...	0 19 10	
Shediac Road,	J. Rodgerson,	Westmorland,	1 8 2	156	69	2 6 0	
Shippody Road,	J. Wallace,	King's,	2 2 11	104	...	1 4 3	
Shippigan,	P. DeGrace,	Gloucester,	15 9 10	104	...	2 10 11	
Smith's,	E. J. Smith,	Westmorland,	25 1 5½	468	169	8 12 8	
Smith Creek,	L. E. White,	King's,	11 5 1	52	...	1 12 6	
Smith Town,	T. C. Atherton,	King's,	4 16 10	52	...	0 19 8	
Southampton,	T. C. Atherton,	York,	7 10 9	104	...	1 15 1	
South Branch,	D. Godard,	King's,	1 5 3	52	...	0 12 5	
Do.	R. Moffatt,	Sunbury,	6 6 7	52	...	1 2 7	
South Nelson,	John Caie,	Northumberland,	15 0 11½	156	...	3 0 1	
Sprague's Point,	Y. Crandall,	King's,	6 14 9	52	...	1 3 6	
Springfield,	Malcolm King,	King's,	7 9 5½	26	...	1 19 11	To 31st January.
Spring Hill,	T. B. Dunphy,	York,	8 6 0	468	...	5 6 7	
Spruce Lake,	E. Stapleton,	Saint John,	0 9 1	52	52	1 0 11	
Stanley,	W. Logan,	York,	5 3 2	52	...	1 0 2	
Sussex Corner,	J. B. Calkin,	King's,	6 13 6	80	...	1 9 2	
Sussex Portage,	W. S. Teacles,	King's,	2 7 1	52	...	0 14 8	From 1st August.
Tabouinac,	R. McLeod,	Northumberland,	3 17 1½	52	...	1 5 3	
Taylor Town,	W. A. Garrison,	Sunbury,	11 5 8	312	39	4 2 7	
Taylor Village,	C. Taylor,	Westmorland,	4 14 8½	52	...	0 19 5	
Tenant's Cove,	W. B. Mills,	King's,	0 10 9	42	...	0 9 5	From 1st June.
Ten Mile Creek,	J. S. Parker,	Saint John,	0 19 10½	52	...	0 11 11	
The Range,	R. Snaell,	Queen's,	0 16 3	29	...	0 7 3	
Tobique,	A. Campbell,	Victoria,	4 17 8	52	...	0 19 8	From 9th April.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Name of Office.	Name of W. O. Keeper.	County.	Revenue collected.	No. of Bags.	No. of Night duties.	Salary.	Remarks.
Tracadie,	J. Young,	Gloucester,	3 12 0	52	18	0 19 8	
Tracy's Mills,	Isaac Adams,	Carleton,	1 3 6	52	...	0 12 4	
Turtle Creek,	R. Gross,	Albert,	1 13 7	312	39	3 10 9	
Tweedside,	J. Rutherford,	York,	0 5 7½	20	...	0 4 7	From 21st August.
Upham,	J. C. Upham,	King's,	7 6 4½	104	...	1 14 7	
Upper Bay du Vin,	Wm. Dickens,	Northumberland,	1 1 4	208	52	2 12 1	
Upper Brighton,	W. B. Tompkins,	Carleton,	2 12 10	52	...	0 15 3	
Upper Gagetown,	J. A. Currey,	Queen's,	10 2 10	325	...	4 2 10	
Upper Kent,	A. Hawthorn,	Carleton,	1 7 1½	52	...	0 12 8	
Upper Keswick,	J. E. Smith,	York,	1 19 8	104	...	1 4 0	
Upper Maugerville,	D. S. Deveber,	Sunbury,	4 16 7½	156	...	1 19 8	
Upper Mills,	W. Bowden,	Charlotte,	8 18 11½	104	...	1 17 10	
Upper Queensbury,	A. Acherton,	York,	6 3 8	104	...	1 12 4	
Upper Sackville,	R. Dobson,	Westmorland,	11 12 1½	156	...	2 13 3	
Upper Southampton,	S. F. Wright,	York,	1 3 9½	104	...	1 2 4	
Upper Sussex,	W. S. Stone,	King's,	24 4 10	624	312	11 8 9	
Upper Wicklow,	S. H. Estabrook,	Carleton,	4 15 1½	312	312	6 9 7	
Upper Woodstock,	W. H. Sisson,	Carleton,	22 15 11½	468	429	10 18 0	
Victoria,	G. R. Boyer,	Carleton,	10 18 6	312	312	7 1 10	
Washademook,	J. Colwell,	Queen's,	1 12 5½	52	...	0 13 2	
Waterville,	J. E. McReady,	Carleton,	2 8 3½	52	...	0 14 10	
Watson Settlement,	John Watson,	Carleton,	0 16 6½	52	...	0 11 8	
Waveig,	John McComb,	Charlotte,	0 12 4½	312	...	3 1 3	
Webster's Creek,	C. E. Slocomb,	Victoria,	3 7 0	52	...	0 16 8	
Welsford,	F. Woods,	Queen's,	6 1 7½	416	312	7 12 1	
Westcock,	D. Hutchison,	Westmorland,	3 12 4½	52	...	0 17 3	
Westmorland Point,	T. E. Oulton,	Westmorland,	9 2 11½	208	...	2 18 3	
White's Cove,	G. M. White,	Queen's,	5 5 4½	52	...	1 0 6	
Wickham,	G. N. Golding,	Queen's,	4 17 9½	201	...	2 8 6	
Wicklow,	T. H. Estey,	Carleton,	3 10 0½	312	...	6 6 11	
Wilson's Beach,	W. Tinker, Jr.	Charlotte,	2 12 6½	50	312	0 14 10	
Williamstown,	Thos. Lindsay,	Carleton,	4 8 6	52	...	0 18 9	
Wood Point,	S. Outhouse,	Westmorland,	3 3 4 ½	52	...	0 16 4	
Young's Cove,	R. Snodgrass,	Queen's,	4 4 6½	52	...	0 18 6	
					£699 15 7		

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

REPORT No. 13.

STATEMENT shewing the Amounts paid to Postmasters and Way Office Keepers for Commission on the Sale of Postage Stamps, for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

[A Commission of 5 per cent. is allowed to Postmasters, and 10 per cent. to Way O. Keepers.]

Name of Office.	Amount paid to Postmasters.	Amount paid to W. O. Keepers.	Total Amounts paid.
Andover,	£0 17 0	£0 0 0	£0 17 0
Baie Verte,	0 8 9	0 3 0	0 11 9
Bathurst,	2 8 7	2 13 5	5 2 0
Bend,	3 0 4½	0 8 2	3 8 6½
Buctouche,	0 17 6	0 0 0	0 17 6
Campbellton,	0 4 0	0 0 0	0 4 0
Campo Bello,	0 9 7½	0 0 0	0 9 7½
Canterbury, from 1st May, ...	0 6 4½	0 8 8	0 15 0½
Carleton,	2 6 1½	0 0 0	2 6 1½
Chatham,	9 6 8½	4 3 5	13 10 1½
Dalhousie,	3 7 8½	0 0 0	3 7 8½
Dorchester,	1 17 7½	0 0 0	1 17 7½
Edmundston,	0 19 0	0 0 0	0 19 0
Fredericton,	8 8 2	3 5 2	11 13 4
Gagetown,	1 8 9½	1 16 1½	3 4 11
Grand Falls,	0 19 5	0 0 0	0 19 5
Grand Manan,	0 7 11	0 0 0	0 7 11
Hampton, to 10th November 1859,	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 1
Harvey,	0 14 9½	0 8 5	1 3 2½
Hillsborough,	1 18 10	2 9 4	4 8 2
Kingston,	0 11 3	0 2 3½	0 13 6½
Memramcook,	0 3 3½	0 1 5½	0 4 9
Milltown,	0 15 8	0 0 0	0 15 8
Mouth of Nerepis, from 1st February,	0 2 9	0 2 4	0 5 1
Newcastle,	3 9 3½	0 0 0	3 9 3½
Ormocto,	0 14 4	0 9 1	1 3 5
Osseag, from 10th November 1859,	0 9 7	0 8 2	0 17 9
Richibucto,	5 3 4½	0 0 2½	5 3 7
Sackville,	4 7 4	0 4 4½	4 11 8½
Salisbury,	1 4 8	0 0 2	1 4 10
Shediac,	3 0 1	1 9 10½	4 9 11½
Sheffield,	0 7 7½	0 2 3½	0 9 11
Springfield, from 1st February, ...	0 2 9½	0 0 5	0 3 2½
Saint Andrews,	4 15 0	0 0 0	4 15 0
Saint George,	3 6 11½	0 5 0	3 11 11½
Saint John,	35 0 2	0 0 0	35 0 2
Saint Martins,	0 13 1½	0 0 0	0 13 1½
Saint Stephen,	4 2 9½	0 5 4½	4 8 2
Sussex Vale,	0 17 7	1 3 7	2 1 2
Upham Vale,	0 1 7	0 0 0	0 1 7
Upper Mills,	0 3 3½	0 0 0	0 3 3½
Woodstock,	3 5 2	1 0 4½	4 5 6½
Agency at Fredericton,	1 9 0	0 0 0	1 9 0
	£114 14 1	£21 10 8½	£136 4 9½

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, Accountant.

REPORT No. 14.

