Municipalities.

LOWER CANADA .-- Continued.

The Auditor of Public Accounts has published statistics respecting the Municipalities of ada for 1865, from which we extract the following :-

Lower Canada for 1865, from which we extract the following :							
Name of Municipality.	No. of Acres As- sessed.	No. of Rate- payers Ass.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.	Name of Municipality.	No. of Acres As- sessed.	No. of Rate- payers Asses.	Assessed Value of Real Estate.
Argenteuil Arthabaska Bagot	216,035 393,259 299,502 300,000	2,337 3,386 3,925 4,500	\$1,357,564 1,438,224 3,329,885 3,000,000	Pontiac Portneuf Quebec	349,226 55,446 300,000	2,569 4,466 2.328	\$1,082,821 2,457,010 1,662,762
Beauce Beauharnois Bellechasse Berthier Bonaventure	$\begin{array}{r} 500,000\\ 110,131\\ 214,397\\ 227,050\\ 180,000\end{array}$	2,393 3,825 3,181	1,205,253 1,435,139	Richelieu Richmond Rimouski Rouville St. Hyacinthe,)	363,910 311,629 164,011 259,027	2,643 1,992 4,752 3,292	$\begin{array}{r} 1,240,604 \\ 1,198,115 \\ 1,758,116 \\ 2,707,668 \end{array}$
Brome Chambly Champlain Charlevoix	283,938 114,332 206,552 400,000	2,500 2,503 1,793 3,059 3,000	1,880,898 1,849,934 1,783,935 2,500,000	including the city	204,153 98,450 23,697	4,343 1,681 2,141	2,413,152 1,378,902 852,779
Chateauguay Chicoutimi, 1 1st Division. } Chicoutimi, 1	92,724 11,126	3,266 584	1,527,322 436,001	Saguenay Shefford Soulanges Stanstead	150,000 250,519 98,941 218,246	1,000 3,687 • 1,816 2,131	500,000 2,072,164 1,375.359 2,232,358
2nd do} Compton Dorchester Drummond	30,340 662,894 12,156 33,839	$\begin{array}{c} 200 \\ 3,605 \\ 1,193 \\ 3,508 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 115,190\\ 3,301,362\\ 1,172,513\\ 1,514,467\end{array}$	Temiscouata Terrebonne Two Mountains. Vaudreuil	$\begin{array}{r} 210,249\\ 362,175\\ 262,929\\ 143,074\\ 126,292\end{array}$	$3,767 \\ 4,365 \\ 2,885$	$\begin{array}{r} 2,252,356\\ 412,170\\ 1,255,495\\ 1,787,148\\ 844,989\end{array}$
Gaspé Hochelaga Huntingdon Iberville	400,000 73,743	3,000 2,976 2,716 1,809	2,500,000 3,048,812 1,580,214 1,624,252 1,896,423	Verchères Wolfe Yamaska	155,954 264,491	2,632 2,348 1,784 4,059	2,674,436 661,676 2,132,500
Jacques Cartior Joliette Kamouraska Laprairie	$\begin{array}{r} 65,640 \\ 235,600 \\ 129,485 \end{array}$	1,716 3,506 3,768 1,885	1,896,423 761,239 2,026,240 1,315,276	Total	13,143,069	170,982	108,498,938
L'Assomption . Laval Levis L'Islet	$\begin{array}{c c} 150,000\\ 86,186\\ 177,142 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 3,000\\ 1,804\\ 3,138\\ 2,235 \end{array} $	2,000,000 1,267,490 3,158,332	Montreal-Cor- poration Do., Water Works	4,000	17,500	37,933,808
Lotbinière. Maskinongé Megantic Missisquoi	412,382 220,000 400,000	3,205 3,000 3,000 2,832	$\begin{array}{c} 1,535,964\\ 1,948,278\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 3,375,058 \end{array}$	Quebec-Cor- poration (re- turn of 1864). Do., Water		11,150	15,129,500
Montmagny Montmorency Montcalm Napierville.	111,577 173,304	1,612	1,702,707 1,452,428 800,240 1,742,608	Works.) Three Rivers-) return of 1864)	1,000	1,287	845,719
Nicolet Ottawa	240,627	4,005	2,464,756 2,158,651	Total, Lower } Canada, 1865 }	13,148.069	200,919	162,407.965

The sums opposite the name of each county are the aggregate of the villagos, townships, and parishes within that county and of the county itself, as a separate Corporation. The revenue of the Lower Canada Municipalities is about \$1,500,000 per annum, of which only \$220,000 is raised in the rural districts—the balance (including \$250,000 from Water Works) in the cities.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Municipal system in New Brunswick is, as yet, very imperfect, St. John being the

The Municipal system in New Brunswick is, as yet, very imperfect, St. John being the only place where the Corporation exercises its functions freely and noticeably. The system of taxation there is peculiar. It is provided that "the value of all real and "personal estate and joint stock shall be deemed to be, and shall be put down for taxation "at one-fifth of the real value thereof." And "a portion of the assessments for working, "repairing, altering, and improving the streets, &c., shall be raised by a tax of five shillings "upon the poll of all male inhabitants of 21 years and upwards, not being in indigent circum-"stances." The taxes are payable at the office of the City Chamberlain, no Collectors being appointed. At elections, each Ward returns an Alderman, a Councillor, and a Constable. The Mayor is elected by all the Wards on a different day. Voting is in all cases by ballot.

The Mayor is elected by all the Wards on a different day. Voting is in all cases by ballot. Fredericton is also incorporated. Three of the Counties in the Province-viz. York, Sunbury, and Carleton-have adopted the Municipal system, but few particulars of their position are obtainable. The debt of York is 57,920, the city of Fredericton being liable to the county for \$2,313, a portion thereof. The counties not under the Municipal system have the amount of their taxes annually determined by their respective Quarter Sessions. The Assessors assess the amount payable by each person rateably the same as in St. John, with this exception, that one-eighth of the whole amount must be levied as a Poll Tax.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Municipal law of Nova Scotia is very complete, but the people do not seem inclined to adopt the system. Even in Halifax the streets are repaired and other necessary improve-ments paid for out of special funds, which is done to evade the law, providing that certain judicial expenses and other matters properly municipal shall be paid for by the city, if it has funds, but if not, by the Province. The taxation is therefore very light. The Quarter Sessions still manage almost all the local business of the various counties.