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of the East River, on the following terms, as given in a report to the Earl of Bathurst, June 12th, 1819: Royalty, 3s. per chaldron on all coal raised over 1,700 chaldrons on the west side of the river, in addition to an annual rent of £230; and a royalty of 3s. per chaldron on all coal raised over 700 chaldrons on the east side of the river, in addition to an annual rent of £110. The difference between the two rents being allowed on account of alleged inferiority of the coal on the eastern bank.

On the death of Mortimer, shortly after, the leases were continued on the same terms to Messrs. Geo. Smith and Wm. Liddell, November 3rd, 1819. The eastern mine was on lands granted to James Turnbull, and the western on lands allotted to Wm. Grant. The mines were worked up to 1828 on this lease, and yielded about 23,325 chaldrons, from small openings along the crop of the main seam. Some of these early workings were recently entered, but presented no features of interest.

After the close of the American war there were many applications for mining concessions in the colonies, from persons who had been engaged on this side of the Atlantic in the service of the Crown, as well as from merchants and others who had made money in profitable shipping and other adventures during the continental wars.

These applications for mineral grants were considered by the Treasury as recorded in a minute of March 26th, 1825. Among them was one by Mr. Adams on behalf of His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, asking for the reconsideration and completion of the intention expressed by His Majesty's Government in the year 1788 to recommend to His late Majesty to make a grant to the Duke of York of mines in Nova Scotia. Upon inquiry being made it was found that not only had such recommendation been made, but that the draft form of lease had been submitted for the approval of the Attorney-General in the year 1792, and had been substantially agreed upon. The grant was accordingly concurred in, and formally issued, as proposed thirty-seven years before.

An intimation of this proposed grant may have been connected with the brief and unsatisfactory leases secured by the early coal miners in Nova Scotia, and with the extended working of Cape Breton mines by the government, as already alluded to. By this lease the Duke secured all the mines and minerals not at its date included in any granted Crown lands, or under working lease from the representative of the Crown in Nova Scotia for the term of sixty years. This lease was executed August 26th, 1826, in pursuance of His Majesty's command, given July 11th, 1826, through the Earl of Liverpool.

Under the terms of this lease the Duke was required to pay a rent of one shilling sterling per ton, of two thousand six hundred and twenty pounds of coal sold. He was also to pay four pence for every ton of iron ore, and one-twentieth part of the value of the gold, silver, copper, lead,

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