STATEMENT in detail of all Payments made and Charges incurred for Mail Transportation, including Ferriages, during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	No. trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
Andover and Fort Fairfield,	Wm. Everitt, Jun.	2	1 year,	£22 8 9
Andover and Tobique,	James Bishop,	1	1 year,	30 0 0
Bathurst, and Shippigan and Carraquet,	John Frizie,	1 & 2	1 year,	100 0 0
Bay du Vin and Preston's Point,	Robert Noble,	1	1 year,	9 14 6
Bellisle Bay and Long Point,	John Coulter,	2	1 year,	3 0 0
Bellisle Bay and Tenant's Cove,	John Toole,	2	5 months,	5 3 11
Bend and Amherst, N. S.	Wm. Hickman,	6	1 year, less fine.	237 10 0
Bend and Irish Town,	Wm. Larrisey,	1	1 year,	7 10 0
Bend and Lutes Mountain,	Mathias Horsman,	1	1 year,	7 10 0
Black River and Hardwicke,	Wm. M'Naughton,	1	1 year,	22 9 0
Campbellton and Flatlands,	Benj. Thompson,	1	1 year,	18 0 0
Campo Bello and Wilson's Beach,	James Brown,	1	11 m. & 15 d.	9 12 4
Canterbury and Canterbury Station,	Coles Carpenter,	3	1 year,	20 0 0
Canterbury and Rankin's Mills,	Ansell Taylor,	1	6 months,	3 15 0
Chatham and Shippigan,	Thomas Barry,	1	1 year,	61 5 0
Chatham and South Nelson,	Wm. M. Kelley,	2	1 year,	24 19 8
Dalhousie and Dundee,	Simon M'Grigor,	1	1 year,	12 19 9
Dorchester and North Joggins,	Wm. M'Hailey,	1	Sum. season,	10 0 0
Edmundston and St. Francis,	John Emmerson,	1	1 year,	34 0 0
Finger Board W. O. and Railway Station,	J. D. Baxter,	6	6 months,	3 0 0
Fredericton and Chatham,	Robert Orr,	2	10 months,	133 9 7
Fredericton and Chatham,	Wm. M. Kelley,	2	2 months,	45 11 8
Fredericton and Fredericton Letter Boxes,	Wm. Seymour,	12	1 year,	5 0 0
Fredericton and Grand Falls,	J. R. Tupper,	3 & 6	3 months,	217 10 0
Fredericton and St. John,	Wm. H. Friel,	6	6 months,	199 10 0
Fredericton and St. John,	Geo. R. Atherton,	6	6 months,	225 0 0
Fredericton and St. John,	William Bradley,	3	Winter season,	15 0 0
Fredericton and St. John,	Chas. L. Hart,	3	Winter season,	15 0 0
Fredericton and St. Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	1	1 year,	125 0 0
Fredericton and Stanley,	James Malone,	1	1 year,	25 0 0
Fredericton and Woodstock,	J. R. Tupper,	6	9 months,	351 0 0
Fredericton and Woodstock, (East side St. John River,)	Chris. Broderick,	1	5 months,	36 7 1
Fredericton and Woodstock, (East side St. John River,)	Wm. Dougherty,	1	7 months,	52 5 0
Gagetown and Cole's Island,	Geo. Ramsey,	1	1 year,	37 5 0
Gagetown and Gaspereaux,	Joseph Stockford,	1	1 year,	87 10 0
Gagetown and Mouth of Nerepi,	Reuben Williams,	2	1 year,	96 10 0
Gagetown and Nerepi,	John Beattie,	2	1 year,	63 9 0
Grand Falls and Canadian Boundary,	John Hart,	3	3 months,	49 19 9
Grand Falls and Edmundston,	John Hart,	3	9 months,	121 7 11
Great Shemogue and Murray's Corner,	Daniel Boyce,	1	3 months,	2 0 0
Hampton and Sussex Vale,	Patrick King,	6	10 days,	4 1 6
Hampstead and Wickham,	Thos. Treadwell,	2	9 months,	5 4 3
Hampstead and Wickham,	John H. Dougan,	2	3 months,	1 13 9
Harvey and Salmon River, A. C.	Jonathan R. Stevens,	1	7 months,	4 19 7
Harvey and Salmon River, A. C.	Jonathan R. Stevens,	2	5 months,	8 6 3
Harvey Corner and Albert Quarries,	Jonathan R. Stevens,	2	1 year,	9 8 6
Hillsborough and Albert Mines,	David Wallace,	3	1 year,	12 10 0
Hillsborough and Caledonia,	Wm. D. Baisley,	1	6 months,	6 0 0
Hillsborough, and Caledonia, and Irving Settlement,	Wm. D. Baisley,	3	6 months,	14 0 0
Hillsborough and Curryville,	David Wallace,	1	1 year,	6 10 0
Kingston and Lyon's Point,	John T. Appleby,	1	1 year,	20 0 0
Kingston, & Nine M. Station, & Springfield,	Alex. M'Alara,	6 & 2	3 months,	11 17 6
Kingston, & Nine M. Station, & Springfield,	Alex. M'Alara,	6 & 2	9 months,	45 0 0
Lepreau and Maces Bay,	Robert Hope,	1	1 year,	4 10 0
Memramcook and Dover,	Peter Bourgois,	1	1 year,	15 0 0
Millstream and Head of Millstream,	C. R. Parlee,	1	1 year,	9 0 0
Mouth of Millstream and Cole's Island,	H. D. M'Leod,	1 & 2	6 months,	14 10 0
Mouth of Millstream and Railway Station,	H. D. M'Leod,	1	9 months,	4 10 0
Musquash and Dipper Harbour,	James Hovey,	1	1 year,	13 0 0
Newcastle and Bend,	Wm. M. Kelley,	3	6 months,	172 10 0
Newcastle and Bend,	Wm. M. Kelley,	6	3 months,	272 10 0
Newcastle and Campbellton,	Wm. M. Kelley,	2	1 year,	449 10 0
Newcastle and Red Bank,	Peter Russell,	1	1 year,	20 0 0

Statement of Payments, Charges, &c. for Mail Transportation.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	No. trips per week.	Period.	Amount.
New River and Prescott's Mills, ..	Wm. M'Gowan,	6	1 year,	£6 0 0
Norton and Patticake, ..	Peter Fairweather,	3	1 year,	10 0 0
Oromocto and Gagetown, ..	Benj. S. Bailey,	3	1 year,	100 0 0
Oromocto and Sheffield, ..	Benj. S. Bailey,	1	1 year,	12 0 0
Oromocto and South Branch, ..	Thomas Lewis,	1	1 year,	22 10 0
Ossekeag and Hampton, ..	Samuel Freeze,	6	10 m. & 22 d.	6 14 8
Richibucto and Weldford, ..	Joseph Schollick,	1	1 year,	24 10 0
Richmond Corner and South Richmond, ..	Hugh Graham,	1	3 months,	3 16 3
Richmond Corner and South Richmond, ..	Hugh Graham,	1	9 months,	15 0 0
Richmond Corner & Watson's Settlement,	John Watson,	1	1 year & 3 m.	11 5 0
Sackville & Cape Tormentine, & Baie Verte,	Joseph Allan,	1 & 2	11 months,	39 7 7
Sackville and Cape Tormentine, ..	Edw. C. Palmer,	2	1 month,	5 0 2
Sackville and North Joggins, ..	Wm. M'Haflay,	1	1 year,	13 0 0
Sackville and Upper Sackville, ..	Edward Bowes,	3	1 year,	14 16 0
Salisbury and Elgin, ..	Wm. Leeman, Jr.	1	1 year,	26 0 0
Salisbury and Harvey, ..	Wm. H. Gross,	3	1 year,	130 0 0
Salisbury and Hillsborough, ..	David Wallace,	2	6 months,	24 17 6
Salisbury and Hillsborough, ..	James Ryan,	2	6 months,	24 17 6
Salt Springs & Sussex Vale, via Lakefield,	Geo. M'Ewen,	1	1 year,	20 0 0
Shediac and Great Shemogue, ..	D. R. Reshan,	1	1 year,	19 0 0
Shediac and Moncton, ..	E. & N. A. Railway,	3	1858,	21 5 0
Shediac and Moncton, ..	E. & N. A. Railway,	3	1859,	42 10 0
Shediac and Moncton, ..	E. & N. A. Railway,	3 & 6	1860,	42 10 0
Sheffield and Gaspereaux, ..	John M'Gowan,	1	2 m. & 6 d.	8 1 8
Sheffield and Gaspereaux, ..	Chas. J. Burpee,	1	3 months,	11 2 0
Sheffield and Northfield, ..	John M'Gowan,	1	6 m. & 25 d.	13 18 3
Springfield and Collina Corner, ..	Jas. J. M. Scovil,	1	1 year,	8 0 0
Springfield and Cromwell, ..	John Chisholm,	1	6 months,	2 10 0
Springfield and Sprague's Point, ..	Walter C. Davis,	1	9 months,	3 0 0
Springfield and Washademoak, ..	John Chisholm,	1	6 months,	3 15 0
Spruce Lake and Pisarino, ..	Thomas Dean,	1	1 year,	8 0 0
Saint Andrews and Bay Side, ..	John Simpson,	1	6 months,	4 17 6
Saint Andrews and Bay Side, ..	John Simpson,	2	6 months,	7 10 0
Saint Andrews and Campo Bello, ..	James M'Masters,	1	1 year, less fine,	33 15 0
Saint Andrews and Grand Manan, ..	Wm. Gatcomb,	1	1 year,	92 10 0
Saint George and Deer Island, ..	George Dick,	1	10 m. & 10 d.	32 6 0
Saint George and L'Etete, ..	George Dick,	1	1 m. & 21 d.	1 14 8
Saint George and Pennfield, ..	John T. Miller,	2	9 months,	9 15 0
Saint George and Pennfield, ..	Jesse Prescott, Jr.	2	3 months,	3 5 0
Saint George and Upper Mills, ..	Wm. Bowden,	2	1 year,	19 15 0
Saint John and Carleton, ..	William Allan,	12	3 months,	5 0 0
Saint John and Carleton, ..	John Vickery,	12	9 months,	15 0 0
Saint John, and Digby, and Windsor,	James King,	2 S 1 W	1 y. & 3 m.	607 10 0
Saint John and Harvey, ..	Elisha S. Steeves,	1	1 year,	120 0 0
Saint John, and Indian Town, & R. Station,	Patrick Mahoney,	12	6 months,	24 10 0
Saint John and Indian Town, ..	Francis H. Boyle,	6	6 months,	12 10 0
Saint John and Ossekeag, ..	E. & N. A. Railway,	6	1859,	71 17 6
Saint John and Railway Station, ..	Patrick Mahoney,	12	6 months,	22 10 0
Saint John, and Saint Andrews, and Saint Stephen, and Calais, Me. ..	Alexander Boone,	6	1 year,	950 0 0
Saint John, & Salmon River, & St. Martin,	Alex. G. Fownes,	1 & 2	9 months,	36 0 0
Saint John, & Salmon River, & St. Martin,	Alex. G. Fownes,	1 & 2	3 months,	19 12 6
Saint John and Shediac, ..	E. & N. A. Railway,	6	3 months,	202 10 0
Saint John and Sussex Vale, ..	E. & N. A. Railway,	6	3 months,	247 10 0
Saint John & Sussex Vale, via Salt Springs,	Geo. M'Ewen,	1	1 year,	60 0 0
Saint John and Ten Mile Creek, ..	Wm. Wallace,	1	1 year,	35 0 0
Saint Stephen and Saint James, ..	Alex. Clendennin,	1	1 year,	35 0 0
Saint Stephen and The Ledge, ..	Thomas Leary,	2	1 year,	14 18 8
Saint Stephen and Upper Mills, ..	Wm. Thos. Rose,	3	1 year,	25 0 0
Sussex Vale and Bend, ..	Patrick King,	6	9 months,	225 0 0
Sussex Vale and Cole's Island, ..	H. D. M'Leod,	1	3 months,	22 10 0
Sussex Vale and Elgin, ..	F. C. Buchanan,	1	1 year,	32 0 0
Sussex and New Canaan, ..	Arthur M'Lean,	1	1 year,	44 0 0
The Range and Cumberland Bay, ..	Robert Snell,	1	6 months,	2 0 0
Woodstock and Boundary, Presqu'ile, ..	Robert Hume,	1	1 year,	49 6 8
Woodstock and Grand Falls, ..	J. R. Tupper,	3	9 months,	301 10 0
Woodstock and Houlton, Me. ..	Geo. H. Parks,	6	1 year,	20 0 0
Woodstock and Upper Kent, ..	Robert Hume,	1	1 year,	48 2 6
Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, ..	W. H. Sisson,	3	1 y. & 2 m.	11 13 4
Woodstock and Upper Woodstock, ..	Robert Hume,	3	3 months,	1 16 5

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Payments, Charges, &c. for Mail Transportation.—Continued.

Name of Route.	Name of Contractor.	Period.	Amount.
EXPRESSES.			
Amherst, N. S. and Bend,	Wm. Hickman,	..	£40 7 6
Amherst, N. S. and Truro, N. S.	C. B. Archibald,	..	120 12 0
Bend and Campbellton,	Wm. M. Kelley,	..	147 10 0
Bend and Saint John,	Patrick King,	..	24 9 2
Bend and Sussex Vale,	Patrick King,	..	42 10 0
Saint John and Fredericton,	Wm. H. Friel,	..	48 0 0
Saint John and Fredericton,	Thos. E. Green,	..	4 0 0
Saint John and Fredericton,	Geo. R. Atherton,	..	40 0 0
Windsor, N. S., and Saint John,	Otis Small,	..	25 0 0
EXTRA SERVICES.			
Beckaguimec and Coldstream,	S. Dickinson,	1858,	3 15 0
Bend Post Office and Railway Station,	D. B. Campbell,	..	2 10 10
Bend and Shediac Post Offices & Railway Stations,	Wm. Carpenter,	..	10 0 0
Greenwich and Mouth of Nerepis,	Samuel Flaglor,	..	5 10 0
Hammond River Way Office and Railway Station,	J. B. Dodge,	..	5 0 0
Hampton and Hammond River,	H. Hallett,	..	4 10 0
Hampton and Ossekeag Station,	Samuel Hallett,	..	7 2 6
Hampton and Ossekeag Station,	P. B. Lyon,	..	4 7 6
Head of Petitcodiac and Railway Station,	H. Humphreys,	..	3 15 0
Hillsborough and Caledonia,	Wm. D. Baizley,	..	4 17 5
Sackville and Cape Tormentine,	Joseph Allan,	..	2 1 1
Saint John and Howell's,	Wm. H. Friel,	..	3 10 0
Shediac and Bay Verte,	D. R. Reshan,	..	1 10 0
Shediac Post Office and Railway Station,	James Ferguson,	..	1 12 6
Shediac Post Office and Railway Station,	J. Rodgerson,	..	2 17 6
Sussex Vale Post Office and Railway Station,	Patrick King,	..	6 14 4
Sussex Vale P. Office and Sussex Corner W. Office,	H. M'Monagle,	..	3 15 0
Upper Sussex Way Office and Penobscuis Station,	J. M'Leod, Jr.	..	1 0 0
Taking charge of Mails on Railway Trains from St. John to Shediac,	D. C. King,	..	13 2 6
Taking charge of Gagetown Mails,	James Bradley,	1858 & 1859,	7 10 0
Taking charge of Mails on Sundays at Florenceville,	S. G. Burpee,	1859,	5 0 0
Expenses incurred in removing Post Office from Hampton to Ossekeag, &c.	T. B. Allan,	..	7 14 6
Extra service,	J. R. Tupper,	..	16 10 0
FERRIAGES.			
Bathurst Basin,	James Power,	..	4 0 0
Cole's Island and The Narrows,	David Lawson,	..	4 4 6
Oromocto to Lincoln,	Robert Bryson,	..	5 0 0
Oromocto to Lincoln,	George R. Atherton,	..	2 10 0
Restigouche River,	Geo. Chamberlain,	1858,	5 0 0
The Narrows,	John Chisholm,	..	1 10 0
			£8471 5 6

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 15.

