No. of passengers carried	56.813.982 " " one mile.	489,494 65,349,312
Receipts from do	\$1,535,476 Receipts from do	\$1,625,651
Number of persons employed in y	working the line, 2,359; killed by accidents, 13; in	niured, 13.

2. The Grand Trunk Railway.—If the Great Western was originally built to carry western traffic to the Atlantic at New York, the Grand Trunk Rallway was built for the opposite purpose of carrying it as far as possible through Canada, and delivering it at the sea board at Montreal, Quebec, Portland, or if necessary, even Boston. The accommodation and development of the local traffic of Canada was also a leading idea of the projectors of this line, which, without derogating from the credit due to the originators of the Great Western, must be called pre-eminently, the Canadian Railway. It is to be regretted, that at the building of the Grand Trunk, the Great Western was not amalgamated with it, as was at first intended, and made its western section. The misunderstanding which then occurred has had grievous consequences—the railways which should have been friends have always been rivals, to the detriment of their shareholders, and thus ultimately to that of the Province as well. The Grand Trunk owns a branch railway from Detroit to Port Huron, opposite Sarnia, so that it competes at Detroit with other lines for the traffic of the West. It has fine ferry steamers at Sarnia, and an unbroken line from this place to River du Loup, below Quebec, on the St. Lawrence, and to Portland, on the Atlantic. The line crosses the St. Lawrence at Montreal by means of the Victoria Bridge, and bifureates at Richmond. The Grand Trunk has recently acquired control over the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, from Goderich to Buffalo, where it has forry boats connecting with the New York railways. Also of the Montreal and Champlain Railway, which gives it an alternative route to Boston and New York. Ithas branches from St. Mary's to London, and from Arthabaska to Doucet's Landing, opposite Three Rivers.

The total receipts, since January, 1864, has been as follows :---

	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.		1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.
T	\$	\$ 000	\$ 431.076	\$	July	\$ 431,929	\$ 466.731	\$ 500.308	\$ 441.752
Jany Feby	401,557 398,379		441.409	427,287	August	418.231	482,541	502.474	600,799
March April	472,406 572.132	663,017	535.457	539,056	Sept October.	618.598 495,026	747,600 601,020	609 371	
May June	424.826 570.901	496,160 605,867			Nov Dec	472.805 587.924	584,426 646,473		
			3,082,653	<u> </u>	1		3,528,791	<u> </u>	

Cost of road and equipment, exclu-	Road open for traffic-miles 1,377
sive of the leased lines	sidings, &c 1,514
Do. Montreal & Champlain Railway 2,417,688 Do. Chicago, Detroit&Canada June. 2,169,736	"1st class cars
\$102,802,502	
Total receipts of the year	
dividends, leases, &c	
	Tons of freight carried 1,021,137 Receipts from do \$3,816,987
Number of persons employed in work	ing the line, 5.457; killed by accidents, 56;

injured, 86.

3. The London and Port Stanley Railway—This line was built to afford to the City of London, and the rich agricultural country around it, an outlet to Lake Erie. From Port Stanley, its lake terminus, Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, &c., are easily accessible. The receipts of the road, since 1865, have been :—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1	1865.	1866.	1867.
January February March April May June	\$ 1,733 1,839 2,530 2,766	\$ 1,794 1,820 2,582 2,706 4.091 2,165	$2,359 \\ 2.578$	July August September October November December	\$ 3,110 4,912 7,566 4,971 3,458 2,432	\$ 3,646 3.817 3,380 6,412 3,932 2,712	\$
Total hf-years		15,158	15,665		26,450	23,949	

The latest statement respecting the position of the road, is dated January 31st, 1866, and is as follows :--