In Boston, the revenue was $233,000 – being at the rate of $1.24 for each inhabitant. In Philadelphia, for the year 1855, it is estimated at $330,000 – being at the rate of 97 cents for each inhabitant.

From these facts, it would appear that the revenue to be derived upon completion of the works, may be estimated at about $1 for each inhabitant, or to the sum of $250,000 – being 6 per cent on the whole cost of the works.

There is another source of revenue, however, from which, it is the opinion of this committee, large receipts will be obtained, which is the sale of the surplus water for power purposes. The practicability of applying water pressure as a motor, the committee consider to be thoroughly and most satisfactorily demonstrated by the working of a water pressure engine in daily operation in the city of Boston. The committee examined this subject with great care, and obtained the information they possess by personal examination, fully impressed with the importance of this subject to the interests of the city of Baltimore. The engine referred to is of four horse power, and is used for propelling the press of the Evening Traveller newspaper, having a daily edition of 40,000 copies. The proprietor stated to the committee, that water pressure engines possessed many advantages over steam engines, and that at the rate of one cent per hundred gallons, which is the price paid for the water, he found the cost about twice as great as that of steam.

The Boston City Engineer stated that application had been made by other persons for the use of water as a motor, at these rates, but that the supply was not sufficient to admit its further use for this purpose.

The elevation of the water in the reservoir at Boston is 115 feet above tide. In Baltimore the height will be 476 feet, consequently the power to be afforded by any given quantity of water will be greater in the latter named city than in the former by over 50 per cent, and at corresponding valuation would be sold at 1½ cts per 100 gallons.

If the city should sell surplus water of the Gunpowder for power purposes at one-fourth this price, at which rate it will be greatly cheaper than steam power there would be required the sale of only 12,000,000 gallons of water daily, to afford a revenue sufficient, from this source alone, to pay the interest on the cost of the works as herein proposed. This quantity of water, if expended during twelve hours, would yield 2,000 horse power, or less than half the steam power now used within the city limits.

Reference can be made to cities in Europe where water is used as a motor; but without entering into further detail, the committee believe they have submitted facts sufficient to demonstrate both the applicability of water for this purpose, and the certainty of its extensive use when the opportunity may be presented. Nor do they deem it necessary in this connexion to dwell upon the great advancements of the general prosperity of all interests in this city, which would result from a material diminution of the cost of power for mechanical or manufacturing purposes.

In the construction of the works, the committee have considered a plan of operation which they regard with much favor.

Taking the cost of the works in round numbers at $4,000,000, they propose that their entire completion be effected in four years, and in the following manner:

First year terminating Jany 1st, 1857.

Expenditure for tunnel,		$400,000
Pipes for distributing in city,		200,000
Total expenditure first year.		$600,000
Interest,	$18,000	

Second year terminating Jany 1, 1858.

Expenditure for tunnel,		$500,000
Dam, &c., at lake,		100,000
Reservoir and connexions,		200,000
Pipes for distribution in the city,		200,000
		$1,000,000
Interest,	$67,080	