STATEMENT shewing the amount paid for Gratuities on Ship Letters, for Year ended 31st October 1860.

Bathurst,	£0 0 0	Hillsborough,	£0 0 0
Bend,	0 0 0	Newcastle,	0 7 10
Campbellton,	0 0 0	Richibucto,	0 0 0
Campo Bello,	0 0 0	Sackville,	0 0 0
Carleton,	0 0 0	Shediac,	0 0 0
Chatham,	0 0 0	Saint Andrews,	1 4 3
Dalhousie,	0 11 3	Saint George,	0 0 0
Dorchester,	0 0 0	Saint John,	247 13 3
Grand Manan,	3 8 9	Saint Stephen,	0 1 7½
Harvey,	0 0 0		
			£253 6 11½

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 16.

STATEMENT showing the Amount paid for Travelling Expenses during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name of Officers.	Particulars.	Amount.
Postmaster General,	Travelling Expenses on Post Office business,	£108 15 0
R. J. Underhill,	Do. in search of missing Money Letter,	13 18 11
Patrick King,	Do. from Bend to Woodstock on Post Office business,	10 0 0
H. C. Frink,	Do. &c., removing Kennebecasis W. Office to Railway Station,	2 0 0
Hon. P. Mitchell,	Expenses incurred in investigating charge against P. M., Campbellton,	16 0 0
James Hale,	Travelling Expenses on Post Office business,	2 10 0
H. C. Frink,	Do. do. do.	5 3 3
		£158 7 2

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

REPORT No. 17.

STATEMENT showing the amount paid Tradesmen for Work done and Articles supplied for the use of the Post Office Department, for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
L. H. DeVeber & Son,	Twine for use of Post Office, St. John,	£7 1 9
Harris & Allen,	Repairing Iron Shutters, &c. Post Office, St. John,	0 17 6
W. Tisdale & Son,	Hardware, " "	4 11 0
Joseph Bell,	Painting, " "	0 8 0
Thomas Cotter,	Carpenter Work and Lumber, " "	14 0 11
J. J. Munroe,	" " " "	10 5 5
R. M'Laughlin,	" " " "	5 12 4
Thomas Campbell,	Gas Fitting, " "	37 6 9½
Charles Pearce,	Gas and Water Fittings, " "	10 6 7
James Nichols,	Iron Work at " "	3 14 0
W. H. Adams,	Safe, &c. " "	52 19 6
W. J. Thompson,	Sign Boards, &c. " "	10 0 0
Charles E. Potter,	" " " "	0 14 3
H. S. Favor,	Stamping Pad " "	7 8 9
S. P. Osgood,	Erasing Stone Sign on old " "	0 15 0
W. D. W. Hubbard,	Chairs for use of " "	1 5 0
C. L. Tuttle,	" " " "	1 6 3
Bowes & Kennedy,	Stoves, &c. for " "	5 17 0½
Edward Dolby,	Stove and Stove Pipe for " "	3 11 3
Frederick James,	Circular Railing for " "	36 7 8
W. F. Hawkins,	Flags for " "	10 0 0
J. & J. Hegan,	Carpet for " "	4 19 3
I. & F. Burpee,	Scales for " "	0 11 3
J. & T. M'Avity,	Weights, &c. for " "	0 17 6
George Hutchison,	Regulating Clock, " "	3 0 0
Samuel Corbett,	Making Letter Boxes for Post Office, Ossekeag,	2 5 0
C. B. Record & Co.	" " for Moncton Railway Station,	0 10 0
John H. Lee,	Scales and Weights for Post Office, Fredericton,	1 2 3
Gunnison's Express,	Expressing Box, &c. from New York and Boston,	1 8 9
R. Kertson,	Making Tin Cases for Postage Stamps,	9 15 0
Thomas Rutter,	Repairs, &c. in General Post Office,	3 2 0
		£252 0 0

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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REPORT No. 18.

STATEMENT in detail shewing the amount paid for Engraving and Printing new Postage Stamps, &c. for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Particulars.	Amount.	Amount.
Engraving Plate for "One Cent" Postage Stamps,	£25 0 0	
Printing 2000 sheets of do. do.	12 10 0	
		£37 10 0
Engraving Plate for "Five Cent" do.	25 0 0	
Printing 5000 sheets of do. do.	31 5 0	
		56 5 0
Engraving Plate for "Ten Cent" do.	25 0 0	
Printing 2000 Sheets of do. do.	12 10 0	
		37 10 0
Engraving Plate for "Twelve & half Cent" do.	25 0 0	
Printing 4000 sheets of do, do.	25 0 0	
		50 0 0
Engraving Plate for "Seventeen Cent" do.	25 0 0	
Printing 1000 sheets of do. do.	6 5 0	
		31 5 0
Engraving Plate for "Five Cent" do.	25 0 0	
Printing 5000 sheets of do. do.	31 5 0	
		56 5 0
Engraving Plate and Printing 500 impressions of "Certificate of Appointment,"	...	25 0 0
Three boxes for packing the above,	...	0 11 3
Premium on Draft for £294 6 3,	...	3 5 8
Freight and Expenses on Postage Stamps from New York,	...	1 5 5
		£298 17 4

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 19.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid for Mail Bags, Portmanteaus, Mail Locks, &c., for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
E. Gaylord,	Leather Portmanteaus,	£32 6 5
G. & W. Almond,	Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	89 9 2
S. D. M'Pherson,	Leather Pouches,	6 0 0
H. S. Favor,	Mail Locks and Keys, and expenses,	16 8 6
J. F. Marsters,	Freight and Duties on Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	15 16 9
Charles L. Hartt,	Do. do. do.	2 5 0
William Greely,	Repairing Mail Bags and Portmanteaus,	3 14 0
F. Kendall,	Making and repairing Mail Bags,	2 11 6
John M'Donald,	Duck, for Mail Bags,	5 13 9
R. H. Payne,	Lettering Portmanteaus,	3 17 6
J. H. Venning,	Brass Labels for Portmanteaus and Mail Bags,	3 7 6
John Carter,	Putting Labels on do. do.	0 10 0
George Thomas,	Repairing Mail Locks and Keys,	1 2 6
Edgar & Lee,	Leather Labels for Mail Bags,	3 0 0
		£186 2 7

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT No. 20.

STATEMENT in detail shewing the amount paid for Stationery, Blank Forms, and Printing, for the use of the Post Office Department and the several Postmasters and Way Office Keepers, for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
Wm. L. Avery,	Stationery for Saint John Post Office,	£17 11 8
Thos. E. Millidge,	do. do. do.	2 5 0
J. & A. M. Millan,	do. do. do.	16 11 3
S. R. Miller,	Stationery, Blank Forms, and Binding,	143 11 5
James Hogg,	Printing, folding, cutting, and covering Postmaster General's Report,	159 10 0
James Hogg,	Printing Laws and Regulations for P. O. Department,	56 5 0
James Hogg,	do. Blank Forms,	19 8 3
James Robertson,	do. Labels for Post Office, Salisbury,	0 7 6
John Simpson,	do. Blank Forms,	341 4 0
Samuel Watts,	do. do.	32 14 1
		£789 8 2

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 21.

STATEMENT in detail shewing the amount paid for Advertising and Telegraphing for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Where performed.	By whom performed.	Amount.	
Fredericton,	John Simpson,	Royal Gazette,	£8 3 11
Saint John,	G. E. Fenety,	Morning News,	23 17 6
Do.	Ross Woodrow,	Weekly and Tri-weekly Globe,	41 13 8
Do.	George W. Day,	Religious Intelligencer,	15 16 7
Do.	George W. Day,	Christian Visitor,	8 10 1
Do.	George W. Day,	Albion,	8 6 6
Do.	Barnes & Co.	Church Witness,	12 12 5
Do.	Chubb & Co.	Courier,	20 6 8
Do.	J. Livingston,	Colonial Presbyterian,	2 4 6
Do.	E. Willis,	Western Recorder,	2 6 0
Bend,	James Robertson,	Westmorland Times,	2 17 0
Chatham,	J. A. Pierce & Son,	Gleaner,	8 6 6
Sackville,	E. Bowes,	Borderer,	0 15 0
Saint Andrews,	A. W. Smith,	Standard,	1 10 4
Saint Stephen,	J. S. Hay,	St. Croix Herald,	2 13 0
Saint John,	American Telegraph Company,		31 11 11
Fredericton,	Do. do.		78 2 0
Do.	Subscription to Royal Gazette,		0 15 0
		£270 8 7	

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 22.

AN ACCOUNT between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick, shewing the amount due to Great Britain for Packet Postage, Year ended 31st October 1860.

To the Credit of the United Kingdom.	Amount Sterling.	To the Credit of New Brunswick.	Amount Sterling.
Amount due to the United Kingdom on the Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick,	£1,449 2 3½	Amount due to New Brunswick on the Correspondence between the United Kingdom and New Brunswick,	£310 0 9
Amount due to the United Kingdom on the Correspondence between New Brunswick and other Colonies not passing through the United Kingdom,	86 9 6	Amount due to New Brunswick for Dead Letters returned to the United Kingdom,	17 13 9½
Amount due to United Kingdom for Dead Letters returned to New Brunswick,	1 17 7	Balance due to the United Kingdom,	1,159 14 10
	£1,487 9 4½		£1,487 9 4½

The balance due the United Kingdom of £1,159 14 10 sterling, equal in currency to £1,410 19 11, was paid into the Commissariat Chest at Fredericton.

W. M. PAISLEY, Accountant.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT No. 23.

STATEMENT shewing the amount paid for Fuel and Light for the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
Andrew Crawford,	Wood and cutting, Post Office, St. John,	£10 1 6
John Walker,	Coals for do. do.	6 17 6
John M'Grath,	Lamps, Oil, &c. do. do.	1 18 7½
St. John Gas Co.	Gas consumed, and use of Meter, Post Office, St. John,	28 6 0
Fredericton Gas Co.	Gas consumed, and use of Meter, Post Office Department,	4 17 0
R. Stephenson,	Wood for use of Post Office Department,	3 15 0
Jer. Crowley,	Do. do.	9 11 2½
F. Flannigan,	Hemlock Bark, do.	0 19 8
M. Lemont,	Lamps, Oil, &c. do.	2 10 9
Geo. C. Hunt, Jr.	Burning Fluid, do.	1 11 1
Peter Markey,	Cutting Wood, 12 months, do.	5 0 0
		£75 8 4

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.***REPORT No. 24.**

STATEMENT shewing the amount paid for Rents and Taxes during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
Bank of N. Bruns'k,	Rent of Premises occupied as Post Office, St. John,	£100 0 0
John Walker,	Do. do. do.	100 0 0
James Johnston,	Do. do. Newcastle,	12 0 0
G. F. H. Minchin,	Do. do. General Post Office,	50 0 0
St. John Water Co.,	Water Rate Assessment, Post Office, St. John,	10 0 0
		£272 0 0

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.***REPORT No. 25.**

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Miscellaneous Payments made during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Particulars.	Amount.
Incidental Expenses, Post Office Department,	£12 17 7½
Do. do. do. at Saint John,	15 11 0½
Amount reimbursed to Postmaster of Woodstock for loss of Money Letter in 1856,	30 0 9
Amount reimbursed James Bowes, late Postmaster, Milltown, being the amount of his Quarterly Balance lost in transmission to General Post Office,	8 9 1
	£66 17 9

WM. PAISLEY, *Accountant.*JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 26.

STATEMENT shewing the Names of Postmasters, Clerks, Assistants, and Letter Carriers, connected with the Post Office Department in New Brunswick, together with the name of Office, Date of Appointment, Annual Salary, and Revenue collected by Postmasters, Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Amount of Salary per annum.	No. of Bags sent and received.
Post Office Department,	James Hale,	Secretary,	Dec. 15, 1857,		£250 0 0	
Do.	William Paisley,	Accountant,	May 4, 1858,		200 0 0	
Do.	W. H. Smithson,	Clerk,	May 1, 1860,		160 0 0	
Do.	Peter Markey,	Messenger,	August 4, 1859,		35 0 0	
Andover,	B. Beveridge,	Postmaster,	July 6, 1846,	£57 7 11	20 0 0	3552
Baie Verte,	Jas. Sutherland,	do.	Dec. 31, 1857,	57 11 0	15 0 0	792
Bathurst,	Mary Carman,	Postmistress,	June 5, 1858,	219 5 54	70 0 0	4050
Bend,	Jos. Crandall,	Postmaster,	March 6, 1847,	250 5 3	100 0 0	7200
Bucotonche,	C. J. Smith,	do.	October 6, 1856,	85 17 6	25 0 0	3200
Campbellton,	James S. Morse,	do.	July 24, 1855,	41 1 7½	45 0 0	1456
Campo Bello,	Luke Byron,	do.	Jan'y 25, 1858,	18 18 1½	10 0 0	464
Canterbury,	C. E. Grosvenor,	do.	May 1, 1860,	25 0 9	20 0 0	1680
Carleton,	James R. Reid,	do.	Nov. 5, 1857,	145 15 11	25 0 0	1216
Chatham,	James Caie,	do.	October 7, 1825,		160 0 0	
Do.	Robert Caie,	Assistant,		416 15 3	35 0 0	12376
Dalhousie,	Jos. H. LaBillois,	Postmaster,	May 23, 1857,	125 9 6	60 0 0	2544
Dorchester,	C. B. Godfrey,	do.	Nov. 23, 1847,	129 3 6½	50 0 0	2304
Edmundston,	J. T. Hodgson,	do.	July 6, 1847,	44 13 11½	30 0 0	3168
Fredericton,	A. S. Phar,	do.	Jan'y 9, 1845,		300 0 0	
Do.	H. J. Thorne,	do.	Dec. 1, 1857,	1792 16 0½	160 0 0	12480
Gagetown,	W. F. Bonnell,	do.	May 9, 1837,	175 5 7½	50 0 0	8216
Grand Falls,	D. B. Raymond,	do.	May 22, 1857,	89 3 10½	25 0 0	2270
Grand Manan,	Jos. Lakeman,	do.	July 26, 1853,	22 7 8	10 0 0	312
Hayvey,	J. M. Stevens,	do.	March 30, 1855,	68 17 9	35 0 0	4160
Hillsborough,	R. E. Steeves,	do.	July 5, 1852,	208 17 9	75 0 0	4888
Kingston,	Samuel Foster,	do.	October 9, 1845,	55 18 11½	15 0 0	3040
Memramcook,	S. C. Charters,	do.	June 2, 1853,	40 18 10½	12 10 0	2512
Milltown,	Wm. Annett,	do.	June 8, 1858,	32 12 0	20 0 0	624
Mouth of Nerepis,	J. M. Nase,	do.	Jan'y 9, 1860,	80 11 5½	20 0 0	3016

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing the Names of Postmasters, Clerks, Assistants, and Letter Carriers, &c.—Continued.

Name of Office.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Date of Appointment.	Revenue collected.	Amount of Salary per annum.	No. of Bags sent and received.
Newcastle,	James Johnston,	Postmaster,	July 3, 1858,	£179 18 4½	£85 0 0	5568
Oromoto,	J. R. M'Pherson,	do.	May 13, 1843,	89 17 6	45 0 0	4472
Osekeag,	Geo. Flewelling,	do.	Nov. 10, 1859,	96 12 5½	40 0 0	5512
Richibucto,	S. B. Hetharington,	do.	October 6, 1856,	233 13 2	65 0 0	6104
Sackville,	C. Milner,	do.	July 6, 1837,	248 8 4½	165 0 0	6192
Salisbury,	George Pittfield,	do.	March 28, 1850,	137 13 1	37 10 0	8528
Shediac,	T. B. Hanington,	do.	May 26, 1859,	229 19 2½	50 0 0	7208
Sheffield,	T. B. C. Burpee,	do.	Sept. 1, 1857,	40 1 8	20 0 0	1736
Springfield,	Malcolm King,	do.	Jan'y 9, 1860,	22 2 0	12 10 0	512
Saint Andrews,	G. F. Campbell,	do.	October 6, 1829,	287 11 0	175 0 0	4160
Saint George,	G. Knight,	do.	Oct. 16, 1856,	204 1 10½	70 0 0	6090
Saint John,	John Howe,	do.	July 5, 1851,		400 0 0	
Do.	H. C. Frink,	1st Clerk,	Oct. 30, 1848,		160 0 0	
Do.	T. B. Allan,	2nd Clerk,	Oct. 4, 1852,		140 0 0	
Do.	J. F. M'Guirk,	3rd Clerk,	Nov. 1, 1856,	4220 6 7½	100 0 0	27360
Do.	T. C. Rainsford,	4th Clerk,	Jan'y 1, 1857,		100 0 0	
Do.	James Woodrow,	5th Clerk,	Nov. 1, 1858,		120 0 0	
Do.	John Leetch,	Office Keeper,	July 31, 1859,		75 0 0	
Saint Martins,	Edward Nugent,	Postmaster,	Aug. 20, 1860,	39 8 0	15 0 0	5872
Saint Stephen,	D. A. Rose,	do.	Sept. 8, 1851,	169 3 11	125 0 0	9152
Sussex Vale,	H. M'Monagle,	do.	Jan'y 26, 1848,	231 19 11	75 0 0	332
Upham Vale,	Weeden Fowler,	do.	Nov. 1, 1854,	12 16 10	10 0 0	320
Upper Mills,	A. Robinson,	do.	June 11, 1849,	7 8 6½	10 0 0	
Woodstock,	James Grover,	do.	Sept. 11, 1849,	427 7 6	187 10 0	13008
Fredericton,	Wm. Seymour,	Letter Carrier,	June 1, 1852,			
Saint John,	James Leetch,	do.	Dec. 1, 1853,			
Do.	W. Watters,	do.				
Do.	R. M'Laughlan,	do.				
Fredericton,	J. W. Brayley,	Postage Stamp Agent,		29 0 9		

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

JAMES HALE, Secretary.

REPORT NO. 27.
 RECORD of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts advertised for Public competition during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertisement for Tender.	Date for reception of Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P. M. G.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
Oxkeag and Hampton.	Six times per week each way.	1859 Nov. 20.	1859 Dec. 5.	Samuel Freeze, J. D. Mabee, Geo. Crawford.	Norton, Hampton, Hampton.	1859 Nov. 30, Dec. 2, Nov. 30.	1859 Dec. 5.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimes specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£7 10 0 9 10 0 12 0 0	Accepted.
St. John, Indianatown and Post Office, St. Railway Terminus, to Railway Terminus twelve times per week each way, & from P. Office St. John and Indianatown, six times and 12 times per week.	Service from Post Office, St. John, to Railway Terminus twelve times per week each way, & from P. Office St. John and Indianatown, six times and 12 times per week.	1860 Feb. 27.	1860 Mar. 14.	James Bradley, Wm. Bradley, James McGill.	Portland, Portland, Saint John.	1860 Mar. 12, Mar. 14, " 1.	1860 Mar. 14.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimes specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£85 0 0 85 0 0 90 0 0	Nos. 6, 7, and 12 accepted.
St. John and Indianatown.	6 times per week each way.	" 27.	" 14.	Jas. T. Kennedy, Patrick Mahony, J. Henderson, James Durick.	Indianatown, Saint John, Saint John, Portland.	" 7, " 12, " 13, " 12.	" 14, " 10, " 9, " 4.			20 0 0 25 0 0 45 0 0 67 0 0	Jas. T. Kennedy having refused to sign contracts for his tenders, new advertisements were issued, and tenders received on the 11th April 1860.
St. John and Indianatown.	12 times per week.	" 27.	" 14.	Jas. T. Kennedy, Patrick Mahony.	Indianatown, Saint John.	" 7, " 12.	" 14, " 11.			30 0 0 65 0 0	
St. John and Railway Terminus.	12 times per week.	" 27.	" 14.	Patrick Mahony, J. Henderson, Jas. T. Kennedy.	Saint John, Saint John, Indianatown.	" 12, " 13, " 7.	" 14, " 8, " 5.			45 0 0 62 8 0 95 0 0	
Post Office at Springfield, via Cromwell's Corner to Washademoak.	Service once per week each way.	Feb. 27.	Mar. 14.	Samuel White, Edward Keller.	Johnston, Springfield.	Mar. 12, " 10.	Mar. 14, " 2.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimes specified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£19 0 0 20 0 0	These tenders being too high, other arrangements were made by the Postmaster Gen.

Record of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts advertised for Public competition.—Continued.

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertisement for Tender.	Name of person Tendering.	Residence of person Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender by P. M. G. P.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
Frederickton & Woodstock, eastern side of River St. John	Service once per week each way. To commence 1st April 1860.	1860 Mar. 19, 28.	Jas. McCauley, Wm. Dougherty, Robert Hume, Joseph Phillips, Geo. W. Hovey.	Frederickton, Frederickton, Woodstock, Douglas, Northampton.	1860 Mar. 28, " 28, " 26, " 22.	1860 Mar. 28.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£87 0 0 93 10 7 95 5 0 110 0 0 124 10 0	No. 1 accepted, sureties refused to sign. No. 2 accepted at £90.
St. John and Indian town.	Service twice per day each way, during navigation of river by steamer, once per day each way during close of navigation, commencing 1st May 1860.	April 2, 11.	Francis H. Boyle, James Durick, Eben. Scribner, Patrick Mahony, John Vickory, Matthias Hamm.	Saint John, Portland, Portland, Saint John, Saint John, Indian town.	April 7, " 10, " 10, " 9, " 9.	April 11.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£40 0 0 49 0 0 49 0 0 65 0 0 66 0 0 75 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General for £25, once per day year round, and £15 additional for twice per day during navigation of river by steamer.
St. John and Indian town.	Once per day during the year.	May 1860.	Patrick Mahony, Matthias Hamm, John Vickory.	Saint John, Indian town, Saint John.	" 9, " 9.	" 9.	" 9.	" 9.	25 0 0 29 0 0 30 0 0	
Way Office Hellisle Bay & Tenants Cove	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st June 1860.	April 14, May 1.	John Toole, S. Isaac Pickett, Thomas Lake.	Kars, King's, Kars, King's.	April 24, " 26, " 25.	May 1.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£12 10 0 18 0 0 18 5 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
Harvey and Salmon River	Once per week each way. Commencing 1st June 1860.	April 14, May 1.	Simon Stevens, J. R. Stevens, Robert Smith, John Morris, Enoch Wilber, Robert Bray.	Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey.	No date, April 26, " 27, " 27.	May 1.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£7 0 0 9 0 0 14 10 0 14 10 0 15 0 0 15 10 0	Inhabitants wishing a Mail twice per week, new advertisement issued for Tenders, April 26, 1860, to be received 14th May 1860.

Harvey and Salmon River	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st June 1860.	April 26, May 14.	J. R. Stevens, Robert Smith, John Morris, J. C. Beckwith, Elisha S. Stevens.	Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey, Harvey.	May 10, " 10, " 10, " 1.	May 14.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£20 0 0 23 0 0 28 0 0 32 7 6 36 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
Sheffield and Salmon Creek	Once per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	April 14, May 1.	John McGowan.	Tilley's Land, Sheffield.	April 26, May 1.	May 1.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£17 10 0	Inhabitants wishing Mail service extended to Gasperaux, Mailride advertised from Sheffield to Lan-gens, Gasperaux.
Sheffield and Gasperaux.	Once per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	April 24, May 14.	Chas. J. Burpee, John McGowan.	Sheffield, Sheffield.	May 11, " 11.	May 14, 2.	Do.	10.	41 8 0 52 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
Cit. Shomogud and Murray's Corner.	Once per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	April 21, May 14.	Daniel Boyce, George Dalton, Wm. Blanch, Wm. Briggs, James Murray, Geo. Blanch.	Botsford, Botsford, Botsford, North Shore, Botsford, Botsford.	May 4, " 4, " 10, " 4, " 4.	May 14.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£5 0 0 8 2 6 8 10 0 9 0 0 9 10 0 10 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
St. John and Salmon River	Once per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	April 21, May 14.	Alex. Fownes, Thos. Nugent.	St. Martins.	May 11, " 10.	May 14.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£7 5 10 50 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
Hampstead & Wickham.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	June 23, July 7.	John H. Dungan, Thos. Treadwell.	Hampstead, Hampstead.	July 4, " 0.	July 10.	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£6 15 0 7 0 0	Accepted.
St. George and Pennfield.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	Not advertised.	Jesse Prescott.	Pennfield.	July 5.	July 5.				Form of Sureties received. Takes Contract at same rate & terms as by J. T. Miller.

Record of all offers made for carrying the Mail upon Contracts advertised for Public competition.—Continued.

Name of proposed Contract.	Conditions stipulated by Department in advertising proposed Contract.	Date of advertising for tender.	Date for reception of tenders.	Name of person tendering.	Residence of Person Tendering.	Date of Tender.	Date of receipt of Tender.	Terms proposed in Tender.	Proposed duration of Contract.	Amount per annum proposed in Tender.	Observations.
Post Office, Woodstock, and W. Office, Upper Woodstock.	Service 3 times per week each way. Commencing 1st August 1860.	1860 June 22	1860 July 7	Robert Itume, Willard Sawyer, Asabel Broderick, Anton Harper, R. B. Ketchum, Wm. H. Sisson, R. C. English, David Brown, F. W. Brown, Charles Emery.	Woodstock, U. Woodstock, U. Woodstock, Jacksonville, U. Woodstock, U. Woodstock, Woodstock, Woodstock, U. Woodstock.	July 6, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 28, 28, 6	1860 July 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 16	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£7 5 9 7 10 0 9 10 0 12 9 0 12 9 0 15 7 3 31 10 0 49 10 0 10 0 0	Accepted. To drive 1 horse. To drive 2 horses. Private bargain made between P. M. G. and Wm. M. Kelly to carry the Mail with two or more horses at £275 per year.
Fredericton and Chatham.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st Sept. 1860.	July 6	Aug. 17	Wm. M. Kelly, H. Fairweather, Charles L. Hart, Orr & Fairweather, they,	Chatham, Fredericton, Fredericton, Fredericton.	Aug. 14, 14, 17, 17	Aug. 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17, 17	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£225 10 0 294 10 0 297 0 0 340 0 0 345 0 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
Sackville and Cape Tormentine.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st October 1860.	Aug. 23	Sept. 15	Ed. C. Palmer, Joseph Allan, Jas. Estabrooks, G. B. Estabrooks, John Bennett, Patrick King,	Sackville, Port Elgin, Sackville, Sackville, Moncton.	Sept. 13, 12, 11, 13, 13	Sept. 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15, 15	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£50 9 0 59 17 6 65 0 0 69 10 0 149 10 0 150 10 0	Accepted by Postmaster General.
New River W. Office and Prescott's Mills.	Six times per week each way. Commencing 1st November, 1860.	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	Jas. McManley,	New River,	Sept. 22	Oct. 10	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£14 15 0	Accepted.

Gagetown and Coles' Island.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st November 1860.	1860 Sept. 7	1860 Oct. 10	W. H. Robertson, Jas. VanBuskirk, Wm. H. Belyen, Thomas Starkey, John Hutchison, Geo. W. White, S. S. Wiggins, George Ramsay, Jas. Stockford, Isaac DeVeber, Thos. Morrison,	Cambridge, Jemseg, Gagetown, Cambridge, Gagetown, Cambridge, Den Valley, Cambridge, Gagetown, Gagetown, Gagetown.	No date, 9, 26, 1, 22, 28, 28, 2, 4, 3, No date,	1860 Oct. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£57 5 0 59 19 0 62 10 0 61 15 0 65 0 0 67 5 6 72 2 6 73 15 0 80 0 0 57 10 0	Accepted, afterward transferred to Geo. Ramsay by consent of Postmaster General at same rate, £57 5s.
Shediac and Baie Verte.	Twice per week each way. Commencing 1st November 1860.	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	Joseph Allan, Geo. Tremblin, Wm. Carpenter, J. Sutherland and Edward Crane, F. W. Miles, G. E. Miles, Geo. Welling, W. J. Weldon, John Bennett, D. R. Reshan,	Boisford, Shediac, Shediac, Baie Verte, Shediac, Moncton, Shediac, Moncton, L. Shemogue,	Sept. 29, 4, 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 8, 13, 5, Oct.	1860 Oct. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£44 0 0 57 7 6 57 10 0 58 0 0 74 0 0 75 0 0 79 7 11 89 10 0 119 15 0 150 0 0	J. Allan refused. This tender accepted by Postmaster General.
Gagetown and Mouth of Nepcis.	Twice per week each way, vehicle drawn by one or more horses, 6 miles per hour. Commencing 1st November 1860.	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	John Heattie, John Hutchison, J. DeVeber, Walter B. Lyon, Wm. H. Belyen, Chas. F. Belyen, David Purvis, Jr., Isaac Fox, Wm. Williams, Jas. Cooper, Sr., Thos. Morrison, Edward Cooper,	Gagetown, do.	Sept. 22, 2, 8, 26, 8, 6, 5, 5, 5, 10, 11, 8, Oct.	1860 Oct. 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 12	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£57 0 0 57 10 0 88 5 0 89 12 6 93 0 0 90 10 0 94 0 4 95 0 0 98 10 0 99 0 0 99 17 6 105 10 0	Accepted.
Springfield and Cromwell.	Once per week each way in a vehicle drawn by 1 or more horses, 5 miles per hour. Commencing 1st November 1860.	Oct. 8	Oct. 20	Sam. Cromwell,	Springfield,	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	1 In accordance with stipulations proposed in advertisement.	Notimespecified, can be ended any time by giving 3 months' notice, usual reservation in favor of Postmaster General.	£4 15 0	Accepted.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

JAMES HALE, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT NO. 25.

STATEMENT of all existing Contracts made for the Transportation of the Mails in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year ended 31st October 1860, stating in each case of Contract its date and intended duration, the name of Contractor, the Route 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.

From.	To.	Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per Week.	No. of miles contracted for.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated Price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	Remarks, &c.
Andover,	Fort Fairfield,	Wm. Everitt, Junr.	7	2	1,156	One or more horses,	\$89 75	April 1, 1857	
Andover,	Tobique,	James Bishop,	21	1	2,496	do.	120 00	Nov. 1, 1859	
Bathurst,	Shippigan,	John Frizzell,	60	1	10,594	do.	199 00	Jan. 6, 1851	Serving Cars, quiet twice per week.
Bay Du Vin,	Preston's Point,	Robert Noble,	1	1	522	Horseback or otherwise,	38 20	Oct. 1, 1858	
Bellisle Bay,	Long Point,	John Coulter,	1	2	208	On horse back,	12 00	July 1, 1856	
Do.	Tenant's Cove,	John Toole,	10	2	9,050	do.	50 00	June 1, 1859	
Bend,	Amherst,	Wm. Hickman,	41	6	27,486	Two or more horses,	30 00	Nov. 1, 1850	
Do.	Irish Town,	Wm. Larriesey,	16	1	1,654	do.	30 00	Nov. 1, 1850	
Do.	Lutes' Mountain,	Mathias Horsman,	16	1	1,654	do.	30 00	Nov. 1, 1850	
Black River,	Hardsville,	Wm. M. Naughton,	18	1	1,872	do.	89 83	April 6, 1853	
Campbellton,	Flatlands,	Beni. Thompson,	10	1	1,010	do.	72 00	Feb. 11, 1851	
Campo Bello,	Wilson's Beech,	James Brown,	16	1	1,661	do.	40 00	Nov. 15, 1850	
Canterbury,	Canterbury Station,	Cobes Carpenter,	5	3	2,196	do.	80 00	Aug. 1, 1857	
Do.	Rankin's Mills,	Ansell Taylor,	7	1	728	do.	30 00	May 1, 1859	
Do.	Slippigan,	Thomas Barry,	70	1	7,280	do.	2 50	July 6, 1851	
Do.	South Nelson,	Wm. M. Kelley,	7	3	2,181	do.	99 95	May 30, 1855	
Dalhousie,	Dundee,	Simon McGregor,	9	1	436	do.	51 98	Feb. 1, 1850	
Dorchester,	North Joggins,	Wm. M. Hatley,	12	1	624	do.	40 00	May 1, 1859	
Edmundston,	St. Francis,	John Farnerson,	36	1	3,714	do.	136 00	July 6, 1852	Summer season.
Fredericton,	Chatham,	Wm. M. Kelley,	105	2	21,810	do.	20 00	Sept. 1, 1860	
Do.	Fredericton Letter Boxes,	Wm. Seymour,	1	12	621	On foot,	100 00	Nov. 7, 1859	
Do.	St. John,	James Adoue,	29	1	2,607	One or more horses,	1,500 00	May 1, 1860	
Do.	St. John,	Geo. R. Alberton,	65	6	40,569	do.	300 00	Feb. 27, 1858	
Do.	St. Stephen,	Hardy & Bridges,	72	1	7,488	do.	1,872 00	Oct. 21, 1854	
Do.	Woodstock,	J. R. Tupper,	63	6	30,312	do.	153 00	Nov. 2, 1859	
Do.	Woodstock, East side River,	Wm. Dougherty,	81	1	8,796	do.	350 00	March 29, 1859	Serving all the Way Offices around Grand Lake.
Gagetown,	Coles Island,	Geo. Ramsay,	27	1	2,508	do.	393 80	April 15, 1859	
Do.	Gaspereaux,	Joseph Stockford,	50	2	9,981	do.	693 80	Nov. 26, 1851	
Do.	Mouth of Nepesis,	Reuben Williams,	48	2	5,928	do.	32 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Do.	Nepesis,	John Beattie,	37	3	11,514	do.	27 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Grand Falls,	Edmundston,	John Hart,	13	2	520	Horse or otherwise,	32 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Great Shemogue,	Murray's Corner,	Daniel Boyce,	24	2	3,714	do.	59 00	June 1, 1860	
Hampstead,	Wickham,	Jonathan R. Stevens,	18	2	3,714	do.	37 70	Nov. 21, 1857	
Harvey, (A. C.)	Salmon River,	Jonathan R. Stevens,	18	2	3,714	do.			
Harvey Corner,	Albert Quarries,	Jonathan R. Stevens,	5	2	1,919	do.			

From.	To.	Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per Week.	No. of miles contracted for.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated Price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	Remarks, &c.
Hillsborough,	Albert Mines,	David Wallace,	6	3	1,573	One or more horses,	50 00	Nov. 24, 1857	
Do.	Caledonia & Irving Settlement	Wm. D. Baisley,	12	182	3,325	do.	112 00	May 1, 1859	
Do.	Curryville,	David Wallace,	5	1	882	do.	26 00	Nov. 21, 1857	
Kingston,	Lyon's Point,	John T. Appleby,	20	1	2,080	do.	80 00	May 1, 1859	
Do.	Nine M. Station & Springfield,	Alex. M. Alara,	9, 15	6N-2	8,730	do.	240 00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Leppan,	Maces Bay,	Robert Hope,	14	1	468	do.	18 00	March 12, 1855	
Memramook,	Dover,	Peter Bourgois,	16	1	1,661	do.	69 00	July 6, 1851	
Millstream,	Head of Millstream,	C. R. Parlee,	11	1	1,456	do.	24 00	April 5, 1851	
Mouth of Millstream,	Railway Station,	H. D. McLeod,	4	2	104	do.	32 00	Oct. 17, 1858	
Musquash,	Dipper Harbour,	James Hovey,	10	1	1,010	do.	24 00	May 1, 1859	
Newcastle,	Campbellton,	Wm. M. Kelley,	123	3	38,376	do.	1,728 00	Oct. 17, 1851	
Do.	Red Bank,	Peter Russell,	11	1	1,456	do.	89 00	Oct. 17, 1858	
Do.	Shediac,	Wm. M. Kelley,	95	6	39,280	do.	2,189 00	May 1, 1860	
New River,	Patticake,	Wm. McGowan,	3	2	1,872	do.	24 00	May 1, 1859	
Oromocto,	Gagetown,	Peter Fairweather,	3	2	621	do.	40 00	March 11, 1859	
Do.	Sheffield,	Benj. S. Bailey,	24	3	7,488	do.	48 00	May 1, 1859	
Do.	South Branch,	Thom. Lewis,	30	1	3,120	do.	90 00	Jan. 1, 1859	
Ossikeag,	Hampton,	Samuel Freeze,	1	6	621	do.	39 15	Dec. 10, 1859	
Richibucto,	Weldford,	Joseph Schollick,	22	1	2,288	do.	80 00	Feb. 28, 1857	
Richmond Corner,	South Richmond,	Hugh Graham,	18	1	1,872	do.	89 00	March 10, 1858	
Do.	Cape Tormentine,	John Watson,	9	1	936	do.	53 00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Do.	North Joggins,	Edw. C. Pabner,	43	2	8,914	do.	237 80	Oct. 1, 1860	
Do.	Upper Stockville,	Wm. McHatley,	15	1	1,566	do.	53 00	Aug. 1, 1859	
Salisbury,	Egou,	Edward Bowes,	4	3	1,218	do.	59 40	April 3, 1858	
Do.	Harvey,	Wm. Leeman, Jr.	22 1/2	1	2,340	do.	104 00	Nov. 1, 1857	
Do.	Hillsborough,	Wm. H. Gross,	28	2	13,101	do.	520 00	Dec. 17, 1858	
Salt Springs, via Lakefield,	Sussex Vale,	James Ryan,	19	1	1,976	do.	80 00	May 1, 1860	No Contract.
Shediac,	Great Shemogue,	Geo. McEwen,	22	1	2,288	do.	70 00	March 20, 1857	
Sheffield,	Gaspereaux,	D. R. Reshan,	40	1	4,169	do.	177 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Springfield,	Collina Corner,	Charles J. Barper,	9	1	936	do.	32 00	Feb. 13, 1856	
Do.	Cromwell,	Jas. J. M. Scovill,	9	1	936	do.	20 00	May 1, 1860	
Do.	Sprague's Point,	John Cluisholm,	5	1	520	do.	16 00	Jan. 5, 1855	
Do.	Pisanoce,	Walter C. Davis,	3	1	312	do.	33 00	Jan. 14, 1861	
Saint Andrews,	Bay Side,	Thomas Dean,	8	1	832	do.	60 00	May 1, 1860	
Do.	Campo Bello,	John Simpson,	7	2	1,456	do.	33 00	Jan. 14, 1861	
Do.	Grand Manan,	James M. Masters,	18	1	1,872	In Sailing Vessel,	140 00	May 13, 1858	
Do.	Deer Island,	Wm. Gatecomb,	63	1	6,552	do.	370 00	Sept. 1, 1857	
Do.	Pennfield,	George Dick,	21	1	2,406	One horse vehicle & boat,	150 00	Dec. 22, 1859	
Do.	Upper Mills,	Jesse Prescott, Jr.	6	2	1,218	do.	72 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Do.	Carleton,	Wm. Bowden,	9	2	1,872	do.	59 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Do.	Digby & Windsor,	John Vickery,	13	12	1,872	do.	83 00	Feb. 1, 1860	
Do.	Harvey,	James King,	165	2 s 1 w	21,728	By Steamer and Packet,	2,000 00	May 1, 1858	
Do.	Indian Town,	Elisha S. Steeves,	81	1	8,424	do.	480 00	Dec. 8, 1857	
Do.	Railway Station,	Francis H. Boyle,	2	4	1,218	do.	100 00	May 1, 1860	
Do.	Salmon River,	Patrick Mahoney,	4	2	621	do.	189 00	May 1, 1860	
Do.	Shediac,	Alex. G. Fownes,	40	3	10,608	do.	314 00	Aug. 1, 1860	
Do.	Sussex Vale, via Salt Springs,	E. & N. A. Railroad,	108	6	67,392	Railway,			
Do.	Do.	Geo. M'Ewen,	43	1	4,472	One or more horses,	240 00	Dec. 1, 1855	

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement of all existing Contracts made for the Transportation of Mails for the Year ended 31st Oct. 1860.—Continued.

ROUTES.		Name of Contractor.	Distance.	Times per Week.	No. of miles contracted.	Mode of Transportation.	Stipulated Price to be paid.	Commencement of Contract.	Remarks, &c.
From	To								
Saint John,	St. Andrews, St. Stephen, and Calais,	Alexander Bount,	95	6	61,152	One or more horses,	\$2,500 00	Sept. 1, 1857.	
Do.	Ten Mile Creek,	Wm. Wallace,	16	1	1,461	do.	140 00	June 1, 1850.	
Saint Stephen,	St. James,	Alex. Clendinning,	20	1	2,050	do.	143 00	April 17, 1851.	
Do.	The Lodge,	Thomas Leury,	4	3 2 W	1,011	do.	59 75	May 15, 1858.	
Sussex Vale,	Upper Mills,	Wm. Thos. Rosey,	7	3	2,184	do.	100 00	Sept. 4, 1857.	
Do.	Coles' Island,	H. D. McCleod,	41	1	10,100	do.	180 00	May 4, 1859.	
Do.	Elgin,	E. C. Buchanan,	30	1	3,120	do.	128 00	April 1, 1856.	
The Range,	New Canaan,	Arthur McLean,	31	1	9,224	do.	176 00	Nov. 21, 1855.	
Woodstock,	Cumberland Bay,	Robert Snell,	23	1	269	do.	16 00	May 1, 1857.	
Do.	Boundary Presqu'isle,	Robert Hume,	45	1	4,659	po.	179 00	May 4, 1859.	
Do.	Grand Falls,	J. R. Tupper,	74	3	23,088	do.	1,638 00	Oct. 21, 1853.	
Do.	Houlton,	Geo. H. Parks,	14	6	8,736	do.	192 00	May 1, 1859.	
Do.	Upper Kent,	Robert Hume,	43	1	4,172	do.	29 15	Aug. 1, 1850.	
Do.	Upper Woodstock,	Robert Hume,	2	3	621	do.			

RECAPITULATION.—Length of Mail Routes, 2,741½ miles. Distance travelled per annum, 677,804 miles. Cost per annum, \$28,511 53. Average pay per mile, 4 1-5 cents.

JAMES HALE, Secretary.

JAMES STEADMAN, Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 29.

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 1860.

Name of Office.	Name of County.	Post or Way Office.	Date of Appointment.	Name of person appointed.
Black River Bridge,	Northumberland,	Way Office,	Mar. 19, 1860,	Duncan Cameron.
Briggs' Corner,	Queen's,	do.	Mar. 8, 1860,	G. G. King.
Brook Vale,	Queen's,	do.	Aug. 18, 1860,	J. B. Bonnell.
Canterbury,	York,	Post Office,	May 1, 1860,	C. E. Grosvenor.
Chamcook,	Charlotte,	Way Office,	Mar. 8, 1860,	Alex. Stevenson.
Clifton,	Gloucester,	do.	Apr. 3, 1860,	A. J. Seaman.
Deer Island,	Charlotte,	do.	Apr. 23, 1859,	Simon Leonard.
Doney's,	Queen's,	do.	Mar. 8, 1860,	Charles Doney.
English Settlement,	Queen's,	do.	Mar. 10, 1860,	John Wilson.
French Lake,	Sunbury,	do.	Mar. 8, 1860,	William Clayton.
Greenwich Hill,	King's,	do.	Mar. 10, 1860,	John McKiel.
Groom's Cove,	King's,	do.	July 3, 1860,	James F. DeForest.
Hampton,	King's,	do.	Nov. 10, 1859,	John Flewelling.
Hillsdale,	King's,	do.	Mar. 10, 1860,	Thomas Cassidy.
Irish Town,	Westmorland,	do.	May 26, 1859,	John Larrisay.
Lutes' Mountain,	Westmorland,	do.	May 26, 1859,	Jeremiah Lutes.
Mascarene,	Charlotte,	do.	Mar. 13, 1860,	A. M'Diarmid.
Mouth of Nerepis,	King's,	Post Office,	Jan. 9, 1860,	John M. Nase.
Mouth of Saint Francis,	Victoria,	Way Office,	Feb. 16, 1860,	James Grew.
North Head, G. Manan,	Charlotte,	do.	Apr. 30, 1859,	E. Doggett.
Osskeag,	King's,	Post Office,	Nov. 10, 1859,	George Flewelling.
Pockshaw,	Gloucester,	Way Office,	July 3, 1860,	P. Riordin.
Rankin's Mills,	Carleton,	do.	Feb. 14, 1860,	Howard Sawyer.
Round Hill,	King's,	do.	Mar. 14, 1860,	William M'Leod.
Salmon Creek,	Sunbury,	do.	Apr. 3, 1860,	James Fowler.
Scotch Town,	Queen's,	do.	Mar. 16, 1860,	Z. Olmstead.
Springfield,	King's,	Post Office,	Jan. 9, 1860,	Malcolm King.
Sussex Corner,	King's,	Way Office,	July 4, 1860,	J. B. Calkin.
Tenant's Cove,	King's,	do.	Mar. 24, 1860,	William B. Mills.
The Range,	Queen's,	do.	Mar. 16, 1860,	Robert Snell.
Tweedside,	York,	do.	July 3, 1860,	J. Rutherford.
Wilson's Beach,	Charlotte,	do.	Apr. 30, 1859,	William Tinker, Jr.

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 30.

REPORT of all Fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of Mail Contractors, Year ended 31st October 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.	Remarks.	
From	To						
- Fredericton, Do. Bend, Sussex Vale,	Saint John,	W. H. Friel,	Loss of Time.	Dec. 7, 1859,	£2 10 0	Fine remitted, explanation satisfactory.	
	Do.	Do.	Do.	8,	2 10 0		Do. Do.
	Bend,	Amherst,	Wm Hickman,	Do.	14,	2 10 0	Fine remitted, explanation satisfactory.
	Sussex Vale,	Bend,	Patrick King,	Do.	14,	2 10 0	
Saint Andrews,	Campo Bello,	James M'asters,	Do.	Jan. 27, 1860,	1 5 0		

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 31.

Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st October 1860, of the Brunswick, showing the particulars in each case, and stating the

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
1	A. A. Smith,	Aberdeen,	June 29, 1859.	Not stated,	Miss Smith, Care of W. C. Watson,
2	T. Leonard Fuller,	Windsor, N. S.	Feb. 21, 1859.	One pound note,	Thomas C. Tupper,
3	Charles Prescott,	Sackville,	Oct. 25, 1859.	£50.	Messrs. Duif & Almon,
4	P. McGillicuddy,	Lewiston, Me.	Mar. 16, 1859.	Not stated.	Maurice O'Brien,
5	Dugald Stewart, Esq. Deputy Treasurer.	Dalhousie,	Nov. 22, 1859.	£56, viz: cash £36, two orders £20.	B Robinson, Prov. Treasurer,
6	James Murray,	Sackville,	Nov. 23, 1859.	£2 15s.	Messrs. Fraser & Ray, Victoria House,
7	Donald Smith,	Dorchester,	Nov. 11, 1859.	£1.	Angus Smith,
8	D. Green,	Saint Andrews,	Dec. 16, 1859.	\$6002.	C. Payson, Esquire, Cashier, Mer. Bank,
9	W. Q. Ketchum,	Saint Andrews,	Dec. 16, 1859.	£3.	Rev. W. S. Chadwell,
10	W. Q. Ketchum,	Saint Andrews,	Jan. 7, 1860.	£11 s 1½.	Mr. W. J. Bedell,
11	John Middleton,	Sussex Vale, King's County,	Nov. 1, 1859.	£1.	Mrs. Eliza Pearce,
12	James Dunn.	Saint John,		One sovereign,	Mrs. Jane McNicol, Care of Mrs. Alins.
13	Hon. W. Young,	Halifax,	Feb. 2, 1860.	2 five pound notes,	Mr. James Turnbull,
14	N. M. Bennet,	Hopewell Cape,	Feb. 10, 1860.	£15.	Mr. Henry J. Bennett,
15	Rev. J. McCurdy,	Chatham,	Jan. 23, 1860.	£19 10s.	Abraham Pattison, Esq.

REPORT No. 31.

abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c., sent by Post in New Brunswick, showing the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the Department.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
Saint John,	Not received,	Registered,	Letter delivered to W. C. Watson, to whose care letter was addressed, and his receipt taken.
Wicklow, Carleton County, Baird's office,	} Not received,	Not Registered.	No trace of this letter.
Saint John, N. B.	£60 received,	Registered,	Several enquiries instituted, which failed to discover where and by whom money was abstracted.
Studholm Post Office, Mouth of Millstream, Kingston, N. B.	} Not received,	Registered,	P. M. G., Washington, written to, enclosing registered letter addressed Maurice O'Brien, Mouth of Millstream, received from Way Office Keeper, Mouth of Millstream.
Saint John,	Not received,	Registered,	Enquiries failed to shew where loss occurred.
Saint John,	£1 10s. received,	Not Registered,	No evidence to shew where abstraction occurred.
North side Great Brassdore, Cape Breton, N. S.	} £2 received,	Registered,	P. M. G., Halifax, applied to, who replied that all endeavors were unsuccessful to ascertain abstraction of £2.
Portland, Maine,	Not received,	Registered,	Letter missent by Postmaster, St. Stephen, to England, but afterward received at Post Office, Calais, and transmitted to owner.—St. Stephen Postmaster having to pay damages.
Eastport, Maine,	Not received,	Not Registered,	Letter was missent to England, but having afterwards come to hand was sent to the owner.
Fredericton,	£36 2 6 received,	Registered,	No evidence obtained to shew where loss occurred.
Runceton Holmes, near Dounham, Norfolk, England,	} Contents not received.	Registered,	Letter said to be received by party addressed, but money said to be abstracted. Applicant requested to produce affidavits of mailing of money and its non-receipt by party to whom addressed, which request has not been complied with.
Straban, Tyrone, Ireland,	Contents not received,	Registered,	Letter was received by the owner with amount abstracted. Jas. Duau requested to produce the necessary affidavits of mailing, and non-receipt of money, but not complied with.
Bay De Chaleur, N. B.	Not received,	Registered,	P. M. G., Halifax, written to and was informed that letter had been at P. O., Dalhousie, and had passed out of jurisdiction of Department.
Sackville Academy, Mount Allison,	} Not received,	Registered,	Applicant requested to produce affidavits of mailing of money and its non-receipt, not complied with.
Pictou, Nova Scotia,	Not received,	Not Registered,	P. M. G., Halifax, advised of Mr. McCurdy having been written to to produce necessary affidavits, &c., which was not complied with.

REPORT No. 31.—Report of all cases occurring within the Year ended 31st Oct.

No.	Name of Applicant or Sender.	Where Mailed.	When Mailed.	Contents.	ADDRESS
					Name.
16	Mrs. Green,	Saint Andrews,	Jan. 1860,	£3 12s.	Mrs. Power, Care of Chas. Power,
17	J. T. Williston, Deputy Treasurer,	Chatham,	Jan. 30, 1860,	Draft for £60,	Beverly Robinson, Esq. Provincial Treasurer,
18	A. H. Gillmor,	Fredericton,	Feb. 22, 1860,	Not stated,	Mr. Seth Kimble,
19	John Elliott,	Moncton,	Jan. 9, 1860,	One sovereign,	Wm. Little, Esq. Pro. Illustrated News,
20	— Leonard, Esq.,	Sydney, C. B.	April 1860,	A Register of importance,	The Register of Shipping,
21	John Desmond,	Saint John, N. B.	May 28, 1860,	A ten dollar bill,	Margaret Desmond, Care of Timothy Kelly,
22	Wm. A. Garrison,	Taylor Town.	April 9, 1860,	5 one pound notes,	Dr. D. Jane & Son,
23	Jonathan Burr,	New Richmond, C. E.	Jan. 15, 1860,	1 five pound note, Bank of England,	Mr. Franklin Harper,
24	Geo. King, Merchant,	Saint John,	Sept. 12, 1860,	17s. 6d.	Mr. F. A. King,
25	—	Cayuga, C. W.	April 27, 1860,	Not stated,	Robert Little,
26	Wm. Ellmen, Esq.	Saint John,	July 16, 1860,	A ten pound note,	Daniel Bennett, Esq.
27	—	W.O. Prince Will'm	Aug. 29, 1860,	Twenty pounds,	Geo. A. Shay or Shea,
28	David Forbes,	Sackville,	Sept. 28,	Not stated,	Mr. Daniel Forbes,
29	Donald Smith,	Dorchester,	Nov. 14, 1859,	Four pounds,	Mr. Angus Smith,

JAMES HALE, *Secretary.*

1860, of the abstraction or loss of Letters containing Money, &c.—Continued.

OF LETTER.	Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Whether registered or not.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the Department.
Place.			
Saint John,	Not received,	Not Registered,	Party addressed informed that no trace could be found, as letter was not registered.
Saint John,	Not received,	Not Registered,	J. T. Williston written to requesting him to produce affidavits of mailing, &c.
Middle River, Cape Breton,	Not received,	Registered,	P. M. G., Halifax, communicated with, who replied that letter had been received and delivered.
198 Strand, London,	Not received,	Not Registered,	J. Elliott written to, and requested to furnish affidavits of posted letter and contents, &c. &c.
Gaspe,	Not received,	Not Registered,	P. M. G., Halifax, advised that enquiries had been made which resulted in discovering no trace of letter.
302 Elm Street, Lawrence, Mass.	Not received,	Not Registered,	P. M. G., Washington, written to who replied no trace of letter enquired for.
Philadelphia,	Not received,	Registered,	Letter of enquiry sent to P. M. G., Washington, not as yet replied to.
Bay Verte, N. B.	Not received,	Registered,	Deputy P. M. G., Quebec, informed that letter was delivered to address.
Academy, Sackville,	Not received,	Not Registered,	Geo. King informed that letter had been found and delivered to address.
Harvey Post Office, N. B.	Not received,	Registered,	Letter having been received at Dead Letter Office was delivered to David Little.
Dumbarton, care of St. Stephen Stage Driver, Commercial Hotel, Fredericton,	Not received,	Not Registered,	Wm. Ellmen written to stating no trace of letter.
Old Town, Maine,	Not received,	Registered,	W. O. K., Prince William, enclosed letter from W. T. Fraser, who states that Geo. A. Shea had acknowledged receipt of letter and enclosure.
Pembroke, State of Maine, U. S.	Not received,	Registered,	P. M. G., Quebec, written to, who had registered letter returned, which was forwarded to Postmaster, Saint John, to be sent to its destination.
Cape Breton, N. S.	£2 received,	Registered,	Letter from A. Woodgate stating all endeavors to obtain information respecting abstraction proved unsuccessful.

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 32.

STATEMENT shewing the number of Letters received at the Dead Letter Office, and how disposed of, during the Year ended 31st October 1860.

Received.	Number.	Sent.	Number.
Received from Great Britain,	359	Returned to Great Britain,	1,102
“ Canada,	374	“ Canada,	466
“ Nova Scotia,	247	“ Nova Scotia,	1,044
“ Prince Edward Island,	79	“ Prince Edward Island,	285
“ United States,	1,389	“ United States,	2,323
“ Postmasters in New Brunswick,	9,816	“ Writers in New Brunswick,	5,683
		Destroyed for want of Name or Residence of Writer.	1,311
	12,214		12,214

W.M. PAISLEY, *Inspector of Dead Letters.*

JAMES STEADMAN, *Postmaster General.*

REPORT No. 33.

STATEMENT of Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, New Brunswick, during the Year ended 31st October 1860, and returned to the Writers.

Name & Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of.
Annie, (No address.)	Miss Mary Buck, care of Capt. M. Willingale, Saint John, N. B.	One Dollar Bank Note, and two Shil- lings and six pence in Silver.—\$1.50.	Amount charged to the Revenue, 31st Jan. '61.
G. A. Brown, M. D., Woodstock.	Messrs. Hollavell & Son, Bangor, Maine.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Woodstock, Nov. 28, 1859.
Mary A. Anderson, South Bay, St. John.	W. G. Anderson, Patticake, King's Co.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 28, 1859.
G. P. Sancton, Saint John.	A. W. Whipple & Co., Belfast, Maine.	Draft for \$127.88.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 28, 1859.
Mrs. Powers, Saint John's, Newfoundland.	Wm. T. Powers, Boston, Mass.	Half a Sovereign.	Sent to P. M. G. of St. John's, Newfoundland, Nov. 28, 1859.
Thomas Parks, Saint John.	Messrs. Duckworth & Co. Brabant Court, Philpot Lane, London.	Bill of Exchange for £350 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 29, 1859.
Charles E. Potter, Saint John.	Mess. Wm. Chance & Co. Birmingham, England.	Bill of Exchange for £100 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 29, 1859.
W. Jack, Saint John.	Edward Haskins, Boston.	Draft for \$47.27.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Nov. 30, 1859.
Mrs. Wood, Cumberland Bay, Grand Lake.	Miss Eliza O. Fowler, Chelsea, Mass.	One Dollar Bank Note, and two U. S. three cent Postage Stamps. \$1.06.	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, Nov. 30, 1859.
Hon. A. J. Smith, Dorchester.	Messrs. Comstock & Co. Philadelphia.	Draft for \$19.80.	Sent to Postmaster of Dorchester, Nov. 30, 1859.
J. Gamble, Bend.	Messrs. Nasbrand & Baile 82 Nassau St. New York.	Draft for \$50.00.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, Nov. 30, 1859.
Unopened.	Maurice O'Brien, Studholm Post Office, Mouth of Millstream, New Brunswick.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of U. States, Dec. 8, 1859.
Wm. Parks, Jr. Saint John.	John Parks, Care of Jas. Nesbit, Monaghan, Ireland.	Bill of Exchange for £2 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Dec. 8, 1859.
Mrs. Mackinsey, (No address,) but mailed at St. John.	Charles Gordon, Loch Lackford, Scotland.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Dec. 8, 1859.
James Kearny, Southampton, N B.	James Mahoney, Care of John Atherton, Fredericton.	Two Pounds.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Southampton, Dec. 14, 1859.

Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, &c.—*Continued.*

Name & Address of Sender	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of.
Unopened.	Narcisse La Pointe, Studholm, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Dec. 15, 1859.
Unopened.	John Rodgers, Woodstock, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Jan. 2, 1860.
Unopened.	Wm. Johnston, St. John, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to General P. O. London, Jan. 2, 1860.
Thomas Thibadeau, Hancock Plantation, Aroostook, Me.	Richard Thibadeau, District of Three Rivers, Canada, East.	A Deed of Land.	Sent to P. M. G. of United States, Jan. 2, 1860.
Raymond & Smith, Saint John.	J. Hacker, Maine, U. S.	Two Dollar Note.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 27, 1860.
Wm. Robertson, Moncton.	Mrs. Robertson, 232 Pollock Shore Road, Glasgow.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, Feb. 27, 1860.
John Elliott, Moncton.	Messrs. Robertson & Co., 59 Broad, corner of Milk Street, Boston.	Draft for \$16.40.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, Feb. 27, 1860.
Henry Horton, Saint John.	C. White, East Auburn, Mass.	Draft for \$55.28.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 27, 1860.
Henry Wiswell, Newcastle.	John Rankin, Cortland County, New York.	A Draft for \$76.28.	Sent to Postmaster of Newcastle, Feb. 27, 1860.
Henry W. Roberts, Grand Falls.	T. F. Higginson, Care of Mr. Meaney, Mill Dam, Boston.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, Feb. 27, 1860.
R. C. Atkinson, Shediac.	James Dewin, Windser, N. S.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Shediac, Feb. 27, 1860.
Wm. McKay, Toronto.	Donald Ross, Saint John.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Feb. 27, 1860.
Unopened.	John Rogers, Sussex Vale, St. John.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Canada, Feb. 27, 1860.
John Mahoney, Indiantown.	Catharine Hurley, Old Barrack Road, Ireland.	One Sovereign.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Indiantown, Feb. 28, 1860.
Margaret Rigby, Portland, St. John.	Isaac Rigby, Bellarat, Australia.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 28, 1860.
Robinson Crocker, Chatham Head.	Mess. John Miller & Co. Glasgow.	Bill of Exchange for £59 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of Chatham Feb. 28, 1860.
John Chaloner, Saint John.	E. H. Vale, M. D. Sussex, Lewes.	A Lancet.	Sent to Postmaster of Fredericton, for delivery to E. A. Vail, M. D., Feb. 29, 1860.
G. Geo. Marsh, Royal Artillery, Saint John.	Miss Ching, Worthing, Sussex, England.	Five pence.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 29, 1860.
Wm. Parks, Jr. Saint John.	John Parks, Banaghrow, Monaghan, Ireland.	Bill of Exchange for £3 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Feb. 29, 1860.

Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, &c.—*Continued.*

Name & Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Mary E. Lisk, Port Medway.	Israel Walker, Saint John.	A Daugerreotype Likeness.	Sent to P. M. G. of Nova Scotia, March 1, 1860.
Received from the Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, a Bill of Exchange for £62 16 1 Stg., drawn by Thomas Tapling & Co., of London, on Lockhart & Co., of Saint John, which was recovered from the wreck of the Steamer <i>Hungarian</i> , without Letter or Envelope.			Sent to Thos. Tapling & Co., London, March 13, 1860.
W. H. T. Sumner, Bend.	Simeon Ryarson, Lubec, Me.	A Draft for \$400, and Note of Hand for \$300.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, March 12, 1860.
Sarah Babkirk, (No address.)	Mrs. Jane Stretton, Saint John.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Upper Mills, April 16, 1860.
Fred. F. French, Fort Kent.	C. D. Rose, Woodstock.	Two Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Edmundston, Apr. 16, 1860.
Wm. Ganter, Kingston, (Kent.)	Mrs. Harriet Ann Reed, Saint John.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Kingston, Kent, April 16, 1860.
George W. Day, Grand Falls.	Miss Ann J. Day, Dumbarton.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, April 16, 1860.
P. D. Quinn, Saint John.	Eastman, Fellows, and Weeks, Broad Street, New York.	A Draft for \$400.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, April 16, 1860.
Unopened.	T. W. Evans, Saint John.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of Nova Scotia, April 24, 1860.
W. S. Fowler, Salt Springs, Upham.	T. A. Evans, Box 218 Post Office, Saint John.	One Pound Bank Note.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Salt Springs, May 7, 1860.
Thomas Jordan, Saint John.	Mrs. Hugh M'Ginley, Care of Wm. Hamilton, Gagetown.	Two ten Dollar Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, May 7, 1860.
Ann Gilliland, Saint Andrews.	Miss E. Gilliland, Mr. Robert Brown, Williams Court, Belfast.	Two Gold Dollars.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint Andrews, May 31, 1860.
A. D. Allan, Canterbury Station.	Charles Corking, Saint John.	Five Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Canterbury Station, June 9, 1860.
G. R. Phelan, Baie Verte.	James N. Johnson, Saint John.	Five Dollars in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Baie Verte, June 9, '60.
F. A. Cosgrove, Saint John.	Messrs. Hunt & Owen, New York.	Promissory Note for \$84.64.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, June 9, 1860.
Unopened.	Alex. Stephens, Ship Levant, Saint John.	Registered.	Sent to General Post Office, London, June 9, 1860.
George Sturks, Portland, Saint John.	John Sturks, Care of Noble Ruddick, Melbourne.	Nothing of value, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, July 3, 1860.

Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, &c.—*Continued.*

Name & Address of Sender.	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of.
Malcolm Grant, Dickson's Mills, Campbellton.	William Dickson, Merchant, Liverpool.	A Two Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Campbellton, July 3, 1860.
Elizabeth Hill, Saint John.	Charles Hill, Forest Creek, Melbourne.	Nothing of value, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, July 3, 1860.
Nathan Boone, Geary, Burton.	Mrs. Rachel Boone, Saint Martins, South Stream, Care of George Dunken, Near St. John.	Four Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Oromocto, July 3, 1860.
Charles Anthony, Baie Du Vin.	T. J. Attwood, Halifax.	Three Pence in Silver.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Bay du Vin, July 16, 1860.
J. Armstrong & Co., Saint John.	J. O. M'Kenzie, Halifax.	Bill of Exchange for £100 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, July 16, 1860.
A. L. Bailey, Hillsborough.	A. J. Bailey, Newark, New Jersey.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of Hillsborough, July 16, 1860.
No Name or Address.	Henry Turner, Richmond, Virginia.	A Gold Dollar.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, July 16, 1860.
W. H. T. Sumner, Bend.	Joseph Sumner, Boston.	A Ten Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Bend, July 16, 1860.
Margaret Thomson, Oak Point, King's.	James Thomson, At Thomas Nelson, Indiantown.	Half a Dime.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Oak Point, King's, July 31st, 1860.
Agnes Stewart, Saint John.	Miss Elizabeth Stewart, 122 South Wellington Street, Glasgow.	Three Four-penny Pieces.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, July 31, 1860.
John Fechny, Annagance.	Mrs. J. Fechny, Care of John Gibson, Jr. Moncton, C. W.	One Pound Bank Note.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Annagance, August 17, 1860.
G. W. Coy, Gagetown.	Edward D. Estabrooks, Orville, Bute County, California.	Nothing, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Gagetown, August 17, 1860.
Berton Brothers, Saint John.	Robert Kent,	Draft for £3 11 4.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Aug. 30, 1860.
James Sheean, Care of Mrs. Kelly, Saint John.	John Sheean, Care of Surveyor Burley, Geelong, Melbourne.	Nothing of value, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, August 30, 1860.
Geo. Gallagher, Wicklow.	Hezekiah Clark, Salmon River Sett'l't., Grand Falls.	Two Pounds in Bank Notes.	Sent to W. O. Keeper at Upper Wicklow, Aug. 30, 1860.
S. R. Miller, Fredericton.	Robert Limond, Miramichi.	2s. 6d. worth of Postage Stamps.	Sent to Postmaster of F'ton, Sept. 6, 1860.
Susan Walker, Saint John.	William Walker, Care of Samuel Walker, Upper Sussex.	Two Dollars in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, October 2, 1860.
P. & A. M'Manus, Golden Grove, Saint John.	John M'Manus, North Shields, England.	Nothing of value, but Registered.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, October 2, 1860.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

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Letters of Value received at the Dead Letter Office, &c.—Continued.

Name & Address of Sender	To whom Addressed.	Contents.	How Disposed of.
Charles Connor, York Point, Saint John.	Dennis Donovan, Bokarna, Care of Thomas Eccles, Glengariffe, Ireland.	A Bill of Exchange for £2 Stg.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, October 2, 1860.
Wm. H. Carman, Saint John.	Thomas P. Carman, 23 West 14th Street, New York.	A Draft for fifty Dollars.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, October 2, 1860.
Wm. Bradshaw, Saint John.	A. Brady, 365 Nassau St. New York.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, October 2, 1860.
Geo. Currier, Grand Falls.	Hugh Wiley, New Orleans	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of G. Falls, Dec. 15, 1860.
Aaron Cox, Upper Woodstock.	Amelia S. Estabrooks, Bangor, Maine.	Twelve Dollars in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Woodstock, Oct. 15th, 1860.
Maggie S. Purdy, Westfield.	Martha M'Farlane, Dover, West'ld, C. W.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, Oct. 15, 1860.
No name.	W. H. Clifford, Druggist, Moncton.	Two shillings and sixpence in silver.	Sent to Postmaster of Grand Falls, Oct. 15th, 1860, for delivery to William Costigan.
Luke Byron, Campo Bello.	Thomas Pitts, Fredericton,	A five Dollar Bank Note.	Sent to Postmaster of Campo Bello, October 18th, 1860.
Elizabeth Hubble,	Thomas O. Donnell, Gagetown.	One Pound ten shillings in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of Oromocto, Oct. 18, 1860.
Louisa Beard, Saint John.	Mrs. Vaughan, Grosvenor Street, West Birmingham.	An Ambrotype Likeness.	Sent to Postmaster of Saint John, October 18, 1860.
Not opened.	Eliza Ann Shannon, Kingston, Kent County, St. John, N. B.	Registered.	Sent to P. M. G. of United States, Oct. 18, 1860.
Robert Little, Cayuga, Canada.	David Little, Harvey Post Office, New Brunswick.	Seven Pound ten shillings in Bank Notes.	Delivered to David Little of Harvey, York County, by William Paisley, Oct. 23, 1860.
— D.	Miss Mary Davis, Saint John.	One Dollar Bank Note.	Amount charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10.
No name.	Honora Larkins, Saint John.	Seven pence in Silver.	Amount charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10.
No name.	William Profet, Union Street, Saint John.	Eight Dollars in Bank Notes.	Amount charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10.
Geo. Kelsey, Saint John.	Julia Ann M'Donald, Grand Joggins, Anna- polis County, N. S.	Three Dollars in Bank Notes.	Sent to Postmaster of St. John, and returned by him, amount charged to Revenue, see Report No. 10.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY.

Number of Letters containing	Money,	...	...	...	39	\$161 35
Do.	do.	Drafts,	...	...	10	1,257 49
Do.	do.	Bills of Exchange,	...	...	8	3,394 00
Do.	do.	Promissory Notes,	...	...	2	384 64
Do.	do.	Other articles of value,	...	...	9	
Do.	Registered Letters	containing nothing of value,	...	...	8	
Do.	do.	returned unopened to Great Britain, &c.			9	
						\$5,197 48

JAMES STEADMAN,
Postmaster General.

WM. PAISLEY, *Inspector of Dead Letters.*

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24^o Victoria—Fifth Session of the Eighteenth General Assembly.